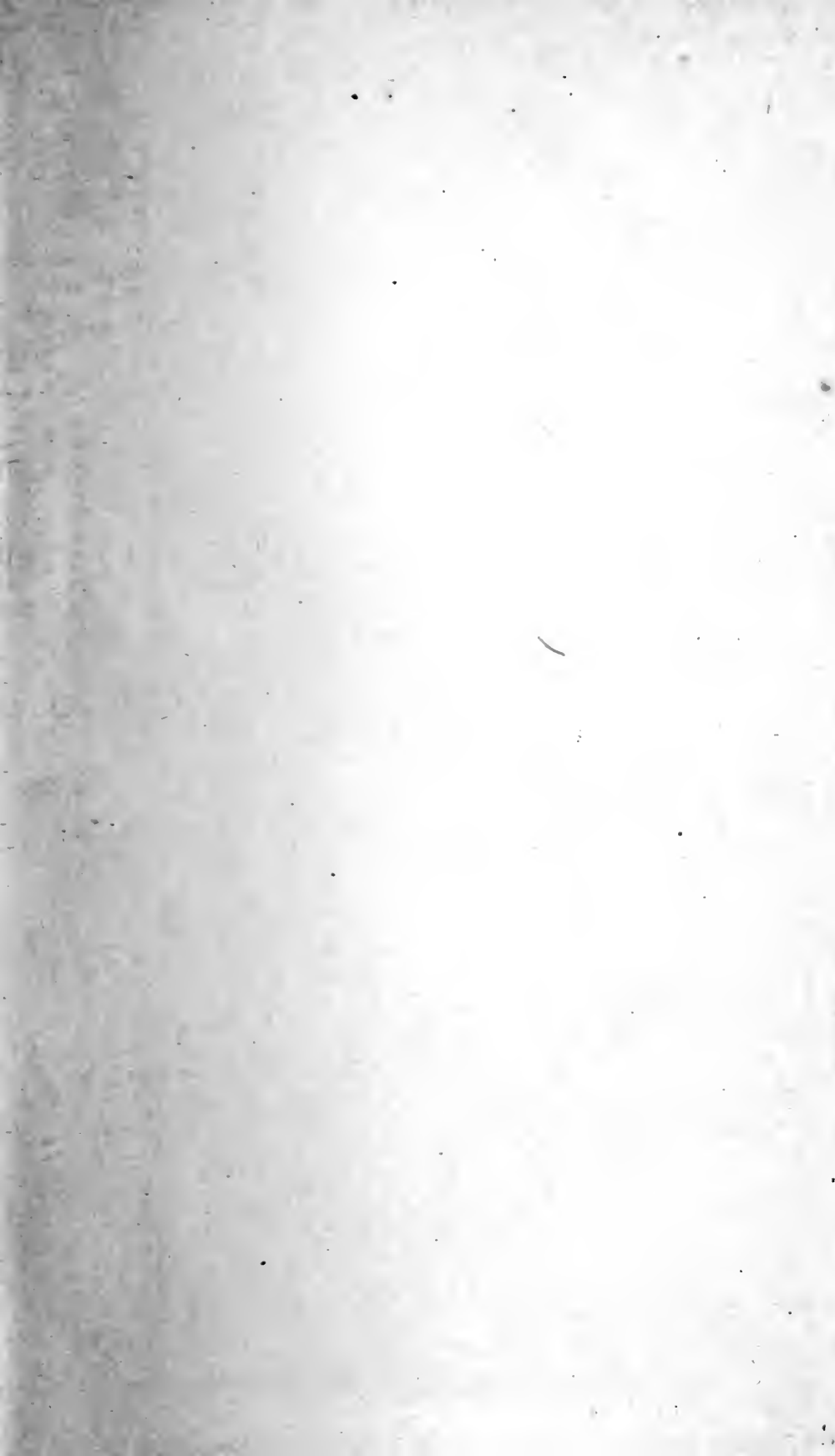




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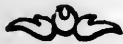
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ANTHOLOGIA LATINA.





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ANTHOLOGIA LATINA

PASSAGES FROM THE

LATIN POETS

SELECTED AND ARRANGED WITH NOTES BY THE

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PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

TO comprise, so far as may be, within the limits of a school-book a representative Latin Anthology is the object of this Edition. The selections themselves remain unaltered, but the notes, which are now in English, have been throughout re-cast or re-written, and numerous additions have been made to them. The aim proposed has been, to leave no passage presenting any material difficulty without some explanation, though minuteness of discussion has not been attempted. In a collection extending over so wide a field, embracing as it does several thousand lines, there are naturally many parts that mutually illustrate each other. This will account for the frequent references to parallel passages in the book itself—a feature which, it is hoped, will contribute to its usefulness as a class-book. An apology is perhaps hardly needed for the constant appearance in the notes of

the honoured names of Conington and Kennedy, of Munro and Ellis, of Paley and of Mayor ; but the editor gladly takes the opportunity, not merely of acknowledging the many obligations under which he lies individually to their commentaries, but still more of expressing how deeply the cause of Latin scholarship is indebted to their labours during the last quarter of a century.

The apparent duration of genuine Latin poetry, as represented by the interval of more than 700 years that separates Nævius from Boethius, must not mislead us. In reality its death-knell had sounded in the third century, when quantity, although the knowledge of it was retained by artificial training, had already begun to be superseded by accent. Still allowing, as we must, for the display of the highest poetic genius in Italy, a brief period as compared with that of its manifestation in Greece ; allowing, too, the want of creative power and originality which characterizes much of the poetry of the Romans, we must still claim for it that it is their ' most complete literary monument.' Apart from the national character which is indelibly stamped upon them, there is a tenderness and a brilliancy, a dignity and a strength in the masterpieces of the Roman poets, which entitle them to rank among the lasting treasures bequeathed to us by the past.

At a time when the requirements of education are being daily extended, it may be a help to students who cannot read through many entire authors (however desirable that may be) to have some survey like the present of one branch of ancient literature. At a time too of which it has been remarked, that our sensibilities to grace and beauty have not kept pace with our scientific progress, and which is sometimes indifferent to literary form, it may be well to have the attention recalled to a few excellent models, many of which, it is believed, if committed to memory, will prove a source of life-long pleasure, and grow dearer by familiarity with all the steadfastness of an old and well-tried friendship.

ETON COLLEGE,
Jan. 8th, 1880.







PREFACES TO FIRST AND SECOND EDITIONS.



AUCA sufficient ad huius Anthologiae rationem exponendam. Desideranti mihi aliquoties eiusmodi Latinae poeseos quasi speculum, quod et multum in manibus esset, et exquisitoribus carminibus animum recrearet redintegraretque, operae pretium visum est, quantum temporis ex quotidianis negotiis superesset, ad hoc opusculum contexendum conferre. Igitur complura ab omni vatum Romanorum perpetuitate petita et in ordinem digesta, e libris qui ad extremum volumen enumerantur, exscribenda curavi. Illud in unoquoque carmine deligendo spectavi, ut quantum fieri posset, totum quiddam ante oculos proponeretur, in quo legentium animus haerere posset atque acquiescere. Viros doctiores spero veniam duros, si parum novi de meo allati notulis insit, si quid minus affabrè compositum sit, denique si quaedam

dulcissima nusquam apud haec quae excerpsumus reperiantur. Neque enim tam erat in votis ut omnes undique flosculos carperem, quam ut huiusmodi studiis quasi calcar adderem. Quod si his lectitandis vel memoriae mandandis, unus et alter iuvenis

‘integros accedere fontis’

maiore cum fructu assueverit, huic nostro labori, vel potius laborum oblectamento, abundè satisfactum erit.

Etonae,

Kal. Febr. MDCCCLXV.



In his curis secundis pauca omisi, nova quaedam intertexui, difficiliora paullo locupletius annotatiunculis instruere tentavi. Vergilio eiusque aequalibus aut omnino aut magna ex parte supersedere in animo fuerat; quo latior campus minus notis poematis pateret. Quod ne facerem nonnihil obstitit. Nam ut recentiorum poematum lectores fructum inde percepturi sunt, ita eorundem vitia declinandi causa, ad Augustei aevi normam etiam atque etiam re-

mittendi sunt. Prope ausim dicere de re poetica,
quod Quintilianus de Cicerone dixit. ‘ Ille se pro-
fecisse sciat, cui Vergilius valdè placebit.’

Etonae,

Pridie Kal. Iul. MDCCCLXIX.



VIRO DE ETONENSIBVS EGREGIE MERITO
CAROLO O. GOODFORD, S. T. P.

COLLEGII REGALIS B. MARIAE DE ETONA

PRAEPOSITO

GRATI ANIMI IVSTAEQVE REVERENTIAE ERGO

HANC ANTHOLOGIAM

D . D . D .

EDITOR.



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ANTHOLOGIA LATINA.

LIBER I.

CN. NAEVII.

I.

Epitaph on Himself.



IMMORTALES mortales si foret fas flere,
Flerent divae Camenae Naevium poetam :
Itaque postquam est Orci traditus the-
sauro,

Obliti sunt Romae loquier lingua Latinâ.

T. MACCII PLAUTI.

II.

Aulularia. Act. iv. sc. viii. ix.

Strobilus.



PRICI divitiis qui aureos montis colunt,
Ego solus supero. Nam istos reges
ceteros

Memorare nolo, hominum mendicabula

Ego sum ille rex Philippus! O lepidum diem!
Nam ut dudum hinc abii, multo illo adveni prior,
Multoque prius me conlocavi in arborem,
Indeque exspectabam, ubi aurum abstrudebat
senex.

Ubi ille abiit, ego me deorsum duco de arbore;
Exfodio aulam auri plenam. Inde exeo. Ilico
Video recipere se senem; ille me non videt.
Nam ego modo declinavi paulum med extra viam
Atat, eccum ipsum! Ibo ut hoc condam domum.

Eucchio. Perii interii occidi! Quo curram? quo
non curram?

Tene tene:—Quem quis?—

Nescio: nil video: caecus eo atque equidem quo
eam aut ubi sim aut qui sim,
Nequeo cum animo certum investigare. Obsecro
vos ego, mihi auxilio,
Oro obtestor, sitis, et hominem demonstretis qui
eam abstulerit.

Quid est? quid ridetis? Novi omnis: scio fures
esse hic conpluris,

Qui vestitu et creta occultant sese atque sedent
quasi sint frugi.

Quid ais tu? Tibi credere certum est: nam esse
bonum e voltu cognosco.

Em, nemo habet horum.—Occidisti! Dic igitur si
quis habet. Nescis?

Heu me miserum! misere perii! Male perditus
pessume ornatus eo:

Tantum gemitu et malae maestitiae hic dies mihi
optulit,

Famem et pauperiem. Perditissimus ego sum
 omnium senum
 In terra. Nam quid mihi opust vita, qui tantum
 auri perdididi,
 Quod custodivi sedulo? Egomet me defraudavi
 Animumque meum geniumque meum! nunc alii
 laetificantur
 Meo malo et damno : pati nequeo.

III.

Captivi. Act. III. sc. iv.

Hegio, Tyndarus, Aristophontes, Lorarius.

Hegio.



UVITNE huic pater Thesaurochrysonico-
 chrysidēs?

Ar. Non fuit; neque ego istuc nomen
 unquam audiui ante hunc diem;
 Philocrati Theodoromedes fuit pater.

Ty.

Pereo probe!

Quin quiescis? Diirectum, cor meum, i ac sus-
 pende te!

Tu subsultas; ego miser vix adsto prae formidine.

He. Satin' istuc mihi exquisitum est, fuisse hunc
 servom in Alide,

Neque esse hunc Philocratem?

Ar. Tam satis, quam nunquam hoc invenies secus.
 Sed ubi is nunc est?

He. Ubi ego minime atque ipso se volt maxime.
 Tum igitur ego deruncinatus, deartuatus sum miser

Huius scelesti technis, qui me, ut lubitum est, duc-
tavit dolis.

Sed vide, sis !

Ar. Quin exploratum dico et provisum hoc tibi.

He. Certon' ?

Ar. Quin nihil, inquam, invenies magis hoc certo
certius.

Philocrates iam inde usque amicus fuit mihi a
puero puer.

He. Sed qua facie est tuos sodalis Philocrates ?

Ar.

Dicam tibi :

Macilento ore, naso acuto, corpore albo, oculis nigris,
Subrufus aliquantum, crispus, cincinnatus.

He.

Convenit.

Ty. Ut quidem hercle in medium ego hodie pes-
sume processerim.

Vae illis virgis miseris, quae hodie in tergo mori-
entur meo !

He. Verba mihi data esse video.

Ty.

Quid cessatis, compedes,

Currere ad me meaque amplecti crura, ut vos cus-
todiam ?

He. Satin' med illi hodie scelesti capti ceperunt
dolo ?

Illic servom se adsimulabat, hic sese autem liberum ;
Nuculeum amisi ; reliquit pigneri putamina :

Ita mi stolido sursum vorsum os sublevare offuciis.

Hic quidem me nunquam irridebit. Colaphe, Cor-
dalis, Corax,

Ite istinc atque efferte lora !

Lo.

Num lignatum mittimur ?

IV.

Menaechmi. Act. v. sc. i.

Menaechmus Sosicles, Mulier.

Mulier.



ON ego istaec tua flagitia possum perpeti :
Nam meam med aetatem esse viduam
mavelim,

Quam istaec flagitia tua pati, quae tu facis.

Me. Quid id ad me, tun te nuptam possis perpeti,
An sis abitura a tuo viro ? An mos hic ita est,
Peregrino ut adveniēti narrent fabulas ?

Mu. Quas fabulas ? Non, inquam, patiar praeter-
hac,

Quin vidua vivam, quam istos mores perferam.

Me. Mea quidem hercle causa vidua vivo
Vel usque dum regnum optinebit Iuppiter.

Mu. Ne istuc mecastor iam patrem accersam
meum,

Atque ei narrabo tua flagitia quae facis.

I, Decio, quaere meum patrem, tecum simul
Ut veniat ad me : ita rem natam esse dicito.
Iam ego aperiam istaec tua flagitia !

Me.

Sanane's ?

Quae mea flagitia ?

Mu. Pallam atque aurum quom meum
Domo suppilas clam tuae uxori, et tuae
Degeris amicae. Satin' haec recte fabulor ?

Me. Heu : hercle, mulier, multum et audax et mala's.

Tun tibi surruptam hanc dicere audes, quam mihi Dedit alia mulier, ut concinnandam darem ?

Mu. Haut mihi negabas dudum surrupuisse te ; Nunc eandem ante oculos attines ? Non te pudet ?

Me. Quaeso hercle, mulier, si scis, monstra, quod bibam,

Tuam qui possim perpeti petulantiam.

Quem tu med hominem esse arbitrare, nescio :

Ego tete simitu novi cum Parthaone.

Mu. Si me derides, at pol illum non potes, Patrem meum, qui huc advenit. Quin respicis ? Novistin tu illum ?

Me. Novi cum Calcha simul : Eodem die illum vidi, quo te ante hunc diem.

Mu. Negas novisse me ? negas patrem meum ?

Me. Idem hercle dicam, si avom vis adducere.

Mu. Ecastor pariter hoc atque alias res soles.

v.

Mostellaria. Act. II. sc. II.

Theuropides, Tranio.

Tranio.



UIS homost, qui nostras aedis accessit prope ?

Th. Meus servos hic quidemst Tranio.

Tr.

O Theuropides,

Ere, salve ; salvom te advenisse gaudeo.

Usquin valuisti ?

Th. Usque, ut vides.

Tr. Factum optume.

Th. Quid vos, insanin' estis ?

Tr. Quidum ?

Th. Sic, quia

Foris ambulatis : natus nemo in aedibus

Servat, neque qui recludat neque respondeat,

Pultando paene confregi hasce ambas foris.

Tr. Eho,

An tu tetigisti has aedes ?

Th. Quor non tangerem ?

Quin pultando, inquam paene confregi foris.

Tr. Tetigistin ?

Th. Tetigi, inquam, et pultavi.

Tr. Vah.

Th. Quid est ?

Quomodo pultare potui, si non tangerem ?

Tr. Male hercle factum !

Th. Quid est negoti ?

Tr. Non potest

Dici, quam indignum facinus fecisti et malum.

Th. Quam ob rem ? aut quam subito rem mihi
adportas novam ?

Tr. Occidisti hercle

Th. Quem mortalem ?

Tr. Omnis tuos.

Th. Di te deaeque omnes faxint cum istoc
omine

Tr. Metuo, te atque istos expiare ut possies.

Th. Quid iam?

Tr. Fuge, obsecro, atque abscede ab aedibus.
Fuge huc, fuge ad me propius! tene terram manu:
Et, heus, iube illos illim, amabo, abscedere.

Th. Abscedite.

Tr. Aedis ne attigatis! Tangite
Vos quoque terram!

Th. Obsecro hercle, quin intro imus huc?

Tr. Quia septem menses sunt, quom in hasce
aedis pedem

Nemo intro tetulit, semel ut emigravimus.

Th. Eloquere, quid ita?

Tr. Circumspicedum, num quis est.
Sermonem nostrum qui aucupet.

Th. Tutum probeat.

Tr. Circumspice etiam.

Th. Nemost: loquere nunc iam.

Tr. Caputale factumst.

Th. Quid id est? non intellego.

Tr. Scelus, inquam, factumst iam diu antiquom
et vetus,

Caputale: id adeo nos nunc factum invenimus.

Th. Quid istuc scelus est aut quis id fecit? cedo.

Tr. Hospes necavit hospitem captum manu;
Iste, ut ego opinor, qui has tibi aedis vendidit.

Th. Necavit?

Tr. Aurumque ei ademit hospiti,
Eumque hic defodit hospitem ibidem in aedibus.

Th. Quapropter id vos factum suspicamini?

Tr. Ego dicam : auscultā. Ut foris cenaverat
Tuus gnatus, postquam rediit a cena domum,
Abimus omnes cubitum, condormivimus.
Lucernam forte oblitus fueram extinguere :
Atque ille exclamat derepente maximum.

Th. Quis homo ? an meus gnatus ?

Tr. St, tace ; auscultā modo.
Ait venisse illum in somnis ad se mortuom.

Th. Nempe ergo in somnis ?

Tr. Ita. Set auscultā modo.
Ait illum hoc pacto sibi dixisse mortuom

Th. In somnis ?

Tr. Mirum, quin vigilantī diceret,
Qui abhinc sexaginta annis occisus foret.
Interdum inepte stultus es, Theuropides.

Th. Taceo.

Tr. Set ecce, quae illi ille inquit mortuos.
“ Ego transmarinū hospes sum Diapontius ;
Hic habito ; haec mihi dedita est habitatio :
Nam me Acheruntem recipere Orcus noluit,
Quia praemature vita careo. Per fidem
Deceptus sum : hospes me hic necavit, isque me
Defodit insepultum clam in hisce aedibus,
Scelestus, auri causa. Nunc tu hinc emigra :
Scelestae haec aedes ? impiast habitatio.”
Quae hic monstra fiunt, anno vix possum eloqui.

Th. St st.

Tr. Quid obsecro hercle factumst ?

Th. Concrepuit foris

Tr. Haecine percussast ? guttam haut habeo
sanguinis :

Vivom me accersunt Acheruntem mortui.

Perii : illisce hodie hanc conturbabunt fabulam.

Nimis quam formido, ne manifesto hic me opprimat.

Th. Quid tute tecum loquere?

Tr. Abscede ab ianua.

Fuge, obsecro hercle!

Th. Quor fugiam?

Tr. Etiam tu fugis?

Th. Nihil ego formido : pax mihist cum mortuis.

Intus. Heus, Tranio.


Tr. Non me appellabis, si sapis.

Nihil ego commerui, neque istas percussi foris.

VI.

Rudens.—Prologus.

Arcturus.

UI gentes omnis mariaque et terras movet,
Eius sum civis civitate caelitum.
Ita sum, ut videtis, splendens stella candida;

Signum, quod semper tempore exoritur suo,

Hic atque in caelo. Nomen Arcturo est mihi.

Noctu sum in caelo clarus atque inter deos;

Inter mortalis ambulo interdius.

Et alia signa de caelo ad terram accidunt.

Qui est imperator divom atque hominum, Iuppiter,

Is nos per gentis, alium alia, disparat,
Qui facta hominum, mores, pietatem, et fidem
Noscamus, ut quemque adiuvet opulentia.
Qui falsas lites falsis testimoniis
Petunt, quique in iure abiurant pecuniam,
Eorum referimus nomina exscripta ad Iovem.
Cotidie ille scit quis hic quaerat malum.
Qui hic litem adipisci postulant periurio
Mali, res falsas qui impetrant apud iudicem;
Iterum ille eam rem iudicatam iudicat;
Maiore multa multat, quam litem auferunt.
Bonos in aliis tabulis exscriptos habet.
Atque hoc scelesti in animum inducunt suum,
Iovem se placare posse donis, hostiis.
Et operam et sumtum perdunt: id eo fit, quia
Nihil ei acceptum est a periuris supplicii.
Facilius, si qui pius est, a dis supplicans,
Quam qui scelestust, inveniet veniam sibi.
Idcirco moneo vos ego haec, qui estis boni,
Quique aetatem agitis cum pietate et cum fide:
Retinete porro, post factum ut laetemini.



VII.

Rudens. Act. i. sc. ii.*Daemones, Sceparnio.**Sceparnio.*

ED, o Palaemon, sancte Neptuni comes,
 Quique Hercule illi socius esse diceris,
 Quod facinus video ?

Dae.

Quid vides ?

*Sc.**Mulierculas*

Video sedentis in scapha solas duas.

Ut adflctantur miserae !—Euge, euge ! perbene

Ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham,

Neque gubernator unquam potuit rectius.

Non vidisse undas me maiores censeo.

Salvae sunt, si illos fluctus devitaverint.

Nunc, nunc periculum est: eiecit alteram.—

At in vado est: iam facile enabit.—Eugepae,

Viden', alteram illam ut fluctus eiecit foras?

Surrexit, horsum se capessit. Salva res!

Desiluit haec autem altera in terram e scapha.

Ut prae timore in genua in undas concidit!—

Salva est: evasit ex aqua. Iam in litore est.

Sed dextrovorsum avorsa it in malam crucem.

Hem, errabit illaec hodie.

Dae.

Quid id refert tua ?

Sc. Si ad saxum quo capessit, ea deorsum cadit,
 Errationis fecerit compendium.

Dae. Si tu de illarum cenaturus vesperi es,
 Illis curandum censeo, Sceparnio;
 Si apud me esurus es, mihi dari operam volo.

Sc. Bonum aequomque oras.

Dae. Sequere me hac ergo.

Sc. Sequor.

Q. ENNII.

VIII.

Ex Annalibus.

Speech of Pyrrhus.

NEC mi aurum posco, nec mi pretium
 dederitis:
 Non cauponantes bellum sed bellige-
 rantes,

Ferro non auro vitam cernamus utrique.

Vosne velit an me regnare, era quidve ferat Fors

Virtute experiamur. Et hoc simul accipe dictum:

Quorum virtutei belli fortuna pepercit,

Eorundem libertati me parcere certum est.

Dono ducite doque volentibu' cum magnis dis.

IX.

MORIBUS antiquis res stat Romana virisque.



X.

Fabius Maximus.

NUS homo nobis cunctando restituit rem.
 Noenum rumores ponebat ante salutem.
 Ergo plusque magisque viri nunc gloria
 claret

XI.

Telamo.

ED superstitiosi vates inpudentesque
 arioli,
 Aut inertes aut insani aut quibus eges-
 tas imperat :
 Qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant
 viam,
 Quibus divitias pollicentur, ab eis drachumam ipsi
 petunt.

XII.

Andromache.

PATER, o patria, o Priami domus,
 Saeptum altisono cardine templum !
 Vidi ego te astante ope barbarica
 Tectis caelatis lacuatis,
 Auro ebore instructam regifice.
 Haec omnia vidi inflammari,
 Priamo vi vitam evitari,
 Iovis aram sanguine turpari.

XIII.

Fragment from the Satires.

NNI poeta salve, qui mortalibus
Versus propinas flammeos medullitus.

XIV.

Epitaph on Himself.

DSPICITE o cives, senis Enni imagini'
formam!

Hic vestrum panxit maxima facta pa-
trum.

Nemo me lacrumis decoret nec funera fletu

Faxit. Cur? voluto vivu' per ora virum.

P. TERENTII AFRI.

XV.

Andria. Act. I. sc. i.

Simo, Sosia.

Simo.



UID verbis opus est? hac fama impulsus
Chremes

Ultro ad me venit, unicam gnatam suam
Cum dote summa filio uxorem ut daret.

Placuit: despondi: hic nuptiis dictust dies.

So. Quid igitur obstat, quor non fiant ?

Si.

Audies.

Ferme in diebus paucis, quibus haec acta sunt,
Chrysis vicina haec moritur.

So.

O factum bene :

Beasti : ei metui a Chryside.

Si.

Ibi tum filius

Cum illis, qui amarant Chrysidem, una aderat frequens :

Curabat una funus : tristis interim,

Non numquam conlacrumabat. Placuit tum id mihi.

Sic cogitabam ' hic parvae consuetudinis

Causa huius mortem tam fert familiariter :

Quid si ipse amasset ? quid hic mihi faciet patri ?'

Haec ego putabam esse omnia humani ingeni

Mansuetique animi officia. Quid multis moror ?

Egomet quoque eius causa in funus prodeo,

Nil etiam suspicari mali.

So.

Hem quid est ?

Si.

Scies.

Ecfertur. Imus. Interea inter mulieres,

Quae ibi aderant, forte unam aspicio adulescentulam,

Forma

So. Bona fortasse.

Si.

Et vultu, Sosia,

Adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nil supra.

Quae quom mihi lamentari praeter ceteras

Visast, et quia erat forma praeter ceteras

Honesta ac liberali, accedo ad pedisequas,

Quae sit rogo. Sororem esse aiunt Chrysidis.
 Percussit ilico animum. Attat hoc illud est,
 Hinc illae lacrumae, haec illast misericordia.

So. Quam timeo, quorsum evadas !

Si. Funus interim

Procedit. Sequimur : ad sepulcrum venimus :
 In ignem inpositast : fletur. Interea haec soror,
 Quam dixi, ad flammam accessit imprudentius,
 Satis cum periclo. Ibi tum exanimatus Pamphilus
 Bene dissimulatum amorem et celatum indicat :
 Adcurrit : mediam mulierem complectitur :
 “ Mea Glycerium ” inquit “ quid agis ? quor te is
 perditum ? ”

Tum illa, ut consuetum facile amorem cerneret,
 Reiecit se in eum flens quam familiariter.

XVI.

Eunuchus. Act. II. sc. ii.

Gnatho, Parmeno.

Gnatho.

DI immortales, homini homo quid praestat ?
 Stulto intellegens
 Quid inter est ? hoc adeo ex hac re venit
 in mentem mihi :

Conveni hodie adveniens quendam mei loci hinc
 atque ordinis

Hominem haud impurum, itidem patria qui ab-
 ligurrierat bona :

Video sentum squalidum aegrum, pannis annisque
obsitum.

“ Quid istuc ” inquam “ ornatist ? ” “ quoniam
miser quod habui perdidit, en

Quo redactus sum. Omnes noti me atque amici
deserunt.”

Hic ego illum contempsi prae me ; “ quid homo ”
inquam “ ignavissime ?

Itan’ parasti te, ut spes nulla relicua in te sit tibi ?
Simul consilium cum re amisti ? viden’ me ex eodem
ortum loco ?

Qui color, nitor, vestitus, quae habitudo corporis !
Omnia habeo, neque quicquam habeo : nil quom
est, nil deficit tamen.”

“ At ego infelix neque ridiculus esse neque plagas
pati

Possum.” “ Quid ? tu his rebus credis fieri ? tota
erras via.

Olim isti fuit generi quondam quaestus apud sae-
clum prius :

Hoc novomst aucupium : ego adeo hanc primus in-
veni viam.

Est genus hominum, qui esse primos se omnium
rerum volunt,

Nec sunt : hos consector : hisce ego non paro me ut
rideant,

Sed eis ultro adrideo et eorum ingenia admiror
simul :

Quidquid dicunt, laudo : id rursum si negant, laudo
id quoque :

Negat quis : nego ; ait : aio ; postremo inperavi
egomet mihi

Omnia adsentari. Is quaestus nunc est multo uber-
rumus."

Pa. Scitum hercle homi nem : hic homines pror-
sum ex stultis insanos facit.

Gn. Dum haec loquimur, interea loci ad macellum
ubi adventamus,

Concurrunt laeti mi obviam cuppedinarii omnes :

Cetarii, lanii, coqui, fartores, piscatores,

Quibus et re salva et perdita profueram et prosum
saepe :

Salutant, ad cenam vocant, adventum gratulantur.

Ille ubi miser famelicus videt me esse tanto honore,

Tam facile victum quaerere : ibi homo coepit me
obsecrare,

Ut sibi liceret discere id de me : sectari iussi,

Si potis est, tamquam philosophorum habent disci-
plinæ ex ipsis

Vocabula, parasiti ita ut Gnathonici vocentur.



XVII.

Heauton Timorumenos. Act. I. sc. I.*Chremes, Menedemus.**Chremes.*

UAMQUAM haec inter nos nuper notitia
admodumst

(Inde adeo quom agrum in proxumo hic
mercatus es)

Nec rei fere sane amplius quicquam fuit :
Tamen vel virtus tua me vel vicinitas,
Quod ego in propinqua parte amicitiae puto,
Facit ut te audacter moneam et familiariter,
Quod mihi videre praeter aetatem tuam
Facere et praeter quam res te adhortatur tua.
Nam pro deum atque hominum fidem, quid vis tibi ?
Quid quaeris ? annos sexaginta natus es,
Aut plus eo, ut conicio ; agrum his regionibus
Melio rem neque preti maioris nemo habet ;
Servos compluris : proinde quasi nemo siet,
Ita tute attente illorum officia fungere.
Numquam tam mane egredior neque tam vesperi
Domum revortor, quin te in fundo conspicer
Fodere aut arare aut aliquid ferre. Denique
Nullum remittis tempus neque te respicis.
Haec non voluptati tibi esse satis certo scio.
“ Enim ” dices “ quantum hic operis fiat paenitet.”
Quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae,
Si sumas in illis exercendis, plus agas.

Me. Chremes, tantumne ab re tuast oti tibi,
Aliena ut cures eaque nil quae ad te attinent ?

Ch. Homo sum : humani nil a me alienum puto.
 Vel me monere hoc vel percontari puta :
Rectumst, ego ut faciam ; non est, te ut deterream.

Me. Mihi sic est usus : tibi ut opus factost, face.

Ch. An quoiquamst usus homini se ut cruciet ?

Me. Mihi.

XVIII.

Adelphi. Act. III. sc. iii.

Demea, Syrus.

Demea.



PATRIS me quidem

Pudet pigetque.

Sy. Nimium inter vos, Demea,
 (Non quia ades praesens dico hoc) pernimum inter
 est.

Tu, quantus quantu's, nil nisi sapientia es,
 Ille somnium. num sineres vero illum tuom
 Facere haec ?

De. Sinerem illum ? aut non sex totis mensibus
 Prius olfecissem, quam ille quicquam coeperet ?

Sy. Vigilantiam tuam tu mihi narras ?

De. Sic siet

Modo ut nunc est, quaeso.

Sy. Ut quisque suom volt esse, itast.

De. Quid eum ? vidistin hodie ?

Sy.

Tuomne filium ?

(Abigam hunc rus.) iam dudum aliquid ruri agere
arbitror.

De. Satin scis ibi esse ?*Sy.*

Oh, qui egomet produxi.

De.

Optumest :

Metui ne haereret hic.

Sy.

Atque iratum admodum.

De. Quid autem ?*Sy.*

Adortus iurgios fratrem apud forum

De psalteria istac.

De.

Ain vero ?

Sy.

Ah, nil reticuit.

Nam ut numerabatur forte argentum, intervenit
Homo de improvviso : coepit clamare " O Aeschine,
Haecine flagitia facere te ! haec te admittere
Indigna genere nostro ! "

De. Oh, lacrumo gaudio.

Sy. " Non tu hoc argentum perdis, sed vitam
tuam. "

De. Salvos sit : spero, est similis maiorum suom.*Sy.*

Hui.

De. Syre, praeceptorum plenust istorum ille.*Sy.*

Phy :

Domi habuit unde disceret.

De.

Fit sedulo :

Nil praetermitto : consuefacio : denique
Inspicere tamquam in speculum in vitas omnium
Iubeo atque ex aliis sumere exemplum sibi.
" Hoc facito. "

Sy. Recte sane.

De. “Hoc fugito.”

Sy. Callide.

De. “Hoc laudist.”

Sy. Istaec res est.

De. “Hoc vitio datur.”

Sy. Probissume.

De. Porro autem—

Sy. Non hercle otiumst

Nunc mi auscultandi. Piscis ex sententia

Nactus sum: ei mihi ne corrumpantur cautiost:

Nam id nobis tam flagitiumst quam illa, Demea,

Non facere vobis, quae modo dixi: et quod queo

Conservis ad eundem istunc praecipio modum:

“Hoc salsumst, hoc adustumst, hoc lautumst pa-
rum:

Illud recte: iterum sic memento:” sedulo

Moneo, quae possum pro mea sapientia:

Postremo tamquam in speculum in patinas, Demea,

Inspicere iubeo et moneo quid facto usus sit.

Inepta haec esse, nos quae facimus, sentio:

Verum quid facias? ut homost, ita morem geras.

Numquid vis?

De. Mentem vobis meliorem dari.



L. ATTII.

XIX.

Medea.

ANTA moles labitur
Fremebunda ex alto ingenti sonitu et
spiritu.

Prae se undas volvit, vortices vi suscitatur:
Ruit prolapsa, pelagus respargit, reflat.
Ita dum interruptum credas nimbum volvier,
Dum quod sublime ventis expulsum rapi
Saxum aut procellis vel globosos turbines
Exsistere ictos undis concursantibus:
Nisi quas terrestris pontus strages conciet,
Aut forte Triton fuscina evertens specus
Subter radices penitus undanti in freto
Molem ex profundo saxeam ad caelum erigit.

XX.

Speech of Tarquinius Superbus.

UOM iam quieti corpus nocturno impetu
Dedi sopore placans artus languidos,
Visum est in somnis pastorem ad me ap-
pellere

Pecus lanigerum eximia pulcritudine:
Duos consanguineos arietes inde eligi
Praeclarioremque alterum immolare me:
Deinde eius germanum cornibus conitier

In me arietare, eoque ictu me ad casum dari :
Exin prostratum terra, graviter saucium,
Resupinum in caelo contueri maximum
Mirificum facinus : dextrorsum orbem flammeum
Radiatum solis liquier cursu novo.

Interpretation of the Dream.

Rex, quae in vita usurpant homines, cogitant curant
vident,
Quaeque agunt vigilantes agitantque, ea si cui in
somno accidunt,
Minus mirum est, sed di rem tantam haut temere
inproviso offerunt.
Proin vide ne, quem tu esse hebetem deputes aequae
ac pecus,
Is sapientia munitum pectus egregium gerat
Teque regno expellat : nam id, quod de sole osten-
tum est tibi,
Populo commutationem rerum portendit fore
Perpropinquam. Haec bene verruncet populo !
Nam quod dexterum
Cepit cursum ab laeva signum praepotens, pulcher-
rume
Auguratum est rem Romanam publicam summam
fore


Brutus.



C. LUCILII.

XXI.

Vir bonus est quis ?

IRTUS, Albine, est pretium persolvere
verum.

Queis in versamur, queis vivimu' rebu'
potesse :

Virtus est homini scire id quo quaeque habeat
res.

Virtus scire homini rectum, utile, quid sit hon-
estum ;

Quae bona, quae mala item, quid inutile turpe
inhonestum ;

Virtus, quaerendae finem rei scire modumque ;

Virtus, divitiis pretium persolvere posse ;

Virtus, id dare, quod re ipsa debetur honori :

Hostem esse atque inimicum hominum morumque
malorum,

Contra defensorem hominum morumque bonorum ;

Hos magni facere, his bene velle, his vivere amicum ;

Commoda praeterea patriai prima putare,

Deinde parentum, tertia jam postremaque nostra.



T. LUCRETII CARL.

XXII.

*De Rerum Natura.*LIB. I.—*Exordium.*

AENEADUM genetrix, hominum divom-
que voluptas,
Alma Venus, caeli subter labentia signa
Quae mare navigerum, quae terras frugiferentis
Concelebras, per te quoniam genus omne animantum
Concipitur visitque exortum lumina solis.
Te, dea, te fugiunt venti, te nubila caeli
Adventumque tuum, tibi suavis daedala tellus
Summittit flores, tibi rident aequora ponti
Placatumque nitet diffuso lumine caelum.
Nam simul ac species patefactast verna diei
Et reserata viget genitabilis aura favoni,
Aeriae primum volucres te, diva, tuumque
Significant initum percussae corda tua vi.
Inde ferae pecudes persultant pabula laeta
Et rapidos tranant amnis : ita capta lepore
Te sequitur cupide quo quamque inducere pergis.
Denique per maria ac montis fluviosque rapacis
Frondiferasque domos avium camposque virentis
Omnibus incutiens blandum per pectora amorem
Efficis ut cupide generatim saecula propagent.
Quae quoniam rerum naturam sola gubernas
Nec sine te quicquam dias in luminis oras

Exoritur neque fit laetum neque amabile quicquam,
 Te sociam studeo scribendis versibus esse
 Quos ego de rerum natura pangere conor
 Memmiadae nostro quem tu, dea, tempore in omni
 Omnibus ornatum voluisti excellere rebus.
 Quo magis aeternum da dictis, diva, leporem.
 Effice ut interea fera moenera militiai
 Per maria ac terras omnis sopita quiescant.
 Nam tu sola potes tranquilla pace iuvare
 Mortalis, quoniam belli fera moenera Mavors
 Armipotens regit, in gremium qui saepe tuum se
 Reicit aeterno devictus vulnere amoris,
 Atque ita suspiciens tereti cervice reposta
 Pascit amore avidos inhians in te, dea, visus,
 Eque tuo pendet resupini spiritus ore.
 Hunc tu, diva, tuo recubantem corpore sancto
 Circumfusa super, suavis ex ore loquellas
 Funde petens placidam Romanis, incluta, pacem.
 Nam neque nos agere hoc patriai tempore iniquo
 Possumus aequo animo nec Memmi clara propago
 Talibus in rebus communi desse saluti.

v. 1—43.

XXIII.

Iphigenia.

ILLUD in his rebus vereor, ne forte rearis

Impia te rationis inire elementa viamque

Indugredi sceleris, quod contra saepius

illa

Religio peperit scelerosa atque impia facta.

Aulide quo pacto Triviai virginis aram
 Iphianassai turparunt sanguine foede
 Ductores Danaum delecti, prima virorum.
 Cui simul infula virgineos circumdata comptus
 Ex utraque pari malarum parte profusast,
 Et maestum simul ante aras adstare parentem
 Sensit et hunc propter ferrum celare ministros
 Aspectuque suo lacrimas effundere civis,
 Muta metu terram genibus summissa petebat.
 Nec miserae prodesse in tali tempore quibat
 Quod patrio princeps donarat nomine regem ;
 Nam sublata virum manibus tremibundaque ad aras
 Deductast, non ut sollemni more sacrorum
 Perfecto posset claro comitari Hymenaeo,
 Sed casta incestu nubendi tempore in ipso
 Hostia concideret mactatu maesta parentis,
 Exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur.
 Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum.

v. 80-101.

XXIV.

LIB. II.—*Philosophy the Solace for Care.*

UAVE, mari magno turbantibus aequora
 ventis,

E terra magnum alterius spectare labo
 rem ;

Non quia vexari quemquamst iucunda voluptas,
 Sed quibus ipse malis careas quia cernere suave est
 Suave etiam belli certamina magna tueri
 Per campos instructa tua sine parte pericli.

Sed nil dulcius est, bene quam munita tenero
Edita doctrina sapientum templa serena,
Despicere unde queas alios passimque videre
Errare atque viam palantis quaerere vitae,
Certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate,
Noctes atque dies niti praestante labore
Ad summas emergere opes rerumque potiri.
O miseras hominum mentes, o pectora caeca !
Qualibus in tenebris vitae quantisque periclis
Degitur hoc aevi quodcumquest ! nonne videre
Nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, nisi ut, quoi
Corpore seiunctus dolor absit, mente fruatur
Incundo sensu cura semotu' metuque ?
Ergo corpoream ad naturam pauca videmus
Esse opus omnino, quae demant cumque dolorem,
Delicias quoque uti multas substernere possint.
Gratius interdum neque natura ipsa requirit,
Si non aurea sunt iuvenum simulacra per aedes
Lampadas igniferas manibus retinentia dextris,
Lumina nocturnis epulis ut suppeditentur,
Nec domus argento fulget auroque renidet
Nec citharae reboant laqueata aurataque tecta.
Cum tamen inter se prostrati in gramine molli
Propter aquae rivum sub ramis arboris altae
Non magnis opibus iucunde corpora curant,
Praesertim cum tempestas adridet et anni
Tempora conspergunt viridantis floribus herbas.
Nec calidae citius decedunt corpore febres,
Textilibus si in picturis ostroque rubenti
Iacteris, quam si in plebeia veste cubandum est.

XXV.

Distant Objects seem to be at rest.



AM saepe in colli tondentes pabula laeta
Lanigeræ reptant pecudes quo quamque
vocantes

Invitant herbae gemmantes rore recentî,
Et satiati agni ludunt blandeque coruscant;
Omnia quae nobis longe confusa videntur
Et velut in viridi candor consistere colli.
Praeterea magnae legiones cum loca cursu
Camporum complent belli simulacra cientes,
Fulgor ibi ad caelum se tollit totaque circum
Aere renidescit tellus supterque virum vi
Excitur pedibus sonitus clamoreque montes
Icti reiectant voces ad sidera mundi,
Et circumvolitant equites mediosque repente
Tramittunt valido quatientes impete campos.
Et tamen est quidam locus altis montibus unde
Stare videntur et in campis consistere fulgor.

v. 317-332.

XXVI.

A Cow in search of her Calf.



AM saepe ante deum vitulus delubra
decora

Turicremas propter mactatus concidit
aras

Sanguinis expirans calidum de pectore flumen;

At mater viridis saltus orbata peragrans
 Noscit humi pedibus vestigia pressa bisulcis,
 Omnia convisens oculis loca si queat usquam
 Conspicere amissum fetum, completque querellis
 Frondiferum nemus absistens et crebra revisit
 Ad stabulum desiderio perfixa iuveni,
 Nec tenerae salices atque herbae rore vigentes
 Fluminaque illa queunt summis labentia ripis
 Oblectare animum subitamque avertere curam,
 Nec vitulorum aliae species per pabula laeta
 Derivare queunt animum curaque levare :
 Usque adeo quiddam proprium notumque requirit.

v. 352-366.

XXVII.

The Atoms of each kind are infinite.



ED quasi naufragiis magnis multisque
 coortis
 Disiectare solet magnum mare transtra
 gubernata

Antennas proram malos tonsasque natantis,
 Per terrarum omnis oras fluitantia aplustra
 Ut videantur et indicium mortalibus edant,
 Infidi maris insidias virisque dolumque
 Ut vitare velint, neve ullo tempore credant
 Subdola cum ridet placidi pellacia ponti,
 Sic tibi si finita semel primordia quaedam
 Constitues, aevom debebunt sparsa per omnem

Disiectare aestus diversi materiai,
Numquam in concilium ut possint compulsa coire
Nec remorari in concilio nec crescere adaucta.

v. 552-564.

XXVIII.

The Decay of the Universe.



IC igitur magni quoque circum moenia
mundi

Expugnata dabunt labem putrisque
ruinas.

Iamque adeo fracta est aetas effetaque tellus
Vix animalia parva creat quae cuncta creavit
Saecla deditque ferarum ingentia corpora partu.
Haud, ut opinor, enim mortalia saecla superne
Aurea de caelo demisit funis in arva
Nec mare nec fluctus plangentis saxa crearunt,
Sed genuit tellus eadem quae nunc alit ex se.
Praeterea nitidas fruges vinetaque laeta
Sponte sua primum mortalibus ipsa creavit,
Ipsa dedit dulcis fetus et pabula laeta ;
Quae nunc vix nostro grandescunt aucta labore,
Conterimusque boves et viris agricolarum,
Conficimus ferrum vix arvis suppeditati :
Usque adeo parcunt fetus augentque labore.
Iamque caput quassans grandis suspirat arator
Crebrius, incassum manuum cecidisse labores,
Et cum tempora temporibus praesentia confert
Praeteritis, laudat fortunas saepe parentis

Et crepat, anticum genus ut pietate repletum
 Perfacile angustis tolerarit finibus aevom,
 Cum minor esset agri multo modus ante viritim.
 Tristis item vetulae vitis sator atque vietae
 Temporis incusat momen caelumque fatigat,
 Nec tenet omnia paulatim tabescere et ire
 Ad capulum spatio aetatis defessa vetusto.

v. 1148-1174.

XXIX.

LIB. III.—*Epicurus*.

U, pater, es rerum inventor, tu patria
 nobis
 Suppeditas praecepta, tuisque ex, inclute,
 chartis,

Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant,
 Omnia nos itidem depascimur aurea dicta,
 Aurea, perpetua semper dignissima vita.
 Nam simul ac ratio tua coepit vociferari
 Naturam rerum, divina mente coorta,
 Diffugiunt animi terrores, moenia mundi
 Discedunt, totum video per inane geri res.
 Apparet divum numen sedesque quietae
 Quas neque concutiunt venti nec nubila nimbis
 Aspergunt, neque nix acri concreta pruina
 Cana cadens violat semperque innubilus aether
 Integit, et large diffuso lumine rident.
 Omnia suppeditat porro natura, neque ulla
 Res animi pacem delibat tempore in ullo.

At contra nusquam apparent Acherusia templa
 Nec tellus obstat quin omnia dispiciantur,
 Sub pedibus quaecumque infra per inane geruntur.
 His ibi me rebus quaedam divina voluptas
 Percipit adque horror, quod sic natura tua vi
 Tam manifesta patens ex omni parte relecta est.

v. 9-30.

xxx.

The Folly of fearing Death.

ROINDE ubi se videas hominem indig-
 narier ipsum,

Post mortem fore ut aut putescat corpore
 posto

Aut flammis interfiat malisve ferarum,
 Scire licet non sincerum sonere atque subesse
 Caecum aliquem cordi stimulum, quamvis neget ipse
 Credere se quemquam sibi sensum in morte futurum.
 Non, ut opinor, enim dat quod promittit et unde,
 Nec radicitus e vita se tollit et eicit,
 Sed facit esse sui quiddam super inscius ipse.
 Vivus enim sibi cum proponit quisque futurum,
 Corpus uti volucres lacerent in morte feraeque,
 Ipse sui miseret; neque enim se dividit illum
 Nec removet satis a proiecto corpore et illum
 Se fingit sensuque suo contaminat astans.
 Hinc indignatur se mortalem esse creatum,
 Nec videt in vera nullum fore morte alium se
 Qui possit vivus sibi se lugere peremptum

Stansque iacentem se lacerari urive dolore.
Nam si in morte malumst malis morsuque ferarum
Tractari, non invenio qui non sit acerbum
Ignibus inpositum calidis torrescere flammis
Aut in melle situm suffocari atque rigere
Frigore, cum summo gelidi cubat aequore saxi,
Urgerive superne obtritum pondere terrae.

‘Iam iam non domus accipiet te laeta, neque uxor
Optima nec dulces occurrent oscula nati
Praeripere et tacita pectus dulcedine tangent.
Non poteris factis florentibus esse, tuisque
Praesidium. Misero misere’ aiunt ‘omnia ademit
Una dies infesta tibi tot praemia vitae.’
Illud in his rebus non addunt ‘nec tibi earum
Iam desiderium rerum super insidet una.’
Quod bene si videant animo dictisque sequantur,
Dissoluant animi magno se angore metuque.
‘Tu quidem ut es leto sopitus, sic eris aevi
Quod superest cunctis privato’ doloribus aegris;
At nos horrifico cinefactum te prope busto
Insatiabiliter deflevimus, aeternumque
Nulla dies nobis maerorem e pectore demet.’
Illud ab hoc igitur quaerendum est, quid sit amari
Tanto opere, ad somnum si res redit atque quietem,
Cur quisquam aeterno possit tabescere luctu.

Hoc etiam faciunt ubi discubuere tenentque
Pocula saepe homines et inumbrant ora coronis,
Ex animo ut dicant ‘brevis hic est fructus homullis;
Iam fuerit neque post umquam revocare licebit.’
Tamquam in morte mali cum primis hoc sit eorum,

Quod sitis exurat miseros atque arida torres,
Aut aliae cuius desiderium insideat rei.
Nec sibi enim quisquam tum se vitamque requirit,
Cum pariter mens et corpus sopita quiescunt.
Nam licet aeternum per nos sic esse soporem,
Nec desiderium nostri nos adfcit ullum.
Et tamen haudquaquam nostros tunc illa per artus
Longe ab sensiferis primordia motibus errant,
Cum correptus homo ex somno se colligit ipse.
Multo igitur mortem minus ad nos esse putandumst,
Si minus esse potest quam quod nil esse videmus;
Maior enim turbae disiectus material
Consequitur leto nec quisquam expergitus exstat,
Frigida quem semel est vitae pausa secuta.

Denique si vocem rerum natura repente
Mittat et hoc alicui nostrum sic increpet ipsa
' Quid tibi tanto operest, mortalis, quod nimis aegris
Luctibus indulges? quid mortem congemis ac fles?
Nam gratis anteacta fuit tibi vita priorque,
Et non omnia pertusum congesta quasi in vas
Commoda perfluxere atque ingrata interiere:
Cur non ut plenus vitae conviva recedis
Aequo animoque capis securam, stulte, quietem?
Sin ea quae fructus cumque es periere profusa
Vitaque in offensust, cur amplius addere quaeris,
Rursum quod pereat male et ingratum occidat omne,
Non potius vitae finem facis atque laboris?
Nam tibi praeterea quod machiner inveniamque,
Quod placeat, nil est: eadem sunt omnia semper.
Si tibi non annis corpus iam marcet et artus

Confecti languent, eadem tamen omnia restant,
Omnia si pergas vivendo vincere saecula,
Atque etiam potius, si numquam sis moriturus,
Quid respondemus, nisi iustam intendere litem
Naturam et veram verbis exponere causam?
Grandior hic vero si iam, seniorque queratur
Atque obitum lamentetur miser amplius aequo,
Non merito inclamet magis et voce increpet acri?
'Aufer abhinc lacrimas, balatro, et compesce querellas.

Omnia perfunctus vitae praemia marces.
Sed quia semper aves quod abest, praesentia temnis,
Imperfecta tibi elapsast ingrataque vita,
Et nec opinanti mors ad caput adstitit ante
Quam satur ac plenus possis discedere rerum.
Nunc aliena tua tamen aetate omnia mitte
Aequo animoque agendum mage sis concede:
necessest.'


Iure, ut opinor, agat, iure increpet inciletque;
Cedit enim rerum novitate extrusa vetustas
Semper, et ex aliis aliud reparare necessest.
Nec quisquam in barathrum nec Tartara deditur
atra:

Materies opus est ut crescant postera saecula;
Quae tamen omnia te vita perfuncta sequuntur;
Nec minus ergo ante haec quam tu cecidere, cadentque.

Sic aliud ex alio numquam desistet oriri
Vitaque mancipio nulli datur, omnibus usu.

XXXI.

Strenua inertia.


 I possent homines, proinde ac sentire
videntur
Pondus inesse animo quod se gravitate
fatiget,

E quibus id fiat causis quoque noscere et unde
Tanta mali tamquam moles in pectore constet,
Haut ita vitam agerent, ut nunc plerumque videmus
Quid sibi quisque velit nescire et quaerere semper
Commutare locum quasi onus deponere possit.
Exit saepe foras magnis ex aedibus ille,
Esse domi quem pertaesumst, subitoque revertit,
Quippe foris nilo melius qui sentiat esse.
Currit agens mannos ad villam praecipitanter,
Auxilium tectis quasi ferre ardentibus instans;
Oscitat extemplo, tetigit cum limina villae,
Aut abit in somnum gravis atque obliviam quaerit,
Aut etiam properans urbem petit atque revisit.

v. 1053-1067.

XXXII.

LIB. IV.—*Fresh Woods and Pastures new.*

 VIA Pieridum peragro loca nullius ante
Trita solo. Iuvat integros accedere fontis
Atque haurire, iuvatque novos decerpere
flores,

Insignemque meo capiti petere inde coronam

Unde prius nulli velarint tempora musae;
 Primum quod magnis doceo de rebus et artis
 Religionum animum nodis exsolvere pergo,
 Deinde quod obscura de re tam lucida pango
 Carmina, musaeo contingens cuncta lepore.
 Id quoque enim non ab nulla ratione videtur;
 Nam veluti pueris absinthia taetra medentes
 Cum dare conantur, prius oras pocula circum
 Contingunt mellis dulci flavoque liquore,
 Ut puerorum aetas improvida ludificetur
 Laborum tenus, interea perpotet amarum
 Absinthii laticem deceptaque non capiatur,
 Sed potius tali pacto recreata valescat,
 Sic ego nunc, quoniam haec ratio plerumque videtur
 Tristior esse quibus non est tractata, retroque
 Volgi abhorret ab hac, volui tibi suaviloquenti
 Carmine Pierio rationem exponere nostram
 Et quasi musaeo dulci contingere melle,
 Si tibi forte animum tali ratione tenere
 Versibus in nostris possem, dum percipis omnem
 Naturam rerum ac persentis utilitatem.

v. 1-25.

XXXIII.

Clouds.

ED ne forte putes ea demum sola vagari,
 Quaecumque ab rebus rerum simulacra
 recedunt,
 Sunt etiam quae sponte sua gignuntur et ipsa

Constituuntur in hoc caelo qui dicitur aer,
 Quae multis formata modis sublime feruntur
 Nec speciem mutare suam liquentia cessant
 Et cuiusque modi formarum vertere in oras ;
 Ut nubes facile interdum concreescere in alto
 Cernimus et mundi speciem violare serenam
 Aera mulcentes motu. Nam saepe Gigantum
 Ora volare videntur et umbram ducere late,
 Interdum magni montes avolsaque saxa
 Montibus anteire et solem succedere praeter,
 Inde alios trahere atque inducere belua nimbos.

v. 129-142.

XXXIV.

All Reasoning based on the Truth of the Senses.

DENIQUE ut in fabrica, si pravast regula
 prima,
 Normaue si fallax rectis regionibus exit,
 Et libella aliqua si ex parti claudicat hilum,
 Omnia mendose fieri atque obstipa necesse est,
 Prava cubantia prona supina atque absona tecta,
 Iam ruere ut quaedam videantur velle, ruantque
 Proditia iudiciis fallacibus omnia primis,
 Sic igitur ratio tibi rerum prava necessest
 Falsaue sit, falsis quaecumque ab sensibus ortast.

v. 513-521.

XXXV.

Echo.

EX etiam aut septem loca vidi reddere
 voces,
 Unam cum iaceres : ita colles collibus ipsi
 Verba repulsantes iterabant docta referri.
 Haec loca capripedes satyros nymphasque tenere
 Finitimi fingunt et faunos esse locuntur,
 Quorum noctivago strepitu ludoque iocanti
 Adfirmant volgo taciturna silentia rumpi
 Chordarumque sonos fieri dulcisque querellas,
 Tibia quas fundit digitis pulsata canentum,
 Et genus agricolū late sentiscere, quom Pan
 Pineae semiferi capitis velamina quassans
 Unco saepe labro calamos percurrit hiantis,
 Fistula silvestrem ne cesset fundere musam.

v. 577-589.

XXXVI.

LIB. V.—*The Imperfection of the World.*

PRINCIPIO quantum cæli tegit impetus
 ingens,
 Inde avidei partem montes silvaeque fe-
 rarum

Possedere, tenent rupes vastaeque paludes
 Et mare quod late terrarum distinet oras.
 Inde duas porro prope partis fervidus ardor
 Adsiduusque geli casus mortalibus aufert.

Quod superest arvi, tamen id natura sua vi
 Sentibus obducat, ni vis humana resistat
 Vitai causa valido consueta bidenti
 Ingemere et terram pressis proscindere aratris.
 Si non fecundas vertentes vomere glebas
 Terraique solum subigentes cimus ad ortus,
 Sponte sua nequeant liquidas existere in auras,
 Et tamen interdum magno quaesita labore
 Cum iam per terras frondent atque omnia florent,
 Aut nimiis torret fervoribus aetherius sol
 Aut subiti peremunt imbris gelidaeque pruinae,
 Flabraque ventorum violento turbine vexant.
 Praeterea genus horriferum natura ferarum
 Humanae genti infestum terraque marique
 Cur alit atque auget? cur anni tempora morbos
 Adportant? quare mors immatura vagatur?
 Tum porro puer, ut saevis proiectus ab undis
 Navita, nudus humi iacet, infans, indigus omni
 Vitali auxilio, cum primum in luminis oras
 Nixibus ex alvo matris natura profudit,
 Vagituque locum lugubri complet, ut aecumst
 Cui tantum in vita restet transire malorum.
 At variae crescunt pecudes armenta feraeque
 Nec crepitacillis opus est nec cuiquam adhibendast
 Almae nutricis blanda atque infracta loquella,
 Nec varias quaerunt vestes pro tempore caeli,
 Denique non armis opus est, non moenibus altis,
 Qui sua tutentur, quando omnibus omnia large
 Tellus ipsa parit naturaque daedala rerum.

XXXVII.

The Seasons.

T ver et Venus, et veris praenuntius ante
Pennatus graditur zephyrus, vestigia
propter

Flora quibus mater praespargens ante viai
Cuncta coloribus egregiis et odoribus opplet.
Inde loci sequitur calor aridus et comes una
Pulverulenta Ceres et etesia flabra aquilonum.
Inde autumnus adit, graditur simul Euhus Euan.
Inde aliae tempestates ventique secuntur,
Altitonans Volturnus et auster fulmine pollens.
Tandem bruma nives adfert pigrumque rigorem,
Prodit hiemps, sequitur crepitans hanc dentibus
algor. v. 737-747.

XXXVIII.

Humanizing Influences.

NDE casas post quam ac pellis ignemque
pararunt,
Et mulier coniuncta viro concessit in
unum

Conubium, prolemque ex se videre creatam,
Tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit.
Ignis enim curavit ut alsia corpora frigis
Non ita iam possent caeli sub tegmine ferre,
Et Venus inminuit viris puerique parentum

Blanditiis facile ingenium fregere superbum.
 Tunc et amicitiam coeperunt iungere aventes
 Finitimi inter se nec laedere nec violari,
 Et pueros commendarunt muliebreque saeculum,
 Vocibus et gestu cum balbe significarent
 Imbecillorum esse aecum misererier omnis.

v. 1011-1023.

XXXIX.

Superstition.

GENUS infelix humanum, talia divis
 Cum tribuit facta atque iras adiunxit
 acerbis!

Quantos tum gemitus ipsi sibi, quantaque nobis
 Volnera, quas lacrimas peperere minoribu' nostris!
 Nec pietas ullast velatum saepe videri
 Vertier ad lapidem atque omnis accedere ad aras
 Nec procumbere humi prostratum et pandere
 palmas

Ante deum delubra nec aras sanguine multo
 Spargere quadrupedum nec votis nectere vota,
 Sed mage pacata posse omnia mente tueri.
 Nam cum suspicimus magni caelestia mundi
 Templa, super stellisque micantibus aethera fixum,
 Et venit in mentem solis lunaeque viarum,
 Tunc aliis oppressa malis in pectora cura
 Illa quoque expergefactum caput erigere inquit,
 Nequae forte deum nobis inmensa potestas
 Sit, vario motu quae candida sidera verset.

Temptat enim dubiam mentem rationis egestas,
 Ecquaenam fuerit mundi genitalis origo,
 Et simul ecquae sit finis, quoad moenia mundi
 Solliciti motus hunc possint ferre laborem,
 An divinitus aeterna donata salute
 Perpetuo possint aevi labentia tractu
 Inmensi validas aevi contemnere viris.
 Praeterea cui non animus formidine divum
 Contrahitur, cui non correpunt membra pavore,
 Fulminis horribili cum plaga torrida tellus
 Contremat et magnum percurrunt murmura caelum?
 Non populi gentesque tremunt, regesque superbi
 Corripiunt divum percussi membra timore,
 Nequid ob admissum foede dictumve superbe
 Poenarum grave sit solvendi tempus adultum?

v. 1194-1225.

XL.

LIB. VI.—*The Plague of Athens.*

EC requies erat ulla mali: defessa iace-
 bant
 Corpora. Mussabat tacito medicina ti-
 more,

Quippe patentia cum totiens ardentia morbis
 Lumina versarent oculorum expertia somno.
 Multaque praeterea mortis tum signa dabantur,
 Perturbata animi mens in maerore metuque,
 Triste supercilium, furiosus voltus et acer,
 Sollicitae porro plenaeque sonoribus aures,

Creber spiritus aut ingens raroque coortus,
Sudorisque madens per collum splendidus umor.

* * * * *

Praeterea iam pastor et armentarius omnis
Et robustus item curvi moderator aratri
Languerat, penitusque casa contrusa iacebant
Corpora paupertate et morbo dedita morti.
Exanimis pueris super exanimata parentum
Corpora nonnumquam posses retroque videre
Matribus et patribus natos super edere vitam.
Nec minimam partem ex agris is maeror in urbem
Confluxit, languens quem contulit agricolarum
Copia conveniens ex omni morbida parte.—
Confertos ita acervatim mors accumulabat.
Multa siti protracta viam per proque voluta
Corpora silanos ad aquarum strata iacebant.

v. 1178-1187, 1252-1265.

G. VALERII CATULLI.

XLI.

Elegy on Lesbia's Sparrow.



UGETE, o Veneres Cupidinesque,
Et quantum est hominum venustiorum.
Passer mortuus est meae puellae,
Passer, deliciae meae puellae,
Quem plus illa oculis suis amabat :

Nam mellitus erat suamque norat
 Ipsam tam bene quam puella matrem,
 Nec sese a gremio illius movebat,
 Sed circumsiliens modo huc modo illuc
 Ad solam dominam usque pipilabat.
 Qui nunc it per iter tenebricosum
 Illuc, unde negant redire quenquam.
 At vobis male sit, malae tenebrae
 Orci, quae omnia bella devoratis :
 Tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis.
 Vae factum male ! vae miselle passer,
 Tua nunc opera meae puellae
 Flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli.

XLII.

Dedication of his Pinnacle.

HASELUS ille, quem videtis, hospites
 Ait fuisse navium celerrimus,
 Neque ullius natantis impetum trabis
 Nequisse praeterire, sive palmulis
 Opus foret volare sive linteo.
 Et hoc negat minacis Adriatici
 Negare litus insulasve Cycladas
 Rhodumque nobilem horridamque Thraciam,
 Propontida trucemve Ponticum sinum,
 Ubi iste post phaselus antea fuit
 Comata silva : nam Cytorio in iugo
 Loquente saepe sibilum edidit coma.

Amastri Pontica et Cytore buxifer,
 Tibi haec fuisse et esse cognitissima
 Ait phaselus : ultima ex origine
 Tuo stetisse dicit in cacumine,
 Tuo imbuisse palmulas in aequore,
 Et inde tot per impotentia freta
 Herum tulisse, laeva sive dextera
 Vocaret aura, sive utrunque Iuppiter
 Simul secundus incidisset in pedem ;
 Neque ulla vota litoralibus deis
 Sibi esse facta, cum veniret a marei
 Novissimo hunc ad usque limpидum lacum.
 Sed haec prius fuere : nunc recondita
 Senet quiete seque dedicat tibi,
 Gemelle Castor et gemelle Castoris.

XLIII.

To Lesbia.

UAERIS, quot mihi basiationes
 Tuae, Lesbia, sint satis superque.
 Quam magnus numerus Libyssae harenae
 Lasarpiciferis iacet Cyrenis,
 Oraclum Iovis inter aestuosi
 Et Batti veteris sacrum sepulcrum,
 Aut quam sidera multa, cum tacet nox,
 Furtivos hominum vident amores,
 Tam te basia multa basiare
 Vesano satis et super Catullo est,
 Quae nec pernumerare curiosi
 Possint nec mala fascinare lingua.

XLIV.

Acme and Septimius.

CMEN Septimius suos amores
 Tenens in gremio 'mea' inquit 'Acme,
 Ni te perdit amo atque amare porro


Omnes sum assidue paratus annos
 Quantum qui pote plurimum perire,
 Solus in Lybia Indiaque tosta
 Caesio veniam obuius leoni.'
 Hoc ut dixit, Amor sinistra ut ante,
 Dextram sternuit approbationem.

At Acme leviter caput reflectens,
 Et dulcis pueri ebrios ocellos
 Illo purpureo ore saviata,
 'Sic,' inquit 'mea vita Septimille,
 Huic uni domino usque serviamus,
 Ut multo mihi maior acriorque
 Ignis mollibus ardet in medullis.'
 Hoc ut dixit, Amor sinistra ut ante,
 Dextram sternuit approbationem.

Nunc ab auspicio bono profecti
 Mutuis animis amant amantur.
 Unam Septimius misellus Acmen
 Mavult quam Syrias Britanniasque :
 Uno in Septimio fidelis Acme
 Facit delicias libidinisque.
 Quis ullos homines beatiore
 Vidit, quis Venerem auspicatorem ?


XLV.

To Sirmio.

 AENE Insularum, Sirmio, insularumque
 Ocelle, quascunque in liquentibus stagnis
 Marique vasto fert uterque Neptumnus;
 Quam te libenter quamque laetus in viso,
 Vix mi ipse credens Thuniam atque Bithunos
 Liquisse campos et videre te in tuto '
 O quid solutis est beatius curis ?
 Cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino
 Labore fessi venimus larem ad nostrum,
 Desideratoque acquiescimus lecto.
 Hoc est, quod unum est pro laboribus tantis.
 Salve o venusta Sirmio, atque hero gaude :
 Gaudete vosque o Lydiae lacus undae :
 Ridete quicquid est domi cachinnorum.

XLVI.

Farewell to Bithynia.

 AM ver egelidos refert tepores,
 Iam caeli furor aequinoctialis
 Iocundis Zephyri silescit aureis.
 Linquantur Phrygii, Catulle, campi
 Nicaeaeque ager uber aestuosae :
 Ad claras Asiae volumus urbes.
 Iam mens praetrepidans avet vagari,

Iam laeti studio pedes vigescunt.
 O dulces comitum valete coetus,
 Longe quos simul a domo profectos
 Diversae variae viae reportant.

XLVII.

To Cornificius.

MALEST, Cornifici, tuo Catullo,
 Malest, me hercule ! et laboriose,
 Et magis magis in dies et horas.
 Quem tu, quod minimum facillimumque est,
 Qua solatus es allocutione ?
 Irascor tibi. Sic meos amores ?
 Paulum quid lubet allocutionis,
 Maestius lacrimis Simonideis.

XLVIII.

To Lesbia.

ILLE mi par esse deo videtur,
 Ille, si fas est, superare divos,
 Qui sedens adversus identidem te
 Spectat et audit

Dulce ridentem, misero quod omnis
 Eripit sensus mihi : nam simul te,
 Lesbia, aspexi, nihil est super mi

.

Lingua sed torpet, tenuis sub artus
 Flamma demanat, sonitu suopte
 Tintinant aures, gemina teguntur
 Lumina nocte.

Otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est :
 Otio exultas nimiumque gestis.
 Otium et reges prius et beatas
 Perdidit urbes.

XLIX.

Epithalamium of Iunia and Mallius.



OLLIS o Heliconiei
 Cultor, Uraniae genus,
 Qui rapis teneram ad virum
 Virginem, o Hymenaeae Hymen,
 O Hymen Hymenaeae,

Cinge tempora floribus
 Suave olentis amaraci,
 Flammeum cape laetus, huc
 Huc veni, niveo gerens
 Luteum pede soccum,

Excitusque hilari die
 Nuptialia concinens
 Voce carmina tinnula,
 Pelle humum pedibus, manu
 Pineam quate taedam.

Namque Iunia Mallio,
Qualis Idalium colens
Venit ad Phrygium Venus
Iudicem, bona cum bona
Nubet alite virgo,

Floridis velut enitens
Myrtus Asia ramulis,
Quos Amadryades deae
Ludicrum sibi rosido
Nutriunt humore.

Quare age, huc aditum ferens
Perge linquere Thespieae
Rupis Aonios specus,
Nympha quos super irrigat
Frigerans Aganippe.

Ac domum dominam voca
Coniugis cupidam novi,
Mentem amore revinciens,
Ut tenax edera huc et huc
Arborem implicat errans

Vosque item simul, integrae
Virgines, quibus advenit
Par dies, agite in modum
Dicite 'O Hymenaeae Hymen,
Hymen O Hymenaeae,'

* * * *

Flere desine. Non tibi, A
runculeia periculum est,
Ne qua femina pulchrior
Clarum ab Oceano diem
Viderit venientem.

Talis in vario solet
Divitis domini hortulo
Stare flos hyacinthinus.
Sed moraris, abit dies :
Prodeas, nova nupta.

* * * *

En tibi domus ut potens
Et beata viri tui,
Quae tibi sine serviat
(Io Hymen Hymenaeae io,
Io Hymen Hymenaeae)

Usque dum tremulum movens
Cana tempus anilitas
Omnia omnibus annuit.
Io Hymen Hymenaeae io,
Io Hymen Hymenaeae.

* * * *


Torquatus volo parvulus
Matris e gremio suae
Porrigens teneras manus
Dulce rideat ad patrem
Semihiante labello.

Sit suo similis patri
 Mallio et facile inscieis
 Noscitetur ab omnibus,
 Et pudicitiam suae
 Matris indicet ore.

Talis illius a bona
 Matre laus genus approbet,
 Qualis unica ab optima
 Matre Telemacho manet
 Fama Penelopeo.

L.

Maidens.

T flos in septis secretus nascitur hortis,
 Ignotus pecori, nullo contusus aratro,
 Quem mulcent aurae, firmat sol, educat
 imber ;

Multi illum pueri, multae optavere puellae :
 Idem cum tenui carptus defloruit ungui,
 Nulli illum pueri, nullae optavere puellae :
 Sic virgo, dum intacta manet, dum cara suis est ;
 Cum castum amisit polluto corpore florem,
 Nec pueris iucunda manet, nec cara puellis.
 Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae !



LI.

Attis.

UPER alta vectus Attis celeri rate maria,
Phrygium ut nemus citato cupide pede
tetigit,

Aditque opaca silvis redimita loca deae,
Stimulatus ibi furenti rabie, vagus animis,—
Etiam recente terrae sola sanguine maculans
Niveis citata cepit manibus leve typanum,
Typanum, tubam Cybelles, tua, mater, initia,
Quatiensque terga taurei teneris cava digitis,
Canere haec suis adorta est tremebunda comitibus.
' Agite ite ad alta, Gallae, Cybeles nemora simul,
Simul ite, Dindimenae dominae vaga pecora,
Aliena quae petentes velut exules loca,
Sectam meam executae duce me mihi comites,
Rapidum salum tulistis truculentaque pelagi,
Et corpus evirastis Veneris nimio odio,
Hilarate aere citatis erroribus animum.
Mora tarda mente cedat : simul ite, sequimini
Phrygiam ad domum Cybelles, Phrygia ad nemora
deae,

Ubi cymbalum sonat vox, ubi tympana reboant,
Tibicen ubi canit Phryx curvo grave calamo,
Ubi capita Maenades vi iaciunt ederigerae,
Ubi sacra sancta acutis ululatibus agitant,
Ubi suevit illa divae volitare vaga cohors,
Quo nos decet citatis celerare tripudiis.'

Simul haec comitibus Attis cecinit notha mulier,
Thiasus repente linguis strepitantibus ululat,
Leve tympanum remugit, cava cymbala recrepant,
Viridem citus adit Idam properante pede chorus.
Furibunda simul anhelans vaga vadit animam agens
Comitata tympano Attis per opaca nemora dux,
Veluti iuvenca vitans onus indomita iugi:
Rapidae ducem sequuntur Gallae properipedem.
Itaque, ut domum Cybelles tetigere lassulae,
Nimio e labore somnum capiunt sine Cerere.
Piger his labante langore oculos sopor operit:
Abit in quiete molli ravidus furor animi.
Sed ubi oris aurei Sol radiantibus oculis
Lustravit aethera album, sola dura, mare ferum,
Pepulitque noctis umbras vegetis sonipedibus,
Ibi Sompnus excitum Attin fugiens citus abiit:
Trepidante eum recepit dea Pasithea sinu.
Ita de quiete molli rapida sine rabie
Simul ipse pectore Attis sua facta recoluit,
Liquidaque mente vidit sine queis ubique foret,
Animo aestuante rusum reditum ad vada tetulit.
Ibi maria vasta visens lacrimantibus oculis,
Patriam allocuta maestast ita voce miseriter.

‘Patria o mei creatrix, patria o mea genetrix,
Ego quam miser relinquens, dominos ut herifugae
Famuli solent, ad Idae tetuli nemora pedem,
Ut apud nivem et ferarum gelida stabula forem
Et earum omnia adirem furibunda latibula,
Ubinam aut quibus locis te positam, patria, reor?
Cupit ipsa pupula ad te sibi dirigere aciem,

Rabie fera carens dum breve tempus animus est.
Egone a mea remota haec ferar in nemora domo ?
Patria, bonis, amicis, genitoribus abero ?
Abero foro, palaestra, stadio et gymnasiis ?
Miser ah miser, querendum est etiam atque etiam,
 anime.

Quod enim genus figuraest, ego non quod obierim ?
Ego mulier, ego adolescens, ego ephebus, ego puer,
Ego gymnasei fui flos, ego eram decus olei :
Mihi ianuae frequentes, mihi limina tepida,
Mihi floridis corollis redimita domus erat,
Linquendum ubi esset orto mihi Sole cubiculum.
Ego nunc deum ministra et Cybeles famula ferar ?
Ego Maenas, ego mei pars, ego vir sterilis ero ?
Ego viridis algida Idae nive amicta loca colam ?
Ego vitam agam sub altis Phrygiae columinibus,
Ubi cerva silicultrix, ubi aper nemorivagus ?
Iam iam dolet quod egi, iam iamque paenitet.'

Roseis ut huic labellis sonitus citus abiit,
Geminas deorum ad aures nova nuntia referens,
Ibi vincta iuga resolvens Cybele leonibus
Laevumque pecoris hostem stimulans ita loquitur.
'Agedum' inquit 'age ferox i, face ut hunc furor
 agitet,

Face uti furoris ictu reditum in nemora ferat,
Mea libere nimis qui fugere imperia cupit.
Age caede terga cauda, tua verbera patere,
Face cuncta mugienti fremitu loca retonent,
Rutilam ferox torosa cervice quate iubam.'
Ait haec minax Cybelle religatque iuga manu.

Ferus ipse sese adhortans rapidum incitat animo,
 Vadit, fremit, refringit virgulta pede vago.
 At ubi humida albicantis loca litoris adiit,
 Tenerumque vidit Attin prope marmora pelagi,
 Facit impetum : ille demens fugit in nemora fera :
 Ibi semper omne vitae spatium famula fuit.
 Dea, magna dea, Cybelle, dea, domina Dindimeci,
 Procul a mea tuos sit furor omnis, hera, domo :
 Alios age incitados, alios age rabidos.

LII.

Ariadne.

QUEM procul ex alga maestis Minois ocellis
 Saxeae ut effigies bacchantis, prospicit,
 eheu,
 Prospicit et magnis curarum fluctuat undis,
 Non flavo retinens subtilem vertice mitram,
 Non contacta levi velatum pectus amictu,
 Non tereti strophio lactentis vineta papillas,
 Omnia quae toto delapsa e corpore passim
 Ipsius ante pedes fluctus salis alludebant.
 Set neque tum mitrae neque tum fluitantis amictus
 Illa vicem curans toto ex te pectore, Theseu,
 Toto animo, tota pendebat perdita mente.
 Ah misera, assiduis quam luctibus externavit
 Spinosas Erycina serens in pectore curas,
 Illa tempestate, ferox quo ex tempore Theseus

Egressus curvis e litoribus Piraei
Attigit iniusti regis Cortynia templa.

* * * * *

Hunc simul ac cupido conspexit lumine virgo
Regia, quam suavis expirans castus odores
Lectulus in molli complexu matris alebat,
Quales Eurotae progignunt flumina myrtus,
Aurave distinctos educit verna colores,
Non prius ex illo flagrantia declinavit
Lumina, quam cuncto concepit corpore flammam
Funditus atque imis exarsit tota medullis.
Heu misere exagitans immiti corde furores
Sancte puer, curis hominum qui gaudia misces,
Quaeque regis Golgos quaeque Idalium frondosum,
Qualibus incensam iactastis mente puellam
Fluctibus in flavo saepe hospite suspirantem!
Quantos illa tulit languenti corde timores!
Quanto saepe magis fulgore expalluit auri!
Cum saevum cupiens contra contendere monstrum
Aut mortem oppeteret Theseus aut praemia laudis.
Non ingrata tamen frustra munuscula divis
Promittens tacito succendit vota labello.
Nam velut in summo quatientem brachia Tauro
Quercum aut conigeram sudanti cortice pinum
Indomitum turbo contorquens flamine robur,
Eruit (illa procul radicitus exturbata
Prona cadit, lateque et cominus obvia frangens),
Sic domito saevum prostravit corpore Theseus
Nequicquam vanis iactantem cornua ventis.

Inde pedem sospes multa cum laude reflexit
Errabunda regens tenui vestigia filo,
Ne labyrinthis e flexibus egredientem
Tecti frustraretur inobservabilis error.

* * * * *

Saepe illam perhibent ardenti corde furem
Clarisonas imo fudisse e pectore voces,
Ac tum praeruptos tristem conscendere montes.
Unde aciem in pelagi vastos protenderet aestus.
Tum tremuli salis adversas procurrare in undas
Mollia nudatae tollentem tegmina surae,
Atque haec extremis maestam dixisse querellis,
Frigidulos udo singultus ore cientem.

‘Siccine me patriis avectam, perfide, ab aris,
Perfide, deserto liquisti in litore, Theseu ?
Siccine discedens neglecto numine divum
Inmemor ah devota domum periuria portas ?
Nullane res potuit crudelis flectere mentis
Consilium ? tibi nulla fuit clementia praesto,
Inmite ut nostri vellet miserescere pectus ?
At non haec quondam nobis promissa dedisti
Voce : mihi non haec miserae sperare iubebas,
Sed connubia laeta, sed optatos hymenaeos,
Quae cuncta aerei discerpunt irrita venti.
Tum iam nulla viro iuranti femina credat,
Nulla viri speret sermones esse fideles ;
Quis dum aliquid cupiens animus praegestit apisci,
Nil metuunt iurare, nihil promittere parcunt :
Sed simul ac cupidae mentis satiata libido est,
Dicta nihil metuere, nihil periuria curant.

Certe ego te in medio versantem turbine leti
Eripui, et potius germanum amittere crevi,
Quam tibi fallaci supremo in tempore deessem.
Pro quo dilaceranda feris dabor alitibusque
Praeda, neque iniacta tumulabor mortua terra.

Quaenam te genuit sola sub rupe leaena,
Quod mare conceptum spumantibus expuit undis,
Quae Syrtis, quae Scylla rapax, quae vasta Caryb-
dis,

Talia qui reddis pro dulci praemia vita ?
Si tibi non cordi fuerant connubia nostra,
Saeva quod horrebas prisci praecepta parentis,
At tamen in vestras potuisti ducere sedes,
Quae tibi iocundo famularer serva labore,
Candida permulcens liquidis vestigia lymphis,
Purpureave tuum consternens veste cubile.
Sed quid ego ignaris nequicquam conquerar auris
Externata malo, quae nullis sensibus auctae
Nec missas audire queunt nec reddere voces ?
Ille autem prope iam mediis versatur in undis,
Nec quisquam apparet vacua mortalis in alga.
Sic nimis insultans extremo tempore saeva
Fors etiam nostris invidit questibus auris.
Iuppiter omnipotens, utinam ne tempore primo
Gnosia Cecropiae tetigissent litora puppes,
Indomito nec dira ferens stipendia tauro
Perfidus in Creta religasset navita funem,
Nec malus hic celans dulci crudelia forma
Consilia, in nostris requiesset sedibus hospes !

LIII.

The Bacchanals.

T parte ex alia florens volitabat Iacchus
 Cum thiaso Satyrorum et Nysigenis
 Silenis,
 Te quaerens, Ariadna, tuoque incensus amore.
 Qui tum alacres passim lymphata mente furebant
 Euohe bacchantes, euohe capita inflectentes.
 Harum pars tecta quatiebant cuspide thyrsos,
 Pars e divulso iactabant membra iuvenco,
 Pars sese tortis serpentibus incingebant,
 Pars obscura cavis celebrabant orgia cistis,
 Orgia, quae frustra cupiunt audire profani,
 Plangebant aliae proceris tympana palmis,
 Aut tereti tenuis tinnitus aere ciebant,
 Multis raucisonos efflabant cornua bombos
 Barbaraque horribili stridebat tibia cantu.

v. 251-269

LIV.

Departure of the Spectators.

TALIBUS amplifice vestis decorata figuris
 Pulvinar complexa suo velabat amictu.
 Quae postquam cupide spectando Thes-
 sala pubes
 Expleta est, sanctis coepit decedere divis.
 Hic, qualis flatu placidum mare matutino

Horrificans Zephyrus proclivas incitat undas,
 Aurora exoriente vagi sub limina Solis,
 Quae tarde primum clementi flamine pulsae
 Procedunt, leviter resonant plangore cachinni,
 Post vento crescente magis magis increbrescent,
 Purpureaque procul nantes ab luce refulgent;
 Sic tum vestibuli linquentes regia tecta
 At se quisque vago passim pede discedebant.

v. 265—277.

LV.

The Fates.

INTEREA infirmo quatientes corpora
 motu

Veridicos Parcae coeperunt edere cantus.

His corpus tremulum complectens undique vestis
 Candida purpurea talos incinxerat ora,
 At roseo niveae residebant vertice vittae,
 Aeternumque manus carpebant rite laborem.
 Laeva colum molli lana retinebat amictum,
 Dexterâ tum leviter deducens fila supinis
 Formabat digitis, tum prono in pollice torquens
 Libratum tereti versabat turbine fusum,
 Atque ita decerpens aequabat semper opus dens,
 Laneaque aridulis haerebant morsa labellis,
 Quae prius in levi fuerant extantia filo :
 Ante pedes autem candentis mollia lanae
 Vellera virgati custodibant calathisci.

F

v. 305-319.

LVI.

*Soliloquy, on breaking off his Connexion with
Lesbia.*



IQVA recordanti benefacta priora voluptas

Est homini, cum se cogitat esse pium
Nec sanctam violasse fidem, nec foedere in ullo

Divum ad fallendos numine abusum homines :
Multa parata manent iam in longa aetate, Catulle,
Ex hoc ingrato gaudia amore tibi.

Nam quaecunque homines bene cuiquam aut
dicere possunt

Aut facere, haec a te dictaque factaque sunt :
Omnia quae ingratae perierunt credita menti.

Quare cur te iam a ! amplius excrucies ?
Quin tu animum offirmas atque istinc teque
reducis ?

Et dis invitis desinis esse miser ?
' Difficile est longum subito deponere amorem.

Difficile est, verum hoc qualubet efficias :
Una salus haec est, hoc est tibi pervincendum,
Hoc facias, sive id non pote sive pote.

O di, si vestrum est misereri, aut si quibus unquam

Extremam iam ipsa in morte tulistis opem,
Me miserum aspiciate et, si vitam puriter egi,

Eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi,
Heu ! mihi surrepens imos ut torpor in artus
Expulit ex omni pectore laetitias !

Non iam illud quaero, contra me ut diligat illa,
 Aut, quod non potis est, esse pudica velit :
 Ipse valere opto et taetrum hunc deponere mor-
 bum.

O di, reddite mi hoc pro pietate mea.

LVII.

To Calvus on the loss of Quintilia.



I quicquam muteis gratum acceptumque
 sepulcris

Accidere a nostro, Calve, dolore potest,
 Quom desiderio veteres renovamus amores
 Atque olim amissas flemus amicitias,
 Certe non tanto mors immatura dolorist
 Quintiliae, quantum gaudet amore tuo.

LVIII.

To Mallius.



QUALIS in aerei perlucens vertice montis

Rivus muscoso prosilit e lapide,

Qui cum de prona praeceps est valle

volutus,

Per medium densi transit iter populi,

Dulce viatori lasso in sudore levamen,
 Cum gravis exustos aestus hiulcat agros :
 Hic, velut in nigro iactatis turbine nautis
 Lenius aspirans aura secunda venit,
 Iam prece Pollucis, iam Castoris implorata,
 Tale fuit nobis Mallius auxilium.

v. 59-68.

LIX.

Catullus at his Brother's Grave.



ULTAS per gentes et multa per aequora
 vectus


Advenio has miseras, frater, ad inferias,
 Ut te postremo donarem munere mortis
 Et mutam nequicquam alloquerer cinerem.
 Quandoquidem fortuna mihi tete abstulit ipsum,
 Heu miser indigne frater adempte mihi,
 Nunc tamen interea haec prisco quae more parentum
 Tradita sunt tristi munere ad inferias,
 Accipe fraterno multum manantia fletu,
 Atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale.



C. IULII CAESARIS.

LX.


On Terence.

U quoque, tu in summis, o dimidiate
 Menander,
 Poneris, et merito puri sermonis amator;
 Lenibus atque utinam scriptis coniuncta foret vis,
 Comica ut aequato virtus polleret honore
 Cum Graecis, neque in hac despectus parte iaceres!
 Unum hoc maceror, et doleo tibi deesse, Terenti.

DECIMI LABERII.

LXI.

Prologue.

ECESSITAS, cuius cursus transversus
 impetum
 Voluerunt multi effugere, pauci potue-
 runt,
 Quo me detrusti paene extremis sensibus?
 Quem nulla ambitio, nulla unquam largitio,
 Nullus timor, vis nulla, nulla auctoritas
 Movere potuit in iuventa de statu,
 Ecce in senecta ut facile labefecit loco
 Viri excellentis mente clemente edita

Submissa placide, blandiloquens oratio.
Etenim ipsi di negare cui nihil potuerunt,
Hominem me denegare quis posset pati?
Ego bis tricenis annis actis sine nota
Eques romanus ex lare egressus meo
Domum revortar mimus. Nimirum hoc die
Uno plus vixi mihi quam vivendum fuit.
Fortuna, immoderata in bono aequae atque in malo,
Si tibi erat libitum, litterarum laudibus
Florens cacumen nostrae famae frangere,
Cur, cum vigebam membris praeviridantibus,
Satisfacere populo et tali cum poteram viro,
Non flexibilem me concurvasti, ut carperes?
Nunc me quo delicias? quid ad scenam adfero?
Decorem formae an dignitatem corporis,
Animi virtutem an vocis iucundae sonum?
Ut hedera serpens vires arboreas necat,
Ita me vetustas amplexu annorum enecat.
Sepulcri similis nihil nisi nomen retineo.





ANTHOLOGIA LATINA.

LIBER II.

P. VERGILII MARONIS.

LXII.

Bucolica. Ecl. iv.

Pollio.



ICELIDES Musae, paulo maiora cana
mus !

Non omnis arbusta iuvant humilesque
myricae ;

Si canimus silvas, silvae sint Consule dignae.

Ultima Cymaei venit iam carminis aetas :
Magnus ab integro saeculorum nascitur ordo.
Iam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna ;
Iam nova progenies caelo demittitur alto.
Tu modo nascenti puero, quo ferrea primum
Desinet ac toto surget gens aurea mundo,
Casta fave Lucina : tuus iam regnat Apollo.

Teque adeo decus hoc aevi, te Consule, inibit,
Pollio, et incipient magni procedere menses ;
Te duce, si quæ manent sceleris vestigia nostri,
Inrita perpetua solvent formidine terras.
Ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit
Permixtos heroas et ipse videbitur illis,
Pacatumque reget patriis virtutibus orbem.
At tibi prima, puer, nullo munuscula cultu
Errantis hederas passim cum bacchare tellus
Mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho.
Ipsae lacte domum referent distenta capellæ
Ubera, nec magnos metuent armenta leones.
Ipsa tibi blandos fundent cunabula flores.
Occidet et serpens, et fallax herba veneni
Occidet ; Assyrium volgo nascetur amomum.
At simul heroum laudes et facta parentis
Iam legere et quæ sit poteris cognoscere virtus,
Molli paulatim flavescet campus arista,
Incultisque rubens pendebit sentibus uva,
Et duræ quercus sudabunt roscida mella.
Pauca tamen suberunt priscae vestigia fraudis,
Quæ temptare Thetim ratibus, quæ cingere muris
Oppida, quæ iubeant telluri infindere sulcos.
Alter erit tum Tiphys, et altera quæ vehat Argo
Delectos heroas ; erunt etiam altera bella,
Atque iterum ad Troiam magnus mittetur Achilles.
Hinc, ubi iam firmata virum te fecerit aetas,
Cedet et ipse mari vector, nec nautica pinus
Mutabit merces : omnis feret omnia tellus.
Non rastros patietur humus, non vinea falcem ;

Robustus quoque iam tauris iuga solvet arator ;
Nec varios discet mentiri lana colores,
Ipse sed in pratis aries iam suave rubenti
Murice, iam croceo mutabit vellera luto ;
Sponte sua sandyx pascentis vestiet agnos.
Talia saecula, suis dixerunt, currite, fuis
Concordes stabili fatorum numine Parcae.
Adgredere o magnos—aderit iam tempus—honores,
Cara deum soboles, magnum Iovis incrementum !
Aspice convexo nutantem pondere mundum,
Terrasque tractusque maris caelumque profundum,
Aspice, venturo laetantur ut omnia saeclo !
O mihi tam longae maneant pars ultima vitae,
Spiritus et, quantum sat erit tua dicere facta :
Non me carminibus vincet nec Thracius Orpheus,
Nec Linus, huic mater quamvis atque huic pater
 adsit,
Orphei Calliopea, Lino formosus Apollo.
Pan etiam, Arcadia mecum si iudice certet,
Pan etiam Arcadia dicat se iudice victum.
Incipe, parve puer, risu cognoscere matrem :
Matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia mentes ;
Incipe, parve puer : cui non risere parentes,
Nec deus hunc mensa, dea nec dignata cubili est.



LXIII.

*Bucolica. Ecl. ix**Lycidas. Moeris.**Lycidas.*

UO te, Moeri, pedes? an, quo via ducit,
in urbem?

M. O Lycida, vivi pervenimus, advena
nostri,

Quod numquam veriti sumus, ut possessor agelli
Diceret: Haec mea sunt; veteres migrate coloni.
Nunc victi, tristes, quoniam Fors omnia versat,
Hos illi—quod nec vertat bene—mittimus haedos.

L. Certe equidem audieram, qua se subducere
colles

Incipiunt, mollique iugum demittere clivo,
Usque ad aquam et veteris, iam fracta cacumina,
fagos

Omnia carminibus vestrum servasse Menalcan.

M. Audieras, et fama fuit; sed carmina tantum
Nostra valent, Lycida, tela inter Martia, quantum
Chaonias dicunt aquila veniente columbas.

Quod nisi me quacumque novas incidere lites
Ante sinistra cava monuisset ab ilice cornix,
Nec tuus hic Moeris, nec viveret ipse Menalcas.

L. Heu, cadit in quemquam tantum scelus? heu,
tua nobis

Paene simul tecum solatia rapta, Menalca?

Quis caneret Nymphas? quis humum florentibus
herbis

Spargeret, aut viridi fontis induceret umbra?

Vel quae sublegi tacitus tibi carmina nuper,

Cum te ad delicias ferres, Amaryllida, nostras?

“Tityre, dum redeo—brevis est via—pasce capellas,

Et potum pastas age, Tityre, et inter agendum
Occursare capro, cornu ferit ille, caveto.”

M. Immo haec, quae Varo necdum perfecta
canebat:

“Vare, tuum nomen, superet modo Mantua nobis,
Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae,
Cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cycni.”

L. Sic tua Cyrneas fugiant examina taxos,
Sic cytiso pastae distendant ubera vaccae,
Incipe, si quid habes. Et me fecere poetam
Pierides; sunt et mihi carmina; me quoque dicunt
Vatem pastores; sed non ego credulus illis.
Nam neque adhuc Vario videor, nec dicere Cinna
Digna, sed argutos inter strepere anser olores.

M. Id quidem ago et tacitus, Lycida, mecum
ipse voluto,
Si valeam meminisse; neque est ignobile carmen.
“Huc ades, o Galatea; quis est nam ludus in undis?

Hic ver purpureum, varios hic flumina circum
Fundit humus flores, hic candida populus antro
Imminet, et lentae texunt umbracula vites;
Huc ades; insani feriant sine litora fluctus.”

L. Quid, quae te pura solum sub nocte canentem
Audieram? numeros memini, si verba tenerem.

M. "Daphni, quid antiquos signorum suspicis
ortus?

Ecce Dionaei processit Caesaris astrum,

Astrum, quo segetes gauderent frugibus, et quo

Duceret apricis in collibus uva colorem.

Insere, Daphni, piros; carpent tua poma nepotes."

Omnia fert aetas, animum quoque: saepe ego
longos

Cantando puerum memini me condere soles:

Nunc oblita mihi tot carmina; vox quoque Moerim

Iam fugit ipsa; lupi Moerim videre priores.

Sed tamen ista satis referet tibi saepe Menalcas.

L. Caussando nostros in longum ducis amores.

Et nunc omne tibi stratum silet aequor, et omnes,

Aspice, ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae;

Hinc adeo media est nobis via; namque sepulchrum

Incipit adparere Bianoris: hic, ubi densas

Agricolae stringunt frondes, hic, Moeri, canamus;

Hic haedos depone, tamen veniemus in urbem.

Aut si, nox pluviam ne colligat ante, veremur,

Cantantes licet usque—minus via laedit—eamus;

Cantantes ut eamus, ego hoc te fasce levabo.

M. Desine plura, puer, et, quod nunc instat,
agamus;

Carmina tum melius, cum venerit ipse, canemus.

LXIV.

*Georgicon. Lib. i.**Labour.*

NEC tamen, haec cum sint hominumque
 boumque labores
 Versando terram experti, nihil inprobus
 anser

Strymoniaeque grues et amaris intiba fibris
 Officiunt aut umbra nocet. Pater ipse colendi
 Haud facilem esse viam voluit, primusque per artem
 Movit agros, curis acuens mortalia corda,
 Nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno.
 Ante Iovem nulli subigebant arva coloni;
 Ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum
 Fas erat: in medium quaerebant, ipsaque tellus
 Omnia liberius, nullo poscente, ferebat.
 Ille malum virus serpentibus addidit atris,
 Praedarique lupos iussit, pontumque moveri,
 Mellaque decussit foliis, ignemque removit,
 Et passim rivis currentia vina repressit,
 Ut varias usus meditando extunderet artis
 Paulatim, et sulcis frumenti quaereret herbam,
 Ut silicis venis abstrusum excuderet ignem.
 Tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas;
 Navita tum stellis numeros et nomina fecit,
 Pleiadas, Hyadas, claramque Lycaonis Arcton;
 Tum laqueis captare feras, et fallere visco
 Inventum, et magnos canibus circumdare saltus.

Atque alius latum funda iam verberat amnem,
 Alta petens, pelagoque alius trahit humida lina.
 Tum ferri rigor atque argutae lamina serrae,—
 Nam primi cuneis scindebant fissile lignum—
 Tum variae venere artes. Labor omnia vicit
 Inprobus et duris urgens in rebus egestas.

v. 118-146.

LXV.

A Storm.

UID tempestates autumni et sidera dicam,
 Atque, ubi iam breviorque dies et mollior
 aestas,

Quae vigilanda viris ? vel cum ruit imbriferum ver,
 Spicea iam campis cum messis inhorruit, et cum
 Frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent ?
 Saepe ego, cum flavis messorum induceret arvis
 Agricola et fragili iam stringeret hordea culmo,
 Omnia ventorum concurrere proelia vidi,
 Quae gravidam late segetem ab radicibus imis
 Sublimem expulsam eruerent ; ita turbine nigro
 Ferret hiemps culmumque levem stipulasque vo-
 lantis.

Saepe etiam inmensum caelo venit agmen aquarum,
 Et foedam glomerant tempestatem imbribus atris
 Collectae ex alto nubes ; ruit arduus aether,
 Et pluvia ingenti sata laeta boumque labores
 Diluit ; inplentur fossae, et cava flumina crescunt
 Cum sonitu, fervetque fretis spirantibus aequor.
 Ipse Pater media nimborum in nocte corusca

Fulmina molitur dextra ; quo maxuma motu
 Terra tremit, fugere ferae, et mortalia corda
 Per gentis humilis stravit pavor ; ille flagranti
 Aut Athon, aut Rhodopen, aut alta Ceraunia te.o
 Deiicit ; ingeminant austri et densissimus imber ;
 Nunc nemora ingenti vento, nunc litora plangunt.
 v. 311-334.

LXVI.

Portents on the Death of Caesar.

OL tibi signa dabit. Solem quis dicere
 falsum

Audeat ? Ille etiam caecos instare tu-
 multus

Saepe monet, fraudemque et operta tumescere bella.

Ille etiam extincto miseratus Caesare Romam,

Cum caput obscura nitidum ferrugine texit,

Impiaque aeternam timuerunt saecula noctem.

Tempore quamquam illo tellus quoque et aequora
 ponti,

Obscenaque canes, inportunaeque volucres

Signa dabant. Quotiens Cyclopum effervere in
 agros

Vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam,

Flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa !

Armorum sonitum toto Germania caelo

Audiit ; insolitis tremuerunt motibus Alpes.

Vox quoque per lucos volgo exaudita silentis.

Ingens, et simulacra modis pallentia miris

Visa sub obscurum noctis ; pecudesque locutae.

Infandum ! sistunt amnes, terraeque dehiscunt,
Et maestum inlacrimat templis ebur, aeraque
sudant.

Proluit insano contorquens vertice silvas
Fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnis
Cum stabulis armenta tulit. Nec tempore eodem
Tristibus aut extis fibrae adparere minaces,
Aut puteis manare cruor cessavit, et altae
Per noctem resonare lupis ululantibus urbes.
Non alias caelo ceciderunt plura sereno
Fulgura, nec diri totiens arsere cometae.
Ergo inter sese paribus concurrere telis
Romanas acies iterum videre Philippi;
Nec fuit indignum superis, bis sanguine nostro
Emathiam et latos Haemi pinguescere campos.
Scilicet et tempus veniet, cum finibus illis
Agricola, incurvo terram molitus aratro,
Exesa inveniet scabra robigine pila,
Aut gravibus rastris galeas pulsabit inanis,
Grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa sepulchris.
Di patrii, Indigetes, et Romule Vestaque mater,
Quae Tuscum Tiberim et Romana Palatia servas
Hunc saltem everso iuvenem succurrere saeclo
Ne prohibete ! Satis iam pridem sanguine nostro
Laomedontae luimus periuria Troiae,
Iam pridem nobis caeli te regia, Caesar,
Invidet, atque hominum queritur curare triumphos;
Quippe ubi fas versum atque nefas: tot bella per
orbem,
Tam multae scelerum facies ; non ullus aratro

Dignus honos, squalent abductis arva colonis,
 Et curvae rigidum falces conflantur in ensem.
 Hinc movet Euphrates, illinc Germania bellum;
 Vicinae ruptis inter se legibus urbes
 Arma ferunt; saevit toto Mars impius orbe;
 Ut cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae,
 Addunt in spatia, et frustra retinacula tendens
 Fertur equis auriga, neque audit currus habenas.
 v. 463-514.

LXVII.

Georgicon. Lib. ii.*The praises of Italy.*

ED neque Medorum silvae, ditissima terra,
 Nec pulcher Ganges atque auro turbidus
 Hermus

Laudibus Italiae certent, non Bactra, neque Indi,
 Totaque turiferis Panchaia pinguis harenis.
 Haec loca non tauri spirantes naribus ignem
 Invertere satis inmanis dentibus hydri,
 Nec galeis densisque virum seges horruit hastis;
 Sed gravidæ fruges et Bacchi Massicus humor
 Implevere; tenent oleae armentaque laeta.
 Hinc bellator equus campo sese arduus infert;
 Hinc albi, Clitumne, greges et maxuma taurus
 Victima, saepe tuo perfusi flumine sacro,
 Romanos ad templa deum duxere triumphos.
 Hic ver adsidium atque alienis mensibus aestas;
 Bis gravidæ pecudes, bis pomis utilis arbor.

At rabidae tigres absunt et saeva leonum
Semina, nec miseros fallunt aconita legentis,
Nec rapit immensos orbis per humum, neque tanto
Squameus in spiram tractu se colligit anguis.
Adde tot egregias urbes operumque laborem,
Tot congesta manu praeruptis oppida saxis,
Fluminaque antiquos subterlabentia muros.
An mare, quod supra, memorem, quodque adluit
infra?

Anne lacus tantos, te, Lari maxume, teque,
Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino?
An memorem portus Lucrinoque addita claustra
Atque indignatum magnis stridoribus aequor,
Iulia qua ponto longe sonat unda refuso
Tyrrhenusque fretis inmittitur aestus Avernis?
Haec eadem argenti rivos aerisque metalla
Ostendit venis atque auro plurima fluxit.
Haec genus acre virum, Marsos pubemque Sa-
bellam,

Adsuetumque malo Ligurem Volcosque verutos
Extulit, haec Decios Marios magnosque Camillos,
Scipiadas duos bello et te, maxume Caesar,
Qui nunc extremis Asiae iam victor in oris
Inbellem avertis Romanis arcibus Indum.
Salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus,
Magna virum; tibi res antiquae laudis et artis
Ingredior, sanctos ausus recludere fontis,
Ascraeumque cano Romana per oppida carmen.

LXVIII.

The Vineyard.

COLLIBUS an plano melius sit ponere
vitem,

Quaere prius. Si pinguis agros meta-
bere campi,

Densa sere : in denso non segnior ubere Bacchus :

Sin tumultis adclive solum collisque supinos,

Indulge ordinibus, nec setius omnis in unguem

Arboribus positis secto via limite quadret.

Ut saepe ingenti bello cum longa cohortis

Explicuit legio et campo stetit agmen aperto,

Directaeque acies, ac late fluctuat omnis

Aere renidenti tellus, necdum horrida miscent

Proelia, sed dubius mediis Mars errat in armis.

Omnia sint paribus numeris dimensa viarum,

Non animum modo uti pascat prospectus inanem,

Sed quia non aliter vires dabit omnibus aequas

Terra, neque in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami.

v. 273-287.

LXIX.

Spring.

VER adeo frondi nemorum, ver utile silvis,

Vere tument terrae et genitalia semina

poscunt.

Tum pater omnipotens fecundis imbris Aether

Coniugis in gremium laetae descendit, et omnis

Magnus alit magno commixtus corpore fetus.

Avia tum resonant avibus virgulta canoris,
 Et Venerem certis repetunt armenta diebus;
 Parturit almus ager, Zephyrique tepentibus auris
 Laxant arva sinus; superat tener omnibus umor;
 Inque novos soles audent se gramina tuto
 Credere; nec metuit surgentis pampinus Austros
 Aut actum caelo magnis aquilonibus imbrem,
 Sed trudit gemmas et frondes explicat omnis.
 Non alios prima crescentis origine mundi
 Inluxisse dies aliumve habuisse tenorem
 Crediderim: ver illud erat, ver magnus agebat
 Orbis, et hibernis parcebant flatibus Euri,
 Cum primae lucem pecudes hausere, virumque
 Ferrea progenies duris caput extulit arvis,
 Immissaeque feræ silvis et sidera caelo.

v. 323-342.

LXX.

The charms of rural life.

FORTUNATOS nimium, sua si bona
 norint,
 Agricolas, quibus ipsa procul discordibus
 armis

Fundit humo facilem victum iustissima tellus.
 Si non ingentem foribus domus alta superbis
 Mane salutantum totis vomit aedibus undam,
 Nec varios inhiant pulchra testudine postes,
 Inlusasque auro vestes, Ephyreiaque aera,
 Alba neque Assyrio fucatur lana veneno,
 Nec casia liquidi corrumpitur usus olivi:

At securâ quies et nescia fallere vita,
Dives opum variarum, at latis otia fundis,
Speluncae, vivique lacus, at frigida tempe,
Mugitusque boum mollesque sub arbore somni
Non absunt; illic saltus ac lustra ferarum,
Et patiens operum exiguoque adsueta iuventus,
Sacra deum, sanctique patres; extrema per illos
Iustitia excedens terris vestigia fecit.

Me vero primum dulces ante omnia Musae,
Quarum sacra fero ingenti percussus amore,
Accipiant, caelique vias et sidera monstrent,
Defectus solis varios, lunaeque labores;
Unde tremor terris, qua vi maria alta tumescant
Obicibus ruptis rursusque in se ipsa residant,
Quid tantum Oceano properent se tingere soles
Hiberni, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstet.
Sin, has ne possim naturae accedere partis,
Frigidus obstiterit circum praecordia sanguis,
Rura mihi et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes,
Flumina amem silvasque inglorius. O, ubi campi
Spercheosque, et virginibus bacchata Lacaenis
Taygeta, o, qui me gelidis convallibus Haemi
Sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat umbra?
Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,
Atque metus omnis et inexorabile fatum
Subiecit pedibus strepitumque Acherontis avari!
Fortunatus et ille, deos qui novit agrestis,
Panaque Silvanumque senem Nymphasque sorores.
Illum non populi fascēs, non purpura regum
Flexit et infidos agitans discordia fratres,

Aut coniurato descendens Dacus ab Histro;
Non res Romanae perituraque regna; neque ille
Aut doluit miserans inopem aut invidit habenti.
Quos rami fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura
Sponte tulere sua, carpsit, nec ferrea iura
Iusanumque forum aut populi tabularia vidit.
Sollicitant alii remis freta caeca, ruuntque
In ferrum, penetrant aulas et limina regum;
Hic petit exscidiis urbem miserosque penatis,
Ut gemma bibat et Sarrano dormiat ostro;
Condit opes alius, defossoque incubat auro;
Hic stupet attonitus rostris; hunc plausus hiantem
Per cuneos geminatus enim plebisque patrumque
Corripuit; gaudent perfusi sanguine fratrum,
Exsilioque domos et dulcia limina mutant,
Atque alio patriam quaerunt sub sole iacentem.
Agricola incurvo terram dimovit aratro:
Hinc anni labor, hinc patriam parvosque penatis
Sustinet, hinc armenta boum meritosque iuvenços.
Nec requies quin aut pomis exuberet annus,
Aut fetu pecorum, aut Cerealis mergite culmi,
Proventuque oneret sulcos atque horrea vincat.
Venit hiemps; teritur Sicyonîa baca trapetis,
Glande sues laeti redeunt, dant arbuta silvae;
Et varios ponit fetus autumnus, et alte
Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis.
Interea dulces pendent circum oscula nati,
Casta pudicitiam servat domus, ubera vaccae
Lactea demittunt, pinguesque in gramine laeto
Inter se adversis luctantur cornibus haedi.

Ipse dies agitat festos, fususque per herbam,
 Ignis ubi in medio et socii cratera coronant,
 Te, libans, Lenaeae, vocat, pecorisque magistris
 Velocis iaculi certamina ponit in ulmo,
 Corporaque agresti nudant praedura palaestrae.
 Hanc olim veteres vitam coluere Sabini,
 Hanc Remus et frater, sic fortis Etruria crevit
 Scilicet et rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma,
 Septemque una sibi muro circumdedit arces.
 Ante etiam sceptrum Dictaei regis et ante
 Impia quam caesis gens est epulata iuven-
 cis, Aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat:
 Necdum etiam audierant inflari classica, necdum
 Impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses.

v. 458-540.

LXXI.

Georgicon. Lib. iii.*Exordium.*

quoque, magna Pales, et te memorande
 canemus
 Pastor ab Amphryso, vos, silvae amnes-
 que Lycae.

Cetera, quae vacuas tenuissent carmine mentes,
 Omnia iam volgata: quis aut Eurysthea durum,
 Aut inlaudati nescit Busiridis aras?
 Cui non dictus Hylas puer et Latonia Delos,
 Hippodameque umeroque Pelops insignis eburno,
 Acer equis? Temptanda via est, qua me quoque
 possim

Tollere humo victorque virum volitare per ora.
Primus ego in patriam mecum, modo vita supersit,
Aonio rediens deducam vertice Musas,
Primus Idumaeas referam tibi, Mantua, palmas,
Et viridi in campo templum de marmore ponam
Propter aquam, tardis ingens ubi flexibus errat
Mincius et tenera praetexit harundine ripas.
In medio mihi Caesar erit, templumque tenebit.
Illi victor ego et Tyrio conspectus in ostro
Centum quadriugos agitabo ad flumina currus.
Cuncta mihi, Alpheum linquens lucosque Molorchi,
Cursibus et crudo decernet Graecia caestu.
Ipse, caput tonsae foliis ornatus olivae,
Dona feram. Iam nunc sollemnis ducere pompas
Ad delubra iuvat caesosque videre iuencos,
Vel scaena ut versis discedat frontibus, utque
Purpurea intexti tollant aulaea Britanni.
In foribus pugnam ex auro solidoque elephanto
Gangaridum faciam victorisque arma Quirini,
Atque hic undantem bello magnumque fluentem
Nilum ac navali surgentis aere columnas.
Addam urbes Asiae domitas pulsumque Niphaten
Fidentemque fuga Parthum versisque sagittis,
Et duo rapta manu diverso ex hoste tropaea
Bisque triumphatas utroque ab litore gentis.

v. 1-33



LXXII.

ὦκα διέπρησσον πεδίοντο.

NONNE vides, cum praecipiti certamine
campum
Corripuere ruuntque effusi carcere cur-
rus,

Cum spes arrectae iuvenum, exsultantiaque haurit
Corda pavor pulsans? Illi instant verbere torto
Et proni dant lora; volat vi fervidus axis;
Iamque humiles, iamque elati sublime videntur
Aera per vacuum ferri, atque adsurgere in auras;
Nec mora, nec requies; at fulvae nimbus arenae
Tollitur; umescunt spumis flatuque sequentum:
Tantus amor laudum, tantae est victoria curae.

v. 103-112.

LXXIII.

Africa and Scythia.

QUID tibi pastores Libyae, quid pascua
versu
Prosequar, et raris habitata mapalia
tectis?

Saepe diem noctemque et totum ex ordine mensem
Pascitur itque pecus longa in deserta sine ullis
Hospitiis: tantum campi iacet. Omnia secum
Armentarius Afer agit, tectumque Laremque
Armaque Amyclaeumque canem Cressamque pha-
retram;

Non secus ac patriis acer Romanus in armis
Iniusto sub fasce viam quomcarpit, et hosti
Ante expectatum positus stat in agmine castris.

At non, qua Scythiae gentes Maeotiaque unda,
Turbidus et torquens flauentis Hister harenas,
Quaque redit medium Rhodope porrecta sub axem.
Illic clausa tenent stabulis armenta, nec ullae
Aut herbae campo adparent aut arbore frondes,
Sed iacet aggeribus niveis informis et alto
Terra gelu late, septemque adsurgit in ulnas :
Semper hiemps, semper spirantes frigora cauri.
Tum sol pallentis haud umquam discutit umbras,
Nec cum inuictus equis altum petit aethera, nec cum
Praecipitem Oceani rubro lavit aequore currum.
Concrescunt subitae currenti in flumine crustae,
Undaque iam tergo ferratos sustinet orbis,
Puppibus illa prius, patulis nunc hospita plaustris;
Aeraque dissiliunt volgo, vestesque rigescunt
Indutae, caeduntque securibus umida vina,
Et totae solidam in glaciem vertere lacunae
Stiriaque in pexis induruit horrida barbis.

v. 339-356.

LXXIV.

The Dying Steer.



CCE autem duro fumans sub vomere
taurus
Concidit et mixtum spumis vomit ore
cruorem

Extremosque ciet gemitus. It tristis arator,

Maerentem abiungens fraterna morte iuvenum,
 Atque opere in medio defixa reliquit aratra.
 Non umbrae altorum nemorum, non mollia possunt
 Prata movere animum, non, qui per saxa volutus
 Purior electro campum petit amnis; at ima
 Solvuntur latera, atque oculos stupor urget inertis,
 Ad terramque fluit devexo pondere cervix.
 Quid labor aut benefacta iuvant? quid vomere terras
 Invertisse gravis? atqui non Massica Bacchi
 Munera, non illis epulae nocuere repostae:
 Frondibus et victu pascuntur simplicis herbae,
 Pocula sunt fontes liquidi atque exercita cursu
 Flumina, nec somnos abrumpit cura salubris.

v. 515-530.

LXXV.

*Georgicon. Lib. iv.**The Old Gardener at Tarentum.*

TQUE equidem, extremo ni iam sub fine
 laborum

Vela traham et terris festinem advertere
 proram,

Forsitan et, pinguis hortos quae cura colendi
 Ornaret, canerem, biferique rosaria Paesti,
 Quoque modo potis gauderent intiba rivis
 Et virides apio ripae, tortusque per herbam
 Cresceret in ventrem cucumis; nec sera comantem
 Narcissum aut flexi tacuissem vimen acanthi
 Pallentisque hederas et amantis litora myrtos.
 Namque sub Oebaliae memini me turribus arcis,

Qua niger umectat flaventia culta Galaesus,
 Corycium vidisse senem, cui pauca relict
 Iugera ruris erant, nec fertilis illa iuvcncis,
 Nec pecori opportuna seges, nec commoda Baccho.
 Hic rarum tamen indumisholus albaque circum
 Lilia verbenasque premens vescumque papaver,
 Regum aequabat opes animis, seraque revertens
 Nocte domum dapibus mensas onerabat inemptis.
 Primus vere rosam atque autumnno carpere poma,
 Et cum tristis hiemps etiamnum frigore saxa
 Rumperet et glacie cursus frenaret aquarum,
 Ille comam mollis iam tondebat hyacinthi,
 Aestatem increpitans seram zephyrosque morantis.
 Ergo apibus fetis idem atque examine multo
 Primus abundare et spumantia cogere pressis
 Mella favis; illi tiliae atque uberrima pinus;
 Quotque in flore novo pomis se fertilis arbor
 Induerat, totidem autumnno matura tenebat.
 Ille etiam seras in versum distulit ulmos
 Eduramque pirum et spinos iam pruna ferentis
 Iamque ministrantem platanum potantibus umbras.

v. 116-146.

LXXVI.

Bees.

RAETEREA regem non sic Aegyptos et
 ingens
 Lydia, nec populi Parthorum aut Medus
 Hydaspes
 Observant. Rege incolumi mens omnibus una est;

Amisso rupere fidem, constructaque mella
 Diripuere ipsae et cratis solvere favorum.
 Ille operum custos, illum admirantur, et omnes
 Circumstant fremitu denso stipantque frequentes,
 Et saepe attollunt umeris, et corpora bello
 Obiectant pulchramque petunt per volnera mortem.

His quidam signis atque haec exempla secuti
 Esse apibus partem divinae mentis et haustus
 Aetherios dixere; deum namque ire per omnis
 Terrasque tractusque maris caelumque profundum;
 Hinc pecudes, armenta, viros, genus omne ferarum,
 Quemque sibi tenuis nascentem arcessere vitas;
 Scilicet huc reddi deinde ac resoluta referri
 Omnia, nec morti esse locum, sed viva volare
 Sideris in numerum atque alto succedere caelo.

v. 210-227.

LXXVII.

The Hall of Cyrene.

ARMINE quo captae dum fuis mollia
 pensa

Devolvunt, iterum maternas inpulit auris
 Luctus Aristaei, vitreisque sedilibus omnes
 Obstipuere; sed ante alias Arethusa sorores
 Prospiciens summa flavum caput extulit unda,
 Et procul: O gemitu non frustra exterrita tanto,
 Cyrene soror, ipse tibi, tua maxuma cura,
 Tristis Aristaeus Penei genitoris ad undam
 Stat lacrimans, et te crudelem nomine dicit.
 Huic percussa nova mentem formidine mater,

Duc, age, duc ad nos; fas illi limina divom
 Tangere, ait. Simul alta iubet discedere late
 Flumina, qua iuvenis gressus inferret. At illum
 Curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda
 Accepitque sinu vasto misitque sub amnem.
 Iamque domum mirans genetricis et umida regna
 Speluncisque lacus clausos, lucosque sonantis,
 Ibat, et ingenti motu stupefactus aquarum
 Omnia sub magna labentia flumina terra
 Spectabat diversa locis, Phasimque, Lycumque,
 Et caput, unde altus primum se erumpit Enipeus,
 Unde pater Tiberinus, et unde Aniena fluentia,
 Saxosusque sonans Hypanis, Mysusque Caicus,
 Et gemina auratus taurino cornua voltu
 Eridanus, quo non alius per pingua culta
 In mare purpureum violentior effluit amnis.

v. 348-373.

LXXVIII.

The loss of Eurydice.

AMQUE pedem referens casus evaserat
 omnis,

Redditaque Eurydice superas veniebat ad
 auras

Pone sequens,—namque hanc dederat Proserpina
 legem—

Cum subita incautum dementia cepit amantem,
 Ignoscenda quidem, scirent si ignoscere Manes:
 Restitit, Eurydicenque suam, iam luce sub ipsa
 Immemor, heu! victusque animi respexit: ibi omnis

Effusus labor, atque inmitis rupta tyranni
Foedera, terque fragor stagnis auditus Avernis,
Illa, Quis et me, inquit, miseram, et te perdidit,

Orpheu,

Quis tantus furor? En iterum crudelia retro
Fata vocant, conditque natantia lumina somnus.
Iamque vale: feror ingenti circumdata nocte,
Invalidasque tibi tendens, heu non tua, palmas!
Dixit, et ex oculis subito, ceu fumus in auras
Commixtus tenuis, fugit diversa, neque illum,
Prensantem nequiquam umbras et multa volentem
Dicere, praeterea vidit; nec portitor Orci
Amplius obiectam passus transire paludem.
Quid faceret? quo se rapta bis coniuge ferret?
Quo fletu Manis, qua Numina voce moveret?
Illa quidem Stygia nabat iam frigida cumba.
Septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine menses
Rupe sub aeria deserti ad Strymonis undam
Flevisse, et gelidis haec evolvisse sub antris,
Mulcentem tigris et agentem carmine quercus;
Qualis populea maerens philomela sub umbra
Amissos queritur fetus, quos durus arator
Observans nido inplumis detraxit; at illa
Flet noctem, ramoque sedens miserabile carmen
Integrat, et maestis late loca questibus inplet.
Nulla Venus, non ulli animum flexere hymenaei.
Solus Hyperboreas glacies Tanaimque nivalem
Arvaque Rhipaeis numquam viduata pruinis
Lustrabat, raptam Eurydicen atque inrita Ditis
Dona querens; spretae Ciconum quo munere matres

Inter sacra deum nocturnique orgia Bacchi
 Discerptum latos iuvenem sparsere per agros.
 Tum quoque marmorea caput a cervice revolsum
 Gurgite cum medio portans Oeagrius Hebrus
 Volveret, Eurydicen vox ipsa et frigida lingua,
 A miseram Eurydicen ! anima fugiente vocabat ;
 Eurydicen toto referebant flumine ripae.

v. 485-527.

LXXIX.

Aeneidos. LIB. I.

λιμένος πολυβενθέος ἐντὸς ἴκοντο.



ST in secessu longo locus : insula portum
 Efficit obiectu laterum, quibus omnis ab
 alto

Frangitur inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos ;
 Hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur
 In caelum scopuli, quorum sub vertice late
 Aequora tuta silent ; tum silvis scaena coruscis
 Desuper horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra ;
 Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum,
 Intus aquae dulces vivoque sedilia saxo,
 Nympharum domus : hic fessas non vincula navis
 Ulla tenent, unco non alligat ancora morsu.

v. 159-169.



LXXX.

Aeneidos. LIB. II.*Sinon.*

UNCTA equidem tibi, Rex, fuerit quod-
cumque, fatebor

Vera, inquit; neque me Argolica de
gente negabo;

Hoc primum; nec, si miserum Fortuna Sinonem
Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget.
Fando aliquod si forte tuas pervenit ad auris
Belidae nomen Palamedis et incluta fama
Gloria, quem falsa sub proditione Pelasgi
Insontem infando indicio, quia bella vetabat,
Demisere Neci, nunc cassum lumine lugent:
Illi me comitem et consanguinitate propinquum
Pauper in arma pater primis huc misit ab annis.
Dum stabat regno incolumis regumque vige-
bat Consiliis, et nos aliquod nomenque decusque
Gessimus. Invidia postquam pellacis Ulixi—
Haud ignota loquor—superis concessit ab oris
Adflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam,
Et casum insontis mecum indignabar amici.
Nec tacui demens, et me, fors si qua tulisset,
Si patrios umquam remeassem victor ad Argos,
Promisi ultorem, et verbis odia aspera movi.
Hinc mihi prima mali labes, hinc semper Ulixes
Criminibus terrere novis, hinc spargere voces

In volgum ambiguas, et quaerere conscius arma.
Nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro—
Sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata re-
volvo?

Quidve moror, si omnis uno ordine habetis Achivos,
Idque audire sat est? Iamdudum sumite poenas;
Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae.

Tum vero ardemus scitari et quaerere caussas,
Ignari scelerum tantorum artisque Pelasgae.
Prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur:

Saepe fugam Danaï Troia cupiere relicta
Moliri et longo fessi discedere bello;
Fecissentque utinam! saepe illos aspera ponti
Intercludit hiemps, et terruit Auster euntis.
Praecipue, cum iam hic trabibus contextus acernis
Staret equus, toto sonuerunt aethere nimbi.
Suspensi Eurypylum scitantem oracula Phoebi
Mittimus, isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat:
“Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine caesa,
Cum primum Iliacas, Danaï, venistis ad oras;
Sanguine quaerendi reditus, animaque litandum
Argolica.” Volgi quae vox ut venit ad auris,
Obstipuerunt animi, gelidusque per ima cucurrit
Ossa tremor, cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo.
Hic Ithacus vatem magno Calchanta tumultu
Protrahit in medios; quae sint ea numina divom,
Flagitat. Et mihi iam multi crudele canebant
Artificis scelus, et taciti ventura videbant.
Bis quinos silet ille dies, tectusque recusat
Prodere voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti.

Vix tandem, magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus,
Conposito rumpit vocem, et me destinat arae.
Adsensere omnes, et, quae sibi quisque timebat,
Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.
Iamque dies infanda aderat; mihi sacra parari,
Et salsae fruges, et circum tempora vittae;
Eripui, fateor, leto me et vincula rupi,
Limosoque lacu per noctem obscurus in ulva
Delitui, dum vela darent, si forte dedissent.
Nec mihi iam patriam antiquam spes ulla videndi,
Nec dulcis natos exoptatumque parentem;
Quos illi fors et poenas ob nostra reposcent
Effugia, et culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt.
Quod te per superos et conscia numina veri,
Per si qua est, quae restet adhuc mortalibus usquam
Intemerata fides, oro, miserere laborum
Tantum, miserere animi non digna ferentis.

His lacrimis vitam damus, et miserescimus ultro.
Ipse viro primus manicas atque arta levare
Vincla iubet Priamus, dictisque ita fatur amicis;
Quisquis es, amissos hinc iam obliviscere Graios;
Noster eris, mihi que haec edissere vera roganti:
Quo molem hanc inmanis equi statuere? quis auctor?
Quidve petunt? quae religio? aut quae machina
belli?

Dixerat. Ille, dolis instructus et arte Pelasga,
Sustulit exutas vinclis ad sidera palmas:
Vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum
Testor numen, ait, vos arae ensesque nefandi,
Quos fugi, vittaeque deum, quas hostia gessi:

Fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere iura,
Fas odisse viros, atque omnia ferre sub auras,
Si qua tegunt; teneor patriae nec legibus ullis.
Tu modo promissis maneat, servataque serves
Troia fidem, si vera feram, si magna rependam.

Omnis spes Danaum et coepti fiducia belli
Palladis auxiliis semper stetit. Impius ex quo
Tydides sed enim scelerumque inventor Ulixes,
Fatale adgressi sacrato avellere templo
Palladium, caesis summae custodibus arcis,
Corripuere sacram effigiem, manibusque cruentis
Virgineas ausi divae contingere vittas,
Ex illo fluere ac retro sublapsa referri
Spes Danaum, fractae vires, aversa deae mens.
Nec dubiis ea signa dedit Tritonia monstris.
Vix positum castris simulacrum: arsere coruscae
Luminibus flammae arrectis, salsusque per artus
Sudor iit, terque ipsa solo—mirabile dictu—
Emicuit, parmamque ferens hastamque trementem.
Extemplo temptanda fuga canit aequora Calchas,
Nec posse Argolicis exscindi Pergama telis,
Omina ni repetant Argis, numenque reducant,
Quod pelago et curvis secum avexere carinis.
Et nunc, quod patrias vento petiere Mycenae,
Arma deosque parant comites, pelagoque remens
Inprovisi aderunt. Ita digerit omina Calchas.
Hanc pro Palladio moniti, pro numine laeso
Effigiem statuere, nefas quae triste piaret.
Hanc tamen inmensam Calchas attollere molem
Roboribus textis caeloque educere iussit,

Ne recipi portis, aut duci in moenia posset,
 Neu populum antiqua sub religione tueri :
 Nam si vestra manus violasset dona Minervae,
 Tum magnum exitium—quod di prius omen in ipsum
 Convertant !—Priami imperio Phrygibusque futu-
 rum ;

Sin manibus vestris vestram ascendisset in urbem,
 Ultro Asiam magno Pelopea ad moenia bello
 Venturam, et nostros ea fata manere nepotes.

Talibus insidiis periurique arte Sinonis
 Credita res, captique dolis lacrimisque coactis,
 Quos neque Tydides, nec Larissaeus Achilles,
 Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinae.

v. 77-198.

LXXXI.

Laocoon.

HIC aliud maius miseris multoque tremen-
 dum
 Obiicitur magis, atque improvida pectora
 turbat.

Laocoon, ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,
 Sollemnis taurum ingentem mactabat ad aras.
 Ecce autem gemini a Tenedo tranquilla per alta—
 Horresco referens—inmensis orbibus angues
 Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad litora tendunt;
 Pectora quorum inter fluctus arrecta iubaeque
 Sanguineae superant undas ; pars cetera pontum
 Pone legit sinuatque inmensa volumine terga ;
 Fit sonitus spumante salo. Iamque arva tenebant,

Ardentisque oculos suffecti sanguine et igni,
 Sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora.
 Diffugimus visu exsanguis. Illi agmine certo
 Laocoonta petunt; et primum parva duorum
 Corpora natorum serpens amplexus uterque
 Implicat et miseros morsu depascitur artus;
 Post ipsum, auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem,
 Corripiunt, spirisque ligant ingentibus; et iam
 Bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum
 Terga dati, superant capite et cervicibus altis.
 Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos,
 Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno,
 Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit:
 Qualis mugitus, fugit cum saucius aram
 Taurus et incertam excussit cervice securim.
 At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones
 Effugiunt saevaeque petunt Tritonides arcem,
 Sub pedibusque deae clipeique sub orbe teguntur.

v. 199-227.

LXXXII.

The Ghost of Hector.

EMPUS erat, quo prima quies mortalibus
 aegris

Incipit et dono divom gratissima serpit.
 In somnis, ecce, ante oculos maestissimus Hector
 Visus adesse mihi, largosque effundere fletus,
 Raptatus bigis, ut quondam, aterque cruento
 Pulvere, perque pedes traiectus lora tumentis.
 Hei mihi, qualis erat (quantum mutatus ab illo

Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli,
Vel Danaum Phrygios iaculatus puppibus ignis)
Squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crinis
Volneraque illa gerens, quae circum plurima muros
Accepit patrios! Ultro flens ipse videbar
Compellare virum et maestas expromere voces:
O lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum,
Quae tantae tenuere morae? quibus Hector ab oris
Exspectate venis? ut te post multa tuorum
Funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores
Defessi aspicimus! quae caussa indigna serenos
Foedavit voltus? aut cur haec volnera cerno?
Ille nihil, nec me quaerentem vana moratur,
Sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens,
Heu fuge, nate dea, teque his, ait, eripe flammis.
Hostis habet muros; ruit alto a culmine Troia.
Sat patriae Priamoque datum: si Pergama dextra
Defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent:
Sacra suosque tibi commendat Troia Penatis;
Hos cape fatorum comites, his moenia quaere,
Magna pererrato statues quae denique ponto.
Sit ait, et manibus vittas Vestamque potentem
Aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem.

v. 268-297.



LXXXIII.

The Death of Priam.

IMEN erat caecaeque fores et pervius usus
Tectorum inter se Priami, postesque
relicti

A tergo, infelix qua se, dum regna manebant,
Saepius Andromache ferre incomitata solebat
Ad soceros, et avo puerum Astyanacta trahebat.
Evado ad summi fastigia culminis, unde
Tela manu miseri iactabant inrita Teucri.
Turrim in praecipiti stantem summisque sub astra
Eductam tectis, unde omnis Troia videri
Et Danaum solitae naves et Achaica castra,
Adgressi ferro circum, qua summa labantis
Iuncturas tabulata dabant, convellimus altis
Sedibus, inpulimusque ; ea lapsa repente ruinam
Cum sonitu trahit et Danaum super agmina late
Incidit. Ast alii subeunt, nec saxa, nec ullum
Telorum interea cessat genus.

Vestibulum ante ipsum primoque in limine
Pyrrhus

Exsultat, telis et luce coruscus aena ;
Qualis ubi in lucem coluber mala gramina pastus,
Frigida sub terra tumidum quem bruma tegebat,
Nunc, positis novus exuviis nitidusque iuventa,
Lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga
Arduus ad solem, et linguis micat ore trisulcis.
Una ingens Periphas et equorum agitator Achillis,

Armiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes
Succedunt tecto, et flammæ ad culmina iactant.
Ipse inter primos correpta dura bipenni
Limina perrumpit, postisque a cardine vellit
Aeratos ; iamque excisa trabe firma cavavit
Robora, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram.
Adparet domus intus, et atria longa patescunt ;
Adparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum,
Armatosque vident stantis in limine primo.

At domus interior gemitu miseroque tumultu
Miscetur, penitusque cavæ plangoribus aedes
Femineis ululant ; ferit aurea sidera clamor.
Tum pavidæ tectis matres ingentibus errant,
Amplexæque tenent postis atque oscula figunt.
Instat vi patria Pyrrhus ; nec claustra, neque ipsi
Custodes sufferre valent ; labat ariete crebro
Ianua, et emoti procumbunt cardine postes.
Fit via vi ; rumpunt aditus, primosque trucidant
Inmissi Danai, et late loca milite complent.
Non sic, aggeribus ruptis cum spumeus amnis
Exiit oppositasque evicit gurgite moles,
Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per omnis
Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furem
Caede Neoptolemmum geminosque in limine Atridas ;
Vidi Hecubam centumque nurus, Priamumque per
aras

Sanguine foedantem quos ipse sacraverat, ignis.
Quinquaginta illi thalami, spes tanta nepotum,
Barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi,
Procubuerunt ; tenent Danai, qua deficit ignis.

Forsitan et Priami fuerint quae fata requiras.
Urbis uti captae casum convolsaque vidit
Limina tectorum et medium in penetralibus hostem,
Arma diu senior desueta trementibus aevo
Circumdat nequiquam umeris, et inutile ferrum
Cingitur, ac densos fertur moriturus in hostis.
Aedibus in mediis nudoque sub aetheris axe
Ingens ara fuit iuxtaque veterrima laurus,
Incumbens arae atque umbra complexa Penates.
Hic Hecuba et natae nequiquam altaria circum,
Praecipites atra ceu tempestate columbae,
Condensae et divom amplexae simulacra sedebant.
Ipsum autem sumptis Priamum iuvenalibus armis
Ut vidit, Quae mens tam dira, miserrime coniunx,
Impulit his cingi telis? aut quo ruis? inquit.
Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
Tempus eget, non, si ipse meus nunc adforet
Hector.

Huc tandem concede; haec ara tuebitur omnis,
Aut moriere simul. Sic ore effata recepit
Ad sese et sacra longaevum in sede locavit.

Ecce autem elapsus Pyrrhi de caede Polites,
Unus natorum Priami, per tela, per hostis
Porticibus longis fugit, et vacua atria lustrat
Saucius. Illum ardens infesto volnere Pyrrhus
Insequitur, iam iamque manu tenet et premit hasta.
Ut tandem ante oculos evasit et ora parentum,
Concidit, ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit.
Hic Priamus, quamquam in media iam morte
tenetur,

Non tamen abstinuit, nec voci iraeque pepercit :
At tibi pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis,
Di, si qua est caelo pietas, quae talia curet,
Persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant
Debita, qui nati coram me cernere letum
Fecisti et patrios foedasti funere voltus.
At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles
Talis in hoste fuit Priamo ; sed iura fidemque
Supplicis erubuit, corpusque exangue sepulchro
Reddidit Hectoreum, meque in mea regna remisit.
Sic fatus senior, telumque inbelle sine ictu
Coniecit, rauco quod protinus aere repulsum
Et summo clipei nequiquam umbone pependit.
Cui Pyrrhus : Referes ergo haec et nuntius ibis
Pelidae genitori ; illi mea tristia facta
Degeneremque Neoptolemum narrare memento.
Nunc morere. Hoc dicens altaria ad ipsa trementem
Traxit et in multo lapsantem sanguine nati,
Implicuitque comam laeva, dextraque coruscum
Extulit ac lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem.
Haec finis Priami fatorum ; hic exitus illum
Sorte tulit, Troiam incensam et prolapsa videntem
Pergama, tot quondam populis terrisque superbum
Regnatorem Asiae. Iacet ingens litore truncus
Avolsumque umeris caput, et sine nomine corpus.

v. 453-558.



LXXXIV.

*Aeneidos. Lib. iv.**Dido reproaches Æneas.*

T regina dolos—quis fallere possit aman-
tem?—

Praesensit, motusque excepit prima
futuros,

Omnia tuta timens. Eadem impia Fama furenti
Detulit armari classem cursumque parari.

Saevit inops animi totamque incensa per urbem
Bacchatur, qualis commotis excita sacris

Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho
Orgia nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron.

Tandem his Aenean compellat vocibus ultro:

Dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum
Posse nefas, tacitusque mea decedere terra?

Nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam
Nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido?

Quin etiam hiberno moliris sidere classem,
Et mediis properas aquilonibus ire per altum,
Crudelis? Quid? si non arva aliena domosque

Ignotas peteres, et Troia antiqua maneret,
Troia per undosum peteretur classibus aequor?

Mene fugis? Per ego has lacrimas dextramque
tuam te,

Quando aliud mihi iam miserae nihil ipsa reliqui,
Per connubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos,
Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam

Dulce meum, miserere domus labentis et istam,
 Oro, si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem.
 Te propter Libycae gentes Nomadumque tyranni
 Odere, infensi Tyrii; te propter eundem
 Exstinctus pudor et, qua sola sidera adibam,
 Fama prior. Cui me moribundam deseris, hospes?
 Hoc solum nomen quoniam de coniuge restat.
 Quid moror? an mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater
 Destruat, aut captam ducat Gaetulus Iarbas?
 Saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset
 Ante fugam suboles, si quis mihi parvulus aula
 Luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret,
 Non equidem omnino capta ac deserta viderer.

* * * * *

Talia dicentem iamdudum aversa tuetur,
 Huc illuc volvens oculos, totumque pererrat
 Luminibus tacitis, et sic accensa profatur:

Nec tibi diva parens, generis nec Dardanus auctor,
 Perfide, sed duris genuit te cautibus horrens
 Caucasus Hyrcanaeque admorunt ubera tigres.
 Nam quid dissimulo aut quae me ad maiora re-
 servo?


Num fletu ingemuit nostro, num lumina flexit?
 Num lacrimas victus dedit aut miseratus amantem
 est?

Quae quibus anteferam? Iam iam nec maxuma Iuno,
 Nec Saturnius haec oculis Pater aspicit aequis.
 Nusquam tuta fides. Eiectum litore, egentem
 Excepi et regni demens in parte locavi;
 Amissam classem, socios a morte reduxi.

Heu furiis incensa feror : Nunc augur Apollo,
 Nunc Lyciae sortes, nunc et Iove missus ab ipso
 Interpres divom fert horrida iussa per auras.
 Scilicet is Superis labor est, ea cura quietos
 Sollicitat. Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello ;
 I, sequere Italiam, ventis pete regna per undas.
 Spero equidem mediis, si quid pia numina possunt,
 Supplicia hausurum scopulis et nomine Dido
 Saepe vocaturum. Sequar atris ignibus absens,
 Et, cum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus,
 Omnibus umbra locis adero. Dabis, inprobe,
 poenas :
 Audiam, et haec Manis veniet mihi fama sub imos.
 v. 296-330, 362-387.

LXXXV.

She resolves to die.


 UM vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido
 Mortem orat ; taedet caeli convexa tueri.
 Quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque
 relinquat,
 Vidit, curicremis cum dona imponeret aris,
 Horrendum dictu, latices nigrescere sacros
 Fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem.
 Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorori.
 Praeterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum
 Coniugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat,
 Velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum :
 Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis
 Visa viri, nox cum terras obscura teneret ;

Solaeque culminibus ferali carmine bubo
 Saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces.
 Multaque praeterea vaturn praedicta priorum
 Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furentem
 In somnis ferus Aeneas: semperque relinqui
 Sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur
 Ire viam et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra.
 Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus
 Et solem geminum et duplicis se ostendere Thebas;
 Aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitata Orestes
 Armata facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
 Cum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.

v. 450-473.

LXXXVI.

Night.

NOX erat, et placidum carpebant fessa
 soporem
 Corpora per terras, silvaeque et saeva
 quierant

Aequora, cum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu,
 Cum tacet omnis ager, pecudes pictaeque volucres,
 Quaeque lacus late liquidos quaeque aspera dumis
 Rura tenent, somno positae sub nocte silenti
 Lenibant curas et corda oblita laborum.

At non infelix animi Phoenissa, neque umquam
 Solvitur in somnos, oculisve aut pectore noctem
 Accipit: ingeminant curae, rursusque resurgens
 Saevit amor, magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu.

v. 522-532.

LXXXVII.

Ipsa sua Dido concidit usa manu.



Trepida et coeptis inmanibus effera
Dido,
Sanguineam volvens aciem maculisque
trementis

Interfusa genas et pallida morte futura,
Interiora domus inrumpit limina et altos
Conscendit furibunda rogos, ensemque recludit
Dardanium, non hos quaesitum munus in usus.
Hic, postquam Iliacas vestes notumque cubile
Conspexit, paulum lacrimis et mente morata,
Incubuitque toro dixitque novissima verba
Dulces exuviae, dum fata deusque sinebat,
Accipite hanc animam, meque his exsolve curis.
Vixi, et, quem dederat cursum fortuna, peregi,
Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago.
Urbem praeclaram statui; mea moenia vidi;
Uta virum poenas inimico a fratre recepi;
Felix, heu nimium felix, si litora tantum
Numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carinae!
Dixit, et, os inpressa toro, Moriemur inultae,
Sed moriamur, ait. Sic, sic iuvat ire sub umbras.
Hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto
Dardanus, et nostrae secum ferat omina mortis.
Dixerat; atque illam media inter talia ferro
Conlapsam aspiciunt comites, ensemque cruore
Spumantem sparsasque manus. It clamor ad alta

Atria; concussam bacchatur Fama per urbem.
 Lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu
 Tecta fremunt, resonat magnis plangoribus aether,
 Non aliter, quam si inmissis ruat hostibus omnis
 Karthago aut antiqua Tyros, flammaeque furentes
 Culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deorum.
 v. 642-671.

LXXXVIII.

Aeneidos. Lib. vi.


The Sibyl.

XCISUM Euboicae latus ingens rupis in
 antrum,
 Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, ostia
 centum;

Unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae.
 Ventum erat ad limen, cum virgo, Poscere fata
 Tempus, ait; deus, ecce, deus! Cui talia fanti
 Ante fores subito non voltus, non color unus,
 Non comptae mansere comae; sed pectus anhelum,
 Et rabie fera corda tument; maiorque videri,
 Nec mortale sonans, adflata est numine quando
 Iam propiore dei. Cessas in vota precesque,
 Tros, ait, Aenea, cessas? neque enim ante dehiscunt
 Attonitae magna ora domus. Et talia fata
 Conticuit. Gelidus Teucris per dura cucurrit
 Ossa termor, funditque preces rex pectore ab imo.
 v. 42-55.

LXXXIX.

The Gates of Hell.

I, quibus inperium est animarum, Umbraeque silentes,
Et Chaos et Phlegethon, loca nocte tacentia late,


Sit mihi fas audita loqui; sit numine vestro
Pandere res alta terra et caligine mersas.

Ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram
Perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna :
Quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna
Est iter in silvis, ubi caelum condidit umbra
Iuppiter et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.
Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in faucibus Orci
Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae,
Pallentesque habitant Morbi, tristisque Senectus,
Et Metus et malesuada Fames ac turpis Egestas,
Terribiles visu formae, Letumque Labosque;
Tum consanguineus Leti Sopor et mala mentis
Gaudia mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum,
Ferreique Eumenidum thalami, et Discordia demens,
Vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.

v. 264-281.

XC.

Dido shuns the sight of Æneas.

INTER quas Phoenissa recens a vulnere
Dido
Errabat silva in magna; quam Troius
heros

Ut primum iuxta stetit adgnovitque per umbras
Obscuram, qualem primo qui surgere mense
Aut videt aut vidisse putat per nubila Lunam,
Demisit lacrimas dulcique adfatus amore est:
Infelix Dido, verus mihi nuntius ergo
Venerat extinctam ferroque extrema secutam?
Funeris heu tibi caussa fui? Per sidera iuro,
Per superos et si qua fides tellure sub ima est,
Invitus, regina, tuo de litore cessi.
Sed me iussa deum, quae nunc has ire per umbras,
Per loca senta situ cogunt noctemque profundam,
Inperiis egere suis; nec credere quivi
Hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem.
Siste gradum teque aspectu ne subtrahe nostro.
Quem fugis? extremum fato quod te adloquor, hoc
est.

Talibus Aeneas ardentem et torva tuentem
Lenibat dictis animum lacrimasque ciebat.
Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat;
Nec magis incepto voltum sermone movetur,
Quam si dura silex aut stet Marpesia cautes.
Tandem corripuit sese, atque inimica refugit
In nemos umbriferum, coniunx ubi pristinus illi
Respondet curis aequatque Sychaeus amorem.
Nec minus Aeneas, casu concussus iniquo,
Prosequitur lacrimis longe et miseratur euntem.

v. 450-476.

XCI.

Elysium.

HIS demum exactis, perfecto munere divae,
Devenere locos laetos et amoena virecta
Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas.
Largior hic campos aether et lumine vestit
Purpureo, solemque suum, sua sidera norunt.
Pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris,
Contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur harena;
Pars pedibus plaudunt choreas et carmina dicunt.
Nec non Threicius longa cum veste sacerdos
Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum,
Iamque eadem digitis, iam pectine pulsat eburno.
Hic genus antiquom Teuceri, pulcherrima proles,
Magnanimi heroes nati melioribus annis,
Ilusque Assaracusque et Troiae Dardanus auctor.
Arma procul currusque virum miratur inanis:
Stant terra defixae hastae passimque soluti
Per campum pascuntur equi. Quae gratia currum
Armorumque fuit vivis, quae cura nitentis
Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos.
Conspicit ecce alios dextra laevaue per herbam
Vescentis laetumque choro Paeana canentis
Inter odoratum lauri nemus, unde superne
Plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis.
Hic manus ob patriam pugnando volnera passi,
Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat,

Quique pii vates et Phoebæ digna locuti,
 Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artis,
 Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo ;
 Omnibus his nivea cinguntur tempora vitta.

v. 637-665.

XCII.

Anima Mundi.

RINCIPIO caelum ac terras camposque
 liquentis
 Lucentemque globum Lunæ Titaniaque
 astra

Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
 Mens agitat molem et magno se corpore miscet.
 Inde hominum pecudumque genus vitæque vo-
 lantum

Et quæ marmoreo fert monstra sub æquore pon-
 tus.

Ignæus est ollis vigor et cælestis origo
 Seminibus, quantum non noxia corpora tardant
 Terrenique hebetant artus moribundaque membra.
 Hinc metuunt cupiuntque, dolent gaudentque, ne-
 que auras

Dispiciunt clausæ tenebris et carcere caeco.
 Quin et supremo cum lumine vita reliquit,
 Non tamen omne malum miseris nec funditus omnes
 Corporeæ excedunt pestes, penitusque necesse est
 Multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris.
 Ergo exercentur poenis, veterumque malorum

Supplicia expendunt: aliae panduntur inanis
 Suspensae ad ventos; aliis sub gurgite vasto
 Infectum eluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni;
 Quisque suos patimur manis; exinde per amplum
 Mittimur Elysium et pauci laeta arva tenemus;
 Donec longa dies, perfecto temporis orbe,
 Concretam exemit labem purumque relinquit
 Aetherium sensum atque aurai simplicis ignem.
 Has omnis, ubi mille rotam volvere per annos,
 Lethaeum ad fluvium deus evocat agmine magno,
 Scilicet inmemores supera ut convexa revisant
 Rursus et incipiant in corpora velle reverti.

v. 724-751.

XCIII.

The future glory of Rome.

UIN et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet
 Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia
 mater
 Eeducet. Viden ut geminae stant vertice cristae,
 Et Pater ipse suo superum iam signat honore?
 En, huius, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma
 Imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo,
 Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,
 Felix prole virum: qualis Berecynthia mater
 Invehitur curru Phrygias turrita per urbes,
 Laeta deum partu, centum complexa nepotes,
 Omnis caelicolas, omnis supera alta tenentis.
 Huc geminas nunc flecte acies, hanc aspice gentem

Romanosque tuos. Hic Caesar et omnis Iuli
Progenies, magnum caeli ventura sub axem.
Hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti saepius audis,
Augustus Caesar, Divi genus, aurea condet
Saecula qui rursus Latio regnata per arva
Saturno quondam, super et Garamantas et Indos
Proferet imperium (iacet extra sidera tellus,
Extra anni solisque vias, ubi caelifer Atlas,
Axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum).
Huius in adventum iam nunc et Caspia regna
Responsis horrent divom et Maeotia tellus,
Et septemgemini turbant trepida ostia Nili.
Nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit,
Fixerit aeripedem cervam licet aut Erymanthi
Pacarit nemora et Lernam tremefecerit arcu;
Nec, qui pampineis victor iuga flectit habenis,
Liber, agens celso Nysae de vertice tigris.
Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere factis,
Aut metus Ausonia prohibet consistere terra?
Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivae
Sacra ferens? Nosco crinis incanaque menta
Regis Romani, primam qui legibus urbem
Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terra
Missus in imperium magnum. Quoi deinde subibit,
Otia qui rumpet patriae residesque movebit
Tullus in arma viros et iam desueta triumphis
Agmina. Quem iuxta sequitur iactantior Ancus,
Nunc quoque iam nimium gaudens popularibus
auris.
Vis et Tarquinius reges animamque superbam

Ultoris Bruti, fascesque videre receptos ?
Consulis imperium hic primus saevasque secures
Accipiet, natosque pater nova bella moventis
Ad poenam pulchra pro libertate vocabit.
Infelix : Utcumque ferent ea facta minores,
Vincet amor patriae laudumque immensa cupido.
Quin Decios Drususque procul saevumque securi
Aspice Torquatum et referentem signa Camillum.
Illae autem, paribus quas fulgere cernis in armis,
Concordes animae nunc et dum nocte premuntur,
Heu quantum inter se bellum, si lumina vitae
Attigerint, quantas acies stragemque cieunt,
Aggeribus socer Alpinis atque arce Monoeci
Descendens, gener adversis instructus Eois.
Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella,
Neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires ;
Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympos,
Proice tela manu, sanguis meus.—
Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corintho
Victor aget currum, caesis insignis Achivis.
Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenae,
Ipsamque Aeaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli,
Ultus avos Troiae, templa et temerata Minervae.
Quis te, magne Cato, tacitum, aut te, Cosse, relin-
quat ?
Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
Scipiadae, cladem Libyae, parvoque potentem
Fabricium, vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem ?
Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii ? tu Maximus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.

Excudent alii spirantia mollius aëra,
Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus,
Orabunt caussas melius, caelique meatus
Describent radio et surgentia sidera dicent :
Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento ;
Hæ tibi erunt artes ; pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere subiectis et debellare superbos.

Sic pater Anchises, atque hæc mirantibus addit :
Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis
Ingreditur victorque viros supereminet omnis.
Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu
Sistet, eques sternet Poenos Gallumque rebellem,
Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino.

Atque hic Aeneas, una namque ire videbat
Egregium forma iuvenem et fulgentibus armis,
Sed frons læta parum et deiecto lumina vultu :
Quis, pater, ille, virum qui sic comitatur euntem ?
Filius, anne aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum ?
Quis strepitus circa comitum, quantum instar in
ipso !


Sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra.
Tum pater Anchises, lacrimis ingressus obortis :
O gnate, ingentem luctum ne quaere tuorum ;
Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata neque ultra,
Esse sinent. Nimum vobis Romana propago
Visa potens, superi, propria hæc si dona fuissent.
Quantos ille virum magnam Mavortis ad urbem
Campus aget gemitus, vel quæ, Tiberine, videbis
Funera, cum tumulum præterlabere recentem !
Nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos

In tantum spe tollet avos, nec Romula quondam
 Ullo se tantum tellus iactabit alumno.
 Heu pietas, heu prisca fides invictaque bello
 Dexterâ! non illi se quisquam inpune tulisset
 Obvius armato, seu cum pedes iret in hostem,
 Seu spumantis equi foderet calcaribus armos.
 Heu miserande puer! si qua fata aspera rumpas,
 Tu Marcellus eris. Manibus date lilia plenis
 Purpureos spargam flores animamque nepotis
 His saltem adcumulem donis et fungar inani
 Munere.—

v. 777-886.

XCIV.

*Aeneidos. Lib. vii.**The Tiber.*

 AMQUE rubescebat radiis mare et æthere ab alto
 Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis,
 Cum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit
 Flatus, et in lento luctantur marmore tonsae.
 Atque hic Aeneas ingentem ex aequore lucum
 Prospicit: hunc inter fluvio Tiberinus amoeno
 Verticibus rapidis et multa flavus harena
 In mare prorumpit. Variæ circumque supraque
 Adsuetæ ripis volucres et fluminis alveo
 Aethera mulcebant cantu lucoque volabant.
 Flectere iter sociis terræque advertere proras
 Imperat et laetus fluvio succedit opaco.

v. 25-36.

XCV.

The Gates of War.

MOS erat Hesperio in Latio, quem protinus
urbes

Albanae coluere sacrum, nunc maxuma
rerum

Roma colit, cum prima movent in proelia Martem,
Sive Getis inferre manu lacrimabile bellum
Hyrcanisque Arabisque parant seu tendere ad Indos
Auroramque sequi Parthosque reposcere signa,
Sunt geminae Belli portae, sic nomine dicunt,
Religione sacrae et saevi formidine Martis;
Centum aerei claudunt vectes aeternaque ferri
Robora, nec custos absistit limine Ianus;
Has, ubi certa sedet patribus sententia pugnae,
Ipse Quirinali trabea cinctuque Gabino
Insignis reserat stridentia limina Consul,
Ipse vocat pugnas; sequitur tum cetera pubes,
Aereaque adsensu conspirant cornua rauco.
Hoc et tum Aeneadis indicere bella Latinus
More iubebatur tristisque recludere portas.
Abstinit tactu pater aversusque refugit
Foeda ministeria et caecis se condidit umbris.
Tum regina deum caelo delapsa morantis
Impulit ipsa manu portas, et cardine verso
Belli ferratos rumpit Saturnia postis.
Ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante;
Pars pedes ire parat campis, pars arduus altis

Pulverulentus equis furit ; omnes arma requirunt :
 Pars levis clipeos et spicula lucida tergent
 Arvina pingui subiguntque in cote secures ;
 Signaque ferre iuvat sonitusque audire tubarum.
 v. 601-628.

XCVI.

*Aeneidos. Lib. viii.**The Battle of Actium.*

N medio classis aeratas, Actia bella,
 Cernere erat totumque instructo Marte
 videres
 Fervere Leucaten auroque effulgere fluctus.
 Hinc Augustus agens Italos in proelia Caesar
 Cum patribus populoque, penatibus et magnis dis,
 Stans celsa in puppi ; geminas cui tempora flammās
 Laeta vomunt patriumque aperitur vertice sidus.
 Parte alia ventis et dis Agrippa secundis
 Arduus agmen agens ; cui, belli insigne superbū,
 Tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona.
 Hinc ope barbarica variisque Antonius armis,
 Victor ab Aurorae populis et litore rubro,
 Aegyptum virisque Orientis et ultima secum
 Bactra vehit ; sequiturque, nefas, Aegyptia coniunx.
 Una omnes ruere, ac totum spumare reductis
 Convolsū remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor.
 Alta petunt : pelago credas innare revolsas
 Cycladas aut montis concurrere montibus altos,
 Tanta mole viri turritis puppibus instant.

Stuppea flamma manu telisque volatile ferrum
 Spargitur, arva nova Neptunia caede rubescunt.
 Regina in mediis patrio vocat agmina sistro
 Necdum etiam geminos a tergo respicit anguis.
 Omnigenumque deum monstra et latrator Anubis
 Contra Neptunum et Venerem contraque Minervam
 Tela tenent. Saevit medio in certamine Mavors
 Caelatus ferro tristesque ex aethere Dirae;
 Et scissa gaudens vadit Discordia palla,
 Quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello.
 Actius haec cernens arcum intendebat Apollo
 Desuper: omnis eo terrore Aegyptus et Indi,
 Omnis Arabs, omnes vertebant terga Sabaei.
 Ipsa videbatur ventis regina vocatis
 Vela dare et laxos iam iamque inmittere funis.
 Illam inter caedes pallentem morte futura
 Fecerat Ignipotens undis et Iapyge ferri,
 Contra autem magno maerentem corpore Nilum,
 Pandentemque sinus et tota veste vocantem
 Caeruleum in gremium latebrosaue flumina victos.

v. 675-713.

XCVII.

Aeneidos. Lib. ix.*A Noble Pair.*

ISUS erat portae custos, acerrimus armis,
 Hyrtacides, comitem Aeneae quem mise-
 rat Ida
 Venatrix iaculo celerem levibusque sagittis;

Et iuxta comes Euryalus, quo pulchrior alter
Non fuit Aeneadum Troiana neque induit arma,
Ora puer prima signans intonsa iuventa.
His amor unus erat, pariterque in bella ruebant;
Tum quoque communi portam statione tenebant.
Nisus ait: dine hunc ardorem mentibus addunt,
Euryale, an sua cuique deus fit dira cupido?
Aut pugnam aut aliquid iamdudum invadere
magnum

Mens agitat mihi nec placida contenta quiete est.
Cernis, quae Rutulos habeat fiducia rerum:
Lumina rara micant; somno vinoque soluti
Procubuerunt; silent late loca. Percipe porro,
Quid dubitem et quae nunc animo sententia surgat.
Aenean acciri omnes, populusque patresque,
Exposcunt mittique viros, qui certa reportent.
Si tibi quae posco promittunt, nam mihi facti
Fama sat est, tumulo videor reperire sub illo
Posse viam ad muros et moenia Pallantea.
Obstipuit magno laudum percussus amore
Euryalus; simul his ardentem adfatur amicum:
Mene igitur socium summis adiungere rebus,
Nise, fugis? solum te in tanta pericula mittam?
Non ita me genitor, bellis adsuetus Opheltes,
Argolicum terrorem inter Troiaeque labores
Sublatum erudiit, nec tecum talia gessi,
Magnanimum Aenean et fata extrema secutus:
Est hic, est animus lucis contemptor et istum
Qui vita bene credat emi, quo tendis, honorem.

* * * * *

Silva fuit late dumis atque ilice nigra
Horrida, quam densi conplerant undique sentes;
Rara per occultos lucebat semita calles.
Euryalum tenebrae ramorum onerosaque praeda
Impediunt, fallitque timor regione viarum.
Nisus abit; iamque inprudens evaserat hostis
Atque locos, qui post Albae de nomine dicti
Albani, tum rex stabula alta Latinus habebat:
Ut stetit, et frustra absentem respexit amicum:
Euryale infelix, qua te regione reliqui?
Quave sequar, rursus perplexum iter omne re-
volvans

Fallacis silvae? Simul et vestigia retro
Observata legit dumisque silentibus errat.
Audit equos, audit strepitus et signa sequentum.
Nec longum in medio tempus, cum clamor ad auris
Pervenit ac videt Euryalum, quem iam manus
omnis

Fraude loci et noctis, subito turbante tumultu,
Oppressum rapit et conantem plurima frustra.
Quid faciat? qua vi iuvenem, quibus audeat armis
Eripere? an sese medios moriturus in enses
Inferat et pulchram properet per volnera mortem?
Ocius adducto torquens hastile lacerto,
Suspiciens altam Lunam, et sic voce precatur:
Tu, dea, tu praesens nostro succurre labori,
Astrorum decus et nemorum Latonia custos;
Si qua tuis umquam pro me pater Hyrtacus aris
Dona tulit, si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi,
Suspendive tholo aut sacra ad fastigia fixi,

Hunc sine me turbare globum et rege tela per
auras.

Dixerat, et toto connixus corpore ferrum
Conicit. Hasta volans noctis diverberat umbras,
Et venit aversi in tergum Sulmonis ibique
Frangitur ac fisso transit praecordia ligno.
Volvitur ille vomens calidum de pectore flumen
Frigidus et longis singultibus ilia pulsat.
Diversi circumspiciunt. Hoc acrior idem
Ecce aliud summa telum librabat ab aure.
Dum trepidant, iit hasta Tago per tempus utrumque,
Stridens traiectoque haesit tepefacta cerebro.
Saevit atrox Volscens, nec teli conspicit usquam
Auctorem, nec quo se ardens inmittere possit.
Tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas
Persolves amborum, inquit; simul ense recluso
Ibat in Euryalum. Tum vero exterritus, amens
Conclamat Nisus, nec se celare tenebris
Amplius aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem:
Me me, adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum,
O Rutuli; mea fraus omnis; nihil iste nec ausus,
Nec potuit, caelum hoc et conscia sidera testor;
Tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum.
Talia dicta dabat; sed viribus ensis adactus
Transabiit costas et candida pectora rumpit.
Volvitur Euryalus leto, pulchrosque per artus
It cruor, inque umeros cervix conlapsa recumbit:
Purpureus veluti cum flos succisus aratro
Languescit moriens lassove papavera collo
Demisere caput, pluvia cum forte gravantur.

At Nisus ruit in medios, solumque per omnis
 Volcentem petit, in solo Volcente moratur.
 Quem circum glomerati hostes hinc comminus atque
 hinc

Proturbant. Instat non setius ac rotat ensem
 Fulmineum, donec Rutuli clamantis in ore
 Condidit advorso et moriens animam abstulit hosti.
 Tum super exanimum sese proiecit amicum
 Confossus placidaque ibi demum morte quievit.

Fortunati ambo! si quid mea carmina possunt,
 Nulla dies umquam memori vos eximet aevo,
 Dum domus Aeneae Capitoli immobile saxum
 Accolet imperiumque pater Romanus habebit.

v. 176-206, 381-449.

XCVIII.

τῆς δ' ἐλελίχθη γυνίᾳ, χαμαὶ δὲ οἱ ἔκπεσε κερκίς.



INTEREA pavidam volitans pennata per
 urbem

Nuntia Fama ruit, matrisque adlabitur
 auris

Euryali. At subitus miserae calor ossa reliquit;
 Excussi manibus radii revolutaque pensa.
 Evolat infelix et femineo ululatu,
 Seissa comam, muros amens atque agmina cursu
 Prima petit, non illa virum, non illa pericli
 Telorumque memor; caelum dehinc questibus
 implet:

Hunc ego te, Euryale, aspicio ? tune ille senectae
 Sera meae requies potuisti linquere solam,
 Crudelis ? nec te, sub tanta pericula missum,
 Adfari extremum miserae data copia matri ?
 Heu, terra ignota canibus data praeda Latinis
 Alitibusque iaces ! nec te tua funere mater
 Produxi pressive oculos aut volnera lavi,
 Veste tegens, tibi quam noctes festina diesque
 Urguebam et tela curas solabar anilis.
 Quo sequar ? aut quae nunc artus avulsaque
 membra

Et funus lacerum tellus habet ? Hoc mihi de te,
 Nate, refers ? hoc sum terraque marique secuta ?
 Figite me, si qua est pietas, in me omnia tela
 Conicite, o Rutuli, me primam absumite ferro ;
 Aut tu, magne Pater divom, miserere, tuoque
 Invisum hoc detrude caput sub Tartara telo,
 Quando aliter nequeo crudelem abrumpere vitam.

v. 473-497.

XCIX.

Aeneidos. Lib. x.

ἦ, καὶ κυανέησιν ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεῦσε Κρονίων.



FALIBUS orabat Iuno, cunctique frem-
 bant

Caelicolae adsensu vario, ceu flamina
 prima

Cum deprensa fremunt silvis et caeca volutant
 Murmura, venturos nautis prodentia ventos.

Tum Pater omnipotens, rerum cui prima potestas,
 Infit, eo dicente deum domus alta silescit,
 Et tremefacta solo tellus, silet arduus aether,
 Tum zephyri posuere, premit placida aequora
 pontus.

Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta.
 Quandoquidem Ausonios coniungi foedere Teucris
 Haut licitum, nec vestra capit discordia finem :
 Quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat
 spem,

Tros Rutulusve fuat, nullo discrimine habebo,
 Seu fatis Italum castra obsidione tenentur,
 Sive errore malo Troiae monitisque sinistris.
 Nec Rutulos solvo. Sua cuique exorsa laborem
 Fortunamque ferent: Rex Iuppiter omnibus idem:
 Fata viam invenient. Stygii per flumina fratris
 Per pice torrentis atraque voragine ripas
 Adnuat, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympon.
 Hic finis fandi. Solio tum Iuppiter aureo
 Surgit, caelicolae medium quem ad limina ducunt.

v. 96-117.

c.

The Death of Pallas.



UDIIT Alcides iuvenem, magnumque sub
 imo

Corde premit gemitum lacrimasque effun-
 dit inanis.

Tum Genitor natum dictis adfatur amicis :

Stat sua cuique dies ; breve et inreparabile tempus
Omnibus est vitae ; sed famam extendere factis,
Hoc virtutis opus. Troiae sub moenibus altis
Tot gnati cecidere deum ; quin occidit una
Sarpedon, mea progenies. Etiam sua Turnum
Fata vocant, metasque dati pervenit ad aevi.
Sic ait, atque oculos Rutulorum reiecit arvis ;
At Pallas magnis emittit viribus hastam,
Vaginaque cava fulgentem diripit ensem.
Illa volans, umeri surgunt qua tegmina summa,
Incidit, atque viam clipei molita per oras,
Tandem etiam magno strinxit de corpore Turni.
Hic Turnus ferro praefixum robur acuto
In Pallanta diu librans iacit atque ita fatur :
Aspice, num mage sit nostrum penetrabile telum.
Dixerat ; at clipeum, tot ferri terga, tot aeris,
Quem pellis totiens obeat circumdata tauri,
Vibranti medium cuspis transverberat ictu,
Loricæque moras et pectus perforat ingens.
Ille rapit calidum frustra de vulnere telum :
Una eademque via sanguis animusque sequuntur.
Corruit in volnus, sonitum super arma dedere ;
Et terram hostilem moriens petit ore cruento.
Quem Turnus super adsistens
Arcades, haec, inquit, memores mea dicta referte
Euandro : qualem meruit, Pallanta remitto.
Quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humandi
est,
Largior. Haut illi stabunt Aeneia parvo
Hospitia. Et laevo pressit pede talia fatus,

Exanimem, rapiens inmania pondera baltei,
 Inpressumque nefas (una sub nocte iugali
 Caesa manus iuvenum foede thalamique cruenti ;)
 Quae Clonus Eurytides multo caelaverat auro ;
 Quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio gaudetque potitus.

Nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae,
 Et servare modum, rebus sublata secundis !
 Turno tempus erit, magno cum optaverit emptum
 Intactum Pallanta et cum spolia ista diemque
 Oderit. At socii multo gemitu lacrimisque
 Inpositum scuto referunt Pallanta frequentes.
 O dolor atque decus magnum rediture parenti,
 Haec te prima dies bello dedit, haec eadem aufert,
 Cum tamen ingentis Rutulorum linquis acervos.

v. 464-509

CI.

Aeneidos. Lib. xi.*Metabus.*

ULSUS ob invidiam regno viresque
 superbas

Priverno antiqua Metabus cum excederet
 urbe,

Infantem fugiens media inter proelia belli
 Sustulit exsilio comitem, matrisque vocavit
 Nomine Casmillae mutata parte Camillam.
 Ipse sinu prae se portans iuga longa petebat
 Solorum nemorum ; tela undique saeva premebant

Et circumfuso volitabant milite Volsci.
Ecce, fugae medio summis Amasenus abundans
Spumabat ripis; tantus se nubibus imber
Ruperat. Ille, innare parans, infantis amore
Tardatur caroque oneri timet. Omnia secum
Versanti subito vix haec sententia sedit :
Telum inmane, manu valida quod forte gerebat
Bellator, solidum nodis et robore cocto,
Huic natam, libro et silvestri subere clausam,
Implicat, atque habilem mediae circumligat hastae;
Quam dextra ingenti librans ita ad aethera fatur :
Alma, tibi hanc, nemorum cultrix, Latonia virgo,
Ipse pater famulam voveo : tua prima per auras
Tela tenens supplex hostem fugit. Accipe, testor,
Diva, tuam, quae nunc dubiis committitur auris.
Dixit, et adducto contortum hastile lacerto
Inmittit : sonuere undae; rapidum super amnem
Infelix fugit in iaculo stridente Camilla.
At Metabus, magna propius iam urgente caterva,
Dat sese fluvio atque hastam cum virgine victor
Gramineo donum Triviae de caespite vellit.
Non illum tectis ullae, non moenibus urbes
Accepere neque ipse manus feritate dedisset :
Pastorum et solis exegit montibus aevum.
Hic natam in dumis interque horrentia lustra
Armentalis equae mammis et lacte ferino
Nutribat, teneris inmulgens ubera labris.
Utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis
Institerat, iaculo palmas armavit acuto,
Spiculaque ex humero parvae suspendit et arcum :

Pro crinali auro, pro longae tegmine pallae,
 Tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent.
 Tela manu iam tum tenera puerilia torsit,
 Et fundam tereti circum caput egit habena,
 Strymoniamque gruem aut album deiecit olorem.
 Multae illam frustra Tyrrhena per oppida matres
 Optavere nurum ; sola contenta Diana
 Aeternum telorum et virginitatis amorem
 Intemerata colit.

v. 539-584.

CII.

Æneidos. Lib. xii.*The Combat between Æneas and Turnus.*

T pater Aeneas, audito nomine Turni,
 Deserit et muros et summas deserit
 arces

Praecipitatque moras omnis, opera omnia rumpit
 Laetitia exsultans, horrendumque intonat armis :
 Quantus Athos aut quantus Eryx aut ipse coruscis
 Cum fremit ilicibus quantus gaudetque nivali
 Vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras.
 Iam vero et Rutuli certatim et Troes et omnes
 Convertere oculos Itali, quique alta tenebant
 Moenia, quique imos pulsabant ariete muros,
 Armaque deposuere umeris. Stupet ipse Latinus
 Ingentis genitos diversis partibus orbis,
 Inter se coiisse viros et cernere ferro.

* * * * *

Iuppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances

Sustinet, et fata inponit diversa duorum,
Quem damnet labor et quo vergat pondere letum.
Emicat hic, inpune putaris, et corpore toto
Alte sublatum consurgit Turnus in ensem
Et ferit. Exclamant Troes trepidique Latini,
Arrectaeque amborum acies. At perfidus ensis
Frangitur in medioque ardentem deserit ictu,
Ni fuga subsidio subeat. Fugit ocior Euro,
Ut capulum ignotum dextramque aspexit inermem.
Fama est praecipitem, cum prima in proelia
iunctos

Conscendebat equos, patrio mucrone relicto,
Dum trepidat, ferrum aurigae rapuisse Metisci.
Idque diu, dum terga dabant palantia Teuceri,
Suffecit; postquam arma dei ad Volcania ventum
est,

Mortalis mucro, glacies ceu futilis, ictu
Dissiluit; fulva resplendent fragmina harena.
Ergo amens diversa fuga petit aequora Turnus,
Et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbis;
Undique enim Teuceri densa inclusere corona,
Atque hinc vasta palus, hinc ardua moenia cingunt.

Nec minus Aeneas, quamquam tardata sagitta
Interdum genua impediunt cursumque recusant,
Insequitur, trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget:
Inclusum veluti si quando flumine nauctus
Cervum aut puniceae saeptum formidine pinnae
Venator cursu canis et latratibus instat;
Ille autem, insidiis et ripa territus alta,
Mille fugit refugitque vias; at vividus Umber

Haeret hians iam iamque tenet similisque tenenti
 Increpuit malis morsuque elusus inani est.

v. 697-709; v. 725-755.

CIII.

The Death of Turnus.

EC plura effatus saxum circumspicit
 ingens,

Saxum anticum.' ingens campo quod
 forte iacebat,

Limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis.

Vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent,

Qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus ;

Ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem,

Altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros.

Sed neque currentem se nec cognoscit euntem,

Tollentemve manu saxumque inmane moventem :

Genua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis.

Tum lapis ipse viri, vacuum per inane volutus,

Nec spatium evasit totum neque pertulit ictum.

Ac velut in somnis, oculos ubi languida pressit

Nocte quies, nequiquam avidos extendere cursus

Velle videmur et in mediis conatibus aegri

Succidimus, non lingua valet, non corpore notae

Sufficiunt vires, nec vox aut verba secuntur:

Sic Turno, quacumque viam virtute petivit,

Successum dea dira negat. Tum pectore sensus

Vertuntur varii; Rutulos adspectat et urbem,

Cunctaturque metu telumque instare tremescit ;

Nec, quo se eripiat, nec, qua vi tendat in hostem,
Nec currus usquam videt aurigamve sororem.
Cunctanti telum Aeneas fatale coruscat,
Sortitus fortunam oculis, et corpore toto
Eminus intorquet. Murali concita numquam
Tormento sic saxa fremunt, nec fulmine tanti
Dissultant crepitus. Volat atri turbinis instar
Exitium dirum hasta ferens orasque recludit
Loricae et clipei extremos septemplicis orbis.
Per medium stridens transit femur. Incidit ictus
Ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus.
Consurgunt gemitu Rutuli, totusque remugit
Mons circum et vocem late nemora alta remittunt.
Ille humilis supplexque oculos dextramque precan-
tem

Protendens, Equidem merui nec deprecor, inquit ;
Utere sorte tua. Miseri te si qua parentis
Tangere cura potest, oro, (fuit et tibi talis
Anchises genitor). Dauni miserere senectae,
Et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis,
Redde meis. Vicisti, et victum tendere palmas
Ausonii videre ; tua est Lavinia coniunx :
Ulterius ne tende odiis. Stetit acer in armis
Aeneas, volvens oculos, dextramque repressit ;
Et iam iamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo
Cooperat, infelix humero cum adparuit alto
Balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis
Pallantis pueri, victum quem vulnere Turnus
Straverat atque umeris inimicum insigne gerebat.
Ille, oculis postquam saevi monimenta doloris

Exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus et ira
 Terribilis : Tune hinc spoliis indute meorum
 Eripiare mihi ? Pallas te hoc volnere, Pallas
 Immolat et poenam scelerato ex sanguine sumit.
 Hoc dicens ferrum adverso sub pectore condit
 Fervidus. Ast illi solvuntur frigore membra,
 Vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.

v. 896-952.

QUINTI HORATII FLACCI.

CIV.

To Sestius.



OLVITUR acris hiemps grata vice veris
 et favoni,
 Trahuntque siccas machinae carinas,
 Ac neque iam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni,
 Nec prata canis albicant pruinis.
 Iam Cytherea choros ducit Venus imminente luna,
 Iunctaeque nymphis gratiae decentes
 Alterno terram quatiant pede, dum graves
 Cyclopum
 Vulcanus ardens urit officinas.
 Nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto,
 Aut flore, terrae quem ferunt solutae ;
 Nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis,
 Seu poscat agna sive malit haedo.

Pallida mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas
 Regumque turris. O beate Sesti,
 Vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam.
 Iam te premet nox, fabulaeque Manes,
 Et domus exilis Plutonia : quo simul mearis,
 Nec regna vini sortiere talis,
 Nec tenerum Lycidan mirabere, quo calet iuventus
 Nunc omnis et mox virgines tepebunt.

Carminum, I. iv.

CV.

To Pyrrha.



UIS multa gracilis te puer in rosa
 Perfusus liquidis urget odoribus
 Grato, Pyrrha, sub antro ?

Cui flavam religas comam
 Simplex munditiis ? Heu quotiens fidem
 Mutatosque deos flebit et aspera


Nigris aequora ventis
 Emirabitur insolens,
 Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea,
 Qui semper vacuum, semper amabilem
 Sperat, nescius aurae

Fallacis. Miseri, quibus
 Intemptata nites. Me tabula sacer
 Votiva paries indicat uvida
 Suspendisse potenti
 Vestimenta maris deo.

V.

CVI.

To Leuconoe.

 U ne quaesieris (scire nefas) quem mihi,
quem tibi
Finem di dederint, Leuconoe, nec Baby-
lonios


Temptaris numeros. Ut melius, quicquid erit, pati,
Seu plures hiemes seu tribuit Iuppiter ultimam,
Quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare
Tyrrhenum. Sapias, vina liques et spatio brevi
Spem longam reseces. Dum loquimur, fugerit
invida

Aetas: carpe diem quam minimum credula postero.

XI.

CVII.

To Virgil.

 UIS desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis? Praecipe lugubris
Cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater
Vocem cum cithara dedit.

Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor
Urget? cui Pudor et Iustitiae soror
Incorrupta Fides nudaque Veritas
Quando ullum inveniet parem!
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
Nulli flebilior quam tibi, Vergili.

Tu, frustra pius, heu non ita creditum
 Poscis Quintilium deos.
 Quid si Threïcio blandius Orpheo
 Auditam moderere arboribus fidem?
 Num vanae redeat sanguis imagini,
 Quam virga semel horrida,
 Non lenis precibus fata recludere,
 Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi?
 Durum: sed levius fit patientia,
 Quicquid corrigere est nefas.

xxiv.

CVIII.

Cleopatra.

NUNC est bibendum, nunc pede libero
 Pulsanda tellus, nunc saliaribus
 Ornare pulvinar deorum
 Tempus erat dapibus, sodales.

Antehac nefas depromere Caecubum
 Cellis avitis, dum Capitolio
 Regina dementis ruinas,
 Funus et imperio parabat

Contaminato cum grege turpium
 Morbo virorum, quidlibet impotens
 Sperare fortunaque dulci
 Ebria: sed minuit furorem

Vix una sospes navis ab ignibus,
Mentemque lymphatam Mareotico
Redegit in veros timores
Caesar ab Italia volantem

Remis adurgens, accipiter velut
Mollis columbas aut leporem citus
Venator in campis nivalis
Haemoniae, daret ut catenis

Fatale monstrum ; quae generosius
Perire quaerens nec muliebriter
Expavit ensem nec latentes
Classe cita reparavit oras,

Ausa et iacentem visere regiam
Vultu sereno, fortis et asperas
Tractare serpentes, ut atrum
Corpore combiberet venenum,

Deliberata morte ferocior :
Saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens
Privata deduci superbo
Non humilis mulier triumpho.

xxxvii.



CIX.

To Pollio.

OTUM ex Metello consule civicum
Bellique causas et vitia et modos
Ludumque Fortunae gravisque
Principum amicitias et arma
Nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus,
Periculosae plenum opus aleae,
Tractas et incedis per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso.
Paulum severae Musa tragoediae
Desit theatris : mox ubi publicas
Res ordinâris, grande munus
Cecropio repetes cothurno,
Insigne maestis praesidium reis
Et consulenti, Pollio, curiae,
Cui laurus aeternos honores
Delmatico peperit triumpho.
Iam nunc minaci murmure cornuum
Perstringis aures, iam litui strepunt :
Iam fulgor armorum fugacis
Terret equos equitumque vultus.
Audire magnos iam videor duces
Non indecoro pulvere sordidos,
Et cuncta terrarum subacta
Praeter atrocem animum Catonis.
Iuno, et deorum quisquis amicior
Afris inulta cesserat impotens

Tellure, victorum nepotes
 Rettulit inferias Iugurthae.
 Quis non Latino sanguine pinguior
 Campus sepulcris impia proelia
 Testatur auditumque Medis
 Hesperiae sonitum ruinae ?
 Qui gurgēs aut quae flumina lugubris
 Ignara belli ? quod mare Dauniae
 Non decoloravere caedes ?
 Quae caret ora cruore nostro ?
 Sed ne relictis, Musa procax, iocis
 Ceae retractes munera neniae,
 Mecum Dionaeo sub antro
 Quaere modos leviori plectro.

Carminum II. i.

CX.

To Maecenas.



UR me querellis exanimas tuis ?
 Nec dis amicum est nec mihi te prius
 Obire, Maecenas, mearum
 Grande decus columenque rerum.
 A ! te meae si partem animae rapit
 Maturior vis, quid moror altera,
 Nec carus aequae nec superstes
 Integer ? Ille dies utramque
 Ducet ruinam. Non ego perfidum
 Dixi sacramentum : ibimus, ibimus,

L

Utcunque praecedes, supremum
Carpere iter comites parati.
Me nec chimaerae spiritus igneae,
Nec si resurgat centimanus Gyas,
Divellet umquam : sic potenti
Iustitiae placitumque parcis.
Seu libra seu me scorpios aspicit
Formidolosus, pars violentior
Natalis horae, seu tyrannus
Hesperiae capricornus undae,
Utrumque nostrum incredibili modo
Consentit astrum : te Iovis impio
Tutela Saturno refulgens
Eripuit volucrisque fati
Tardavit alas, cum populus frequens
Laetum theatri ter crepuit sonum :
Me truncus illapsus cerebro
Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum
Dextra levasset, Mercurialium
Custos virorum. Reddere victimas
Aedemque votivam memento :
Nos humilem feriemus agnam.



CXI.

To Augustus.



USTUM et tenacem propositi virum
 Non civium ardor prava iubentium,
 Non vultus instantis tyranni
 Mente quatit solida neque auster,
 Dux inquieti turbidus Hadriae
 Nec fulminantis magna manus Iovis :
 Si fractus illabatur orbis,
 Inpavidum ferient ruinae.
 Hac arte Pollux et vagus Hercules
 Enisus arces attigit igneas,
 Quos inter Augustus recumbens
 Purpureo bibet ore nectar.
 Hac te merentem, Bacche pater, tuae
 Vexere tigres indocili iugum
 Collo trahentes, hac Quirinus
 Martis equis Acheronta fugit,
 Gratum elocuta consilientibus
 Iunone Divis: ' Ilion, Ilion
 Fatalis incestusque iudex
 Et mulier peregrina vertit
 In pulverem, ex quo destituit deos
 Mercede pacta Laomedon, mihi
 Castaeque damnatum Minervae,
 Cum populo et duce fraudulentio.
 Iam nec Lacaenae splendet adulterae
 Famosus hospes, nec Priami domus

Periura pugnaces Achivos
Hectoreis opibus refringit,
Nostrisque ductum seditionibus
Bellum resedit: protinus et gravis
Iras et invisum nepotem,
Troica quem peperit sacerdos,
Marti redonabo: illum ego lucidas
Inire sedes, ducere nectaris
Sucos et adscribi quietis
Ordinibus patiar deorum.
Dum longus inter saeviat Ilion
Romamque pontus, qualibet exsules
In parte regnanto beati;
Dum Priami Paridisque busto
Insultet armementum et catulos ferae
Celent inultae, stet Capitolium
Fulgens, triumphatisque possit
Roma ferox dare iura Medis.
Horrenda late nomen in ultimas
Extendat oras, qua medius liquor
Secernit Europen ab Afro,
Qua tumidus rigat arva Nilus,
Aurum inrepertum et sic melius situm,
Cum terra celat, spernere fortior
Quam cogere humanos in usus
Omne sacrum rapiente dextra.
Quicumque mundo terminus obstitit,
Hunc tangat armis, visere gestiens
Qua parte debacchentur ignes,
Qua nebulae pluviique rores.

Sed bellicosus fata Quiritibus
 Hac lege dico, ne nimium pii
 Rebusque fidentes avitae
 Tecta velint reparare Troiae.
 Troiae renascens alite lugubri
 Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur,
 Ducente victrices catervas
 Coniuge me Iovis et sorore.
 Ter si resurgat murus aeneus
 Auctore Phoebos, ter pereat meis
 Excisus Argivis, ter uxor
 Capta virum puerosque ploret.
 Non hoc iocosae conveniet lyrae :
 Quo, musa, tendis ? desine pervicax
 Referre sermones deorum et
 Magna modis tenuare parvis.

Carminum III. iii.

CXII.

Regulus.



ERTUR pudicae coniugis osculum
 Parvosque natos ut capitis minor
 Ab se removisse et virilem
 Torvus humi posuisse vultum,

Donec labantis consilio patres
 Firmaret auctor numquam alias dato,
 Interque maerentis amicos
 Egregius properaret exul.

Atqui sciebat quae sibi barbarus
 Tortor pararet ; non aliter tamen
 Dimovit obstantes propinquos
 Et populum reditus morantem,

Quam si clientum longa negotia
 Diiudicata lite relinqueret,
 Tendens Venafranos in agros
 Aut Lacedaemonium Tarentum.

v. 41-56.

CXIII.

To Aristius Fuscus.

INTEGR vitae scelerisque purus
 Non eget Mauris iaculis neque arcu
 Nec venenatis grvida sagittis,
 Fusce, pharetra,

Sive per Syrtis iter aestuosas
 Sive facturus per inhospitalem
 Caucasum vel quae loca fabulosus
 Lambit Hydaspes.

Namque me silva lupus in Sabina,
 Dum meam canto Lalagen et ultra
 Terminum curis vagor expeditis,
 Fugit inermem :

Quale portentum neque militaris
 Daunias latis alit aesculetis,
 Nec Iubae tellus generat, leonum
 Arida nutrix.


Pone me pigris ubi nulla campis
Arbor aestiva recreatur aura,
Quod latus mundi nebulae malusque
Iuppiter urget ;

Pone sub curru nimium propinqui
Solis in terra domibus negata :
Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
Dulce loquentem.

I. xxii.

CXIV.

To Lydia.

ONEC gratus eram tibi
Nec quisquam potior bracchia candidae
Cervici iuvenis dabat,
Persarum vigui rege beatior.

‘Donec non alia magis
Arsisti neque erat Lydia post Chloen,
Multi Lydia nominis
Romana vigui clarior Ilia.’

Me nunc Thraessa Chloe regit
Dulcis docta modos et citharae sciens,
Pro qua non metuam mori,
Si parcent animae fata superstiti.

‘Me torret face mutua
Thurini Calais filius Ornyti,
Pro quo bis patiar mori,
Si parcent puero fata superstiti.’

Quid si prisca redit Venus
 Diductosque iugo cogit aeneo ?
 Si flava excutitur Chloe,
 Reiectaeque patet ianua Lydiae ?

‘ Quamquam sidere pulchrior
 Ille est, tu levior cortice et improbo
 Iracundior Hadria,
 Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens.’
 ix.

CXV.

Hypermnestra.

UDIAT Lyde scelus atque notas
 Virginum poenas et inane lymphæ
 Dolium fundo pereuntis imo
 Seraque fata,

Quae manent culpas etiam sub Orco.
 Impiae nam quid potuere maius ?
 Impiae sponsos potuere duro
 Perdere ferro.

Una de multis face nuptiali
 Digna periurum fuit in parentem
 Splendide mendax et in omne virgo
 Nobilis aevum,

‘ Surge,’ quae dixit iuveni marito,
 ‘ Surge, ne longus tibi somnus unde
 Non times detur; socerum et scelestas
 Falle sorores,

Quae, velut nactae vitulos leaenae,
 Singulos eheu lacerant: ego illis
 Mollior nec te feriam neque intra
 Clastra tenebo.

Me pater saevis oneret catenis,
 Quod viro clemens misero peperci;
 Me vel extremos Numidarum in agros
 Classe releget.

I, pedes quo te rapiunt et aurae,
 Dum favet nox et Venus, i secundo
 Omine et nostri memorem sepulcro
 Scalpe querellam.’

xi. 25-52.

CXVI.

To the Fountain Bandusia.



FONS Bandusiae splendidior vitro.
 Dulci digne mero non sine floribus,
 Cras donaberis haedo,
 Cui frons turgida cornibus

Primis et Venerem et proelia destinat,
 Frustra : nam gelidos inficiet tibi
 Rubro sanguine rivos
 Lascivi suboles gregis.

Te flagrantis atrox hora caniculae
 Nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile
 Fessis vomere tauris
 Praebes et pecori vago.

Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium,
 Me dicente cavis impositam ilicem
 Saxis, unde loquaces
 Lymphæ desiliunt tuae.

xiii.

CXVII.

To Bacchus.

Q UO me, Bacche, rapis tui
 Plenum ? quae nemora aut quos agor in
 specus
 Velox mente nova ? quibus
 Antris egregii Caesaris audiar
 Aeternum meditans decus
 Stellis inserere et consilio Iovis ?
 Dicam insigne, recens adhuc,
 Indictum ore alio. Non secus in iugis
 Exsomnia stupet euhias,
 Hebrum prospiciens et nive candidam

Thracen ac pede barbaro
 Lustratam Rhodopen, ut mihi devio
 Ripas et vacuum nemus
 Mirari libet. O naiadum potens
 Baccharumque valentium
 Proceras manibus vertere fraxinos,
 Nil parvum aut humili modo,
 Nil mortale loquar. Dulce periculum est,
 O Lenaeae, sequi deum
 Cingentem viridi tempora pampino.

XXV.

CXVIII.

Europa.



IS licet felix ubicumque mavis,
 Et memor nostri, Galatea, vivas,
 Teque nec laevus vetet ire picus
 Nec vaga cornix.

Sed vides quanto trepidet tumultu
 Pronus Orion. Ego quid sit ater
 Hadriae novi sinus et quid albus
 Peccet iapyx.

Hostium uxores puerique caecos
 Sentiant motus orientis austri et
 Aequoris nigri fremitum et trementis
 Verbere ripas.

Sic et Europe niveum doloso
Credidit tauro latus et scatentem
Beluis pontum mediasque fraudes
Palluit audax.

Nuper in pratis studiosa florum et
Debitae Nymphis opifex coronae,
Nocte sublustri nihil astra praeter
Vidit et undas.

Quae simul centum tetigit potentem
Oppidis Creten : ' pater, o relictum
Filiae nomen pietasque', dixit,
' Victa furore !

Unde quo veni ? Levis una mors est
Virginum culpae. Vigilansne ploro
Turpe commissum, an vitiis carentem
Ludit imago

Vana, quae porta fugietis eburna
Somnium ducit ? Meliusne fluctus
Ire per longos fuit, an recentes
Carpere flores ?

Siquis infamem mihi nunc iuvenum
Dedat iratae, lacerare ferro et
Frangere enitar modo multum amati
Cornua monstri.

Impudens liqui patrios penates,
 Impudens Orcum moror. O deorum
 Si quis haec audis, utinam inter errem
 Nuda leones.

Antequam turpis macies decentis
 Occupet malas teneraeque sucus
 Defluat praedae, speciosa quaero
 Pascere tigres.

Vilis Europe, pater urget absens :
 Quid mori cessas ? Potes hac ab orno
 Pendulum zona bene te secuta
 Laedere collum.

Sive te rupes et acuta leto
 Saxa delectant, age te procellae
 Crede veloci, nisi erile mavis
 Carpere pensum

Regius sanguis, dominaeque tradi
 Barbarae paelex. — Aderat querenti
 Perfidum ridens Venus et remisso
 Filius arcu.

Mox, ubi lusit satis : ‘ Abstinet,’
 Dixit ‘ irarum calidaeque rixae,
 Cum tibi invisus laceranda reddet
 Cornua taurus.

Uxor invicti Iovis esse nescis ?
 Mitte singultus, bene ferre magnam
 Disce fortunam : tua sectus orbis
 Nomina ducet.'

xxvii.

CXIX.

To Maecenas.

TYRRHENA regum progenies, tibi
 Non ante verso lene merum cado
 Cum flore, Maecenas, rosarum et
 Pressa tuis balanus capillis
 Iamdudum apud me est. Eripe te morae,
 Nec semper udum Tibur et Aefulae
 Declive contempleris arvum et
 Telegoni iuga parricidae.
 Fastidiosam desere copiam et
 Molem propinquam nubibus arduis ;
 Omitte mirari beatæ
 Fumum et opes strepitumque Romae.
 Plerumque gratae divitibus vices
 Mundaëque parvo sub lare pauperum
 Cenae sine aulaeis et ostro
 Sollicitam explicuere frontem.
 Iam clarus occultum Andromedae pater
 Ostendit ignem, iam procyon furit
 Et stella vesani leonis,
 Sole dies referente siccos ;
 Iam pastor umbras cum grege languido
 Rivumque fessus quaerit et horridi

Dumeta Silvani, caretque
Ripa vagis taciturna ventis.
Tu civitatem quis deceat status
Curas et urbi sollicitus times
Quid Seres et regnata Cyro
Bactra parent Tanaisque discors.
Prudens futuri temporis exitum
Caliginosa nocte premit deus,
Ridetque si mortalis ultra
Fas trepidat. Quod adest memento
Componere aequus: cetera fluminis
Ritu feruntur, nunc medio alveo
Cum pace delabentis Etruscum
In mare, nunc lapides adesos
Stirpesque raptas et pecus et domos
Volventis una, non sine montium
Clamore vicinaeque silvae,
Cum fera diluvies quietos
Inritat amnes. Ille potens sui
Laetusque deget, cui licet in diem
Dixisse 'vixi: cras vel atra
Nube polum Pater occupato
Vel sole puro; non tamen irritum
Quodcunque retro est efficiet, neque
Diffinget infectumque reddet
Quod fugiens semel hora vexit.'
Fortuna saevo laeta negotio et
Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax
Transmutat incertos honores,
Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.

Laudo manentem : si celeres quatit
 Pinnas, resigno quae dedit et mea
 Virtute me involvo probamque
 Pauperiem sine dote quaero.
 Non est meum, si mugiat Africis
 Malus procellis, ad miseris preces
 Decurrere et votis pacisci,
 Ne Cypriae Tyriaeque merces
 Addant avaro divitias mari.
 Tum me biremis praesidio scaphae
 Tutum per Aegaeos tumultus
 Aura feret geminusque Pollux.

xxix.

CXX.

To Iulus Antonius.

INDARUM quisquis studet aemulari,
 Iule, ceratis ope Daedalea
 Nititur pinnis, vitreo daturus
 Nomina ponto.

Monte decurrens velut amnis, imbres
 Quem super notas aluere ripas,
 Fervet immensusque ruit profundo
 Pindarus ore,
 Lauream donandus Apollinari,
 Seu per audacis nova dithyrambos
 Verba devolvit numerisque fertur
 Lege solutis,

Seu deos regesve canit, deorum
 Sanguinem, per quos cecidere iusta
 Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendae
 Flamma chimaerae,
 Sive quos Elea domum reducit
 Palma caelestis pugilemve equumve
 Dicit et centum potiore signis
 Munere donat,
 Flebili sponsae iuvenemve raptum
 Plorat, et vires animumque moresque
 Aureos educit in astra nigroque
 Invidet Orco.
 Multa Dircaeum levat aura cycnum,
 Tendit, Antoni, quotiens in altos
 Nubium tractus : ego apud Matinae
 More modoque,
 Grata carpentis thyma per laborem
 Plurimum, circa nemus uvidique
 Tiburis ripas operosa parvus
 Carmina fingo.
 Concines maiore poeta plectro
 Caesarem, quandoque trahet feroces
 Per sacrum clivum merita decorus
 Fronde Sygambros ;
 Quo nihil maius meliusve terris
 Fata donavere bonique divi
 Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum
 Tempora priscum.
 Concines laetosque dies et urbis
 Publicum ludum super impetrato

Fortis Augusti reditu forumque
Litibus orbum.

Tum meae, si quid loquar audiendum,
Vocis accedet bona pars, et 'o sol
Pulcher, o laudando' canam recepto
Caesare felix.

Teque, dum procedis, io Triumphe,
Non semel dicemus, io Triumphe,
Civitas omnis, dabimusque divis
Tura benignis.

Te decem tauri totidemque vaccae,
Me tener solvet vitulus, relictæ
Matre qui largis iuvenescit herbis
In mea vota,
Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes
Tertium lunæ referentis ortum,
Qua notam duxit, niveus videri,
Cetera fulvus.

Carminum IV. ii.

CXXI.

To Melpomene.



UEM tu, Melpomene, semel
Nascentem placido lumine videris,
Illum non labor Isthmius
Clarabit pugilem, non equus impiger
Curru ducet Achaico
Victorem, neque res bellica Deliis
Ornatum foliis ducem,
Quod regum tumidas contuderit minas.

Ostendet Capitolio ;
 Sed quae Tibur aquae fertile praefluunt,
 Et spissae nemorum comae
 Fingent Aeolio carmine nobilem.
 Romae, principis urbium,
 Dignatur suboles inter amabiles
 Vatum ponere me choros,
 Et iam dente minus mordeor invido.
 O testudinis aureae
 Dulcem quae strepitum, Pieri, temperas,
 O mutis quoque piscibus
 Donatura cycni, si libeat, sonum,
 Totum muneris hoc tui est,
 Quod monstror digito praetereuntium
 Romanae fidicen lyrae :
 Quod spiro et placeo, si placeo, tuum est.

iii.

CXXII.

To Augustus.

DIVIS orte bonis, optime Romulae
 Custos gentis, abes iam nimium diu :
 Maturum reditum pollicitus patrum
 Sancto concilio, redi.
 Lucem redde tuae, dux bone, patriae :
 Instar veris enim vultus ubi tuus
 Adfulsit populo, gratior it dies
 Et soles melius nitent.
 Ut mater iuvenem, quem notus invido
 Flatu Carpathii trans maris aequora

Cunctantem spatio longius annuo
Dulci distinet a domo,
Votis ominibusque et precibus vocat,
Curvo nec faciem litore dimovet:
Sic desideriiis icta fidelibus

Quaerit patria Caesarem.
Tutus bos etenim rura perambulat,
Nutrit rura Ceres almaque Faustitas,
Pacatum volitant per mare navitae,
Culpari metuit fides,

Nullis polluitur casta domus stupris,
Mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas,
Laudantur simili prole puerperae,
Culpam poena premit comes.

Quis Parthum paveat, quis gelidum Scythen,
Quis, Germania quos horrida parturit
Fetus, incolumi Caesare? quis ferae
Bellum curet Hiberiae?

Condit quisque diem collibus in suis,
Et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores;
Hinc ad vina redit laetus et alteris
Te mensis adhibet deum;

Te multa prece, te prosequitur mero
Defuso pateris, et laribus tuum
Miscet numen, uti Graecia Castoris
Et magni memor Herculis.

‘Longas o utinam, dux bone, ferias
Praestes Hesperiae’ dicimus integro
Sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi,
Cum sol Oceano subest.

CXXIII.

To Torquatus.

DIFFUGERE nives, redeunt iam gramina
campis
Arboribusque comae;
Mutat terra vices, et decrescentia ripas
Flumina praetereunt;
Gratia cum nymphis geminisque sororibus audet
Ducere nuda choros.
Inmortalia ne speres, monet annus et alium
Quae rapit hora diem.
Frigora mitescunt Zephyris, ver proterit aestas
Interitura, simul
Pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, et mox
Bruma recurrit iners.
Damna tamen celeres reparant caelestia lunae;
Nos ubi decidimus
Quo pater Aeneas, quo Tullus dives et Ancus,
Pulvis et umbra sumus.
Quis scit an adiciant hodiernae crastina summae
Tempora di superi?
Cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, amico
Quae dederis animo.
Cum semel occideris et de te splendida Minos
Fecerit arbitria,
Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te
Restituet pietas.

Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum
 Liberat Hippolytum,
 Nec Lethaea valet Theseus abrumpere car
 Vincula Pirithoo.

vii.

CXXIV.

*Epodon Lib.**Alfius.*

BEATUS ille qui procul negotiis,
 Ut prisca gens mortalium,
 Paterna rura bobus exercet suis
 Solutus omni fenore,
 Neque excitatur classico miles truci,
 Neque horret iratum mare,
 Forumque vitat et superba civium
 Potentiorum limina.
 Ergo aut adulta vitium propagine
 Altas maritat populos,
 Aut in reducta valle mugientium
 Prospectat errantis greges,
 Inutilis falce ramos amputans
 Feliciores inserit,
 Aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris
 Aut tondet infirmas oves :
 Vel cum decorum mitibus pomis caput
 Autumnus agris extulit,
 Ut gaudet insitiva decerpens pira,
 Certantem et uvam purpurae,

Qua muneretur te, Priape, et te, pater
Silvane, tutor finium.

Libet iacere modo sub antiqua ilice,
Modo in tenaci gramine.

Labuntur altis interim ripis aquae,
Queruntur in silvis aves,
Fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus,
Somnos quod invitet leves.

At cum tonantis annus hibernus Iovis
Imbres nivesque comparat,
Aut trudit acris hinc et hinc multa cane
Apros in obstantis plagas,
Aut amite levi rara tendit retia,
Turdus edacibus dolos,

Pavidumque leporem et advenam laqueo gruem
Lucunda captat praemia.

Quis non malarum, quas amor curas habet,
Haec inter obliviscitur ?

Quodsi pudica mulier in partem iuvet
Domum atque dulces liberos,

Sabina qualis aut perusta solibus
Pernicis uxor Apuli,

Sacrum vetustis extruat lignis focum
Lassi sub adventum viri,

Claudensque textis cratibus laetum pecus
Distenta siccet ubera,

Et horna dulci vina promens dolio,
Dapes inemptas apparet :


Non me Lucrina iuverint conchyliis
Magisve rhombus aut scari,

Siquos Eois intonata fluctibus
 Hiemps ad hoc vertat mare;
 Non Afra avis descendat in ventrem meum,
 Non attagen Ionicus
 Iucundior quam lecta de pinguiissimis
 Oliva ramis arborum,
 Aut herba lapathi prata amantis et gravi
 Malvae salubres corpori,
 Vel agna festis caesa terminalibus,
 Vel haedus ereptus lupo.
 Has inter epulas ut iuvat pastas oves
 Videre properantes domum,
 Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves
 Collo trahentes languido,
 Positosque vernas, ditis examen domus,
 Circum renidentes Lares.
 Haec ubi locutus fenerator Alfius,
 Iam iam futurus rusticus,
 Omnem redegit idibus pecuniam,
 Quaerit kalendis ponere.

ii.

CXXV.

To his Friends.

 ORRIDA tempestas caelum contraxit, et
 imbres
 Nivesque deducunt Iovem : nunc mare,
 nunc siluae

Threicio Aquilone sonant : rapiamus, amici,
 Occasionem de die, dumque virent genua

Et decet, obducta solvatur fronte senectus.


Tu vina Torquato move consule pressa meo.
Cetera mitte loqui : deus haec fortasse benigna
Reducet in sedem vice. Nunc et Achaemenio
Perfundi nardo iuvat et fide Cyllenea

Levare diris pectora sollicitudinibus,
Nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno :
' Invicte mortalis dea nate puer Thetide,
Te manet Assaraci tellus, quam frigida parvi
Findunt Scamandri flumina, lubricus et Simois ;
Unde tibi reditum certo subtegmine parcae
Rupere, nec mater domum caerula te revehet.
Illic omne malum vino cantuque levato,
Deformis aegrimoniae dulcibus alloquiis.'

xiii.

CXXVI.

To the Roman People.

LTERA iam teritur bellis civilibus aetas,
Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit :
Quam neque finitimi valuerunt perdere
Marsi,

Minacis aut Etrusca Porsenae manus,
Aemula nec virtus Capuae nec Spartacus acer
Novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox,
Nec fera caerulea domuit Germania pube
Parentibusque abominatus Hannibal,
Impia perdemus devoti sanguinis aetas,
Ferisque rursus occupabitur solum.

Barbarus heu cineres insistet victor, et urbem
Eques sonante verberabit ungula,
Quaeque carent ventis et solibus ossa Quirini
(Nefas videre) dissipabit insolens.
Forte quid expediat communiter aut melior pars
Malis carere quaeritis laboribus :
Nulla sit hac potior sententia, Phocaeorum
Velut profugit exsecrata civitas
Agros atque Lares patrios, habitandaque fana
Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis,
Ire, pedes quocunque ferent, quocunque per undas
Notus vocabit aut protervus Africus.
Sic placet, an melius quis habet suadere ? secunda
Ratem occupare quid moramur alite ?
Sed iuremus in haec : simul imis saxa renarint
Vadis levata, ne redire sit nefas ;
Neu conversa domum pigeat dare lintea, quando
Padus Matina laverit cacumina,
In mare seu celsus procurrerit Appenninus,
Novaque monstra iunxerit libidine
Mirus amor, iuvet ut tigres subsidere cervis,
Adulteretur et columba miluo,
Credula nec ravos timeant armenta leones,
Ametque salsa levis hircus aequora.
Haec et quae poterunt reditus abscindere dulcis
Eamus omnis exsecrata civitas,
Aut pars indocili melior grege ; mollis et expes
Inominata perprimat cubilia.
Vos quibus est virtus, muliebrem tollite luctum,
Etrusca praeter et volate litora.

Nos manet Oceanus circumvagus : arva, beata
Petamus arva, divites et insulas,
Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis
Et imputata floret usque vinea,
Germinat et numquam fallentis termes olivae,
Suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem,
Mella cava manant ex ilice, montibus altis
Levis crepante lympa desilit pede.
Illic iniussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae,
Refertque tenta grex amicus ubera ;
Nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovile,
Neque intumescit alta viperis humus.
Pluraque felices mirabimur, ut neque largis
Aquosus eurus arva radat imbribus,
Pinguia nec siccis urantur semina glaebis,
Utrumque rege temperante caelitem.
Non huc Argoo contendit remige pinus,
Neque impudica Colchis intulit pedem ;
Non huc Sidonii torserunt cornua nautae,
Laboriosa nec cohors Ulixei.
Nulla nocent pecori contagia, nullius astri
Gregem aestuosa torret impotentia.
Iuppiter illa piaae secrevit litora genti,
Ut inquinavit aere tempus aureum ;
Aere, dehinc ferro duravit secula, quorum
Piis secunda vate me datur fuga.



CXXVII.

Satirarum. Lib. i. Sat. ix.

BAM forte via sacra, sicut meus est mos,
Nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in
illis.

Accurrit quidam notus mihi nomine tantum,
Arreptaque manu 'Quid agis, dulcissime rerum?'
'Suaviter, ut nunc est,' inquam, 'et cupio omnia,
quae vis.'

Cum adsectaretur: 'Num quid vis?' occupo. At
ille

'Noris nos,' inquit; 'docti sumus.' Hic ego
'Pluris

Hoc 'inquam 'mihi eris.' Misere discedere
quaerens,

Ire modo ocius, interdum consistere, in aurem

Dicere nescio quid puero, cum sudor ad imos

Manaret talos. 'O te, Bolane, cerebri

'Felicem' aiebam tacitus, cum quidlibet ille

Garriret, vicos, urbem laudaret. Ut illi

Nil respondebam, 'Misere cupis,' inquit, 'abire:

Iamdudum video; sed nil agis; usque tenebo;

Prosequar hinc quo nunc iter est tibi.' 'Nil opus
est te

Circumagi: quendam volo visere non tibi notum;

Trans Tiberim longe cubat is, prope Caesaris
hortos.'

'Nil habeo quod agam, et non sum piger; usque
sequar te.'

Demitto auriculas, ut iniquae mentis asellus,
Cum gravius dorso subiit onus. Incipit ille
'Si bene me novi, non Viscum pluris amicum,
Non Varium facies: nam quis me scribere plures
Aut citius possit versus? quis membra movere
Mollius? invideat quod et Hermogenes ego canto.'
Interpellandi locus hic erat: 'Est tibi mater,
Cognati, quîs te salvo est opus?' 'Haud mihi
quisquam:

Omnis composui.' 'Felices! Nunc ego resto.
Confice: namque instat fatum mihi triste, Sabella
Quocumque puero cecinit divina mota anus urna:
Hunc neque dira venena, nec hosticus auferet ensis,
Nec laterum dolor aut tussis, nec tarda podagra:
Garrulus hunc quando consumet cumque: loquaces,
Si sapiat, vitet, simul atque adoleverit aetas.'
Ventum erat ad Vestae, quarta iam parte diei
Praeterita, et casu tunc respondere vadato
Debebat; quod ni fecisset, perdere litem.

'Si me amas,' inquit, 'paulum hic ades.' 'Inteream, si

Aut valeo stare aut novi civilia iura:

Et propero quo seis.' 'Dubius sum, quid faciam,
inquit,

'Tene relinquam an rem.' 'Me, sodes.' 'Non
faciam' ille,

Et praecedere coepit. Ego, ut contendere durum est
Cum victore, sequor. 'Maecenas quomodo tecum?'
Hinc repetit: 'paucorum hominum et mentis bene
sanae.'

‘ Nemo dexterius fortuna est usus. Haberes
Magnum adiutorem, posset qui ferre secundas,
Hunc hominem velles si tradere. Dispeream, ni
Summosses omnis.’ ‘ Non isto vivimus illic
Quo tu rere, modo: domus hac nec purior ulla est
Nec magis his aliena malis; nil mi officit’ inquam,
‘ Ditiior hic aut est quia doctior; est locus uni
Cuique suus.’ ‘ Magnum narras, vix credibile.’

‘ Atqui

Sic habet.’ Accendis, quare cupiam magis illi
Proximus esse.’ ‘ Velis tantummodo: quae tua
virtus,

Expugnabis; et est qui vinci possit, eoque
Difficilis aditus primos habet.’ ‘ Haud mihi
deero:

Muneribus servos corrumpam; non, hodie si
Exclusus fuero, desistam; tempora quaeram;
Occurram in triviis; deducam. Nil sine magno
Vita labore dedit mortalibus.’ Haec dum agit,
ecce

Fuscus Aristius occurrit, mihi carus et illum
Qui pulchre nosset. Consistimus. ‘ Unde venis?’
et

‘ Quo tendis?’ rogat et respondet. Vellere coepi,
Et prensare manu lentissima brachia, nutans,
Distorquens oculos, ut me eriperet. Male salsus
Ridens dissimulare; meum iecur urere bilis.

‘ Certe nescio quid secreto velle loqui te
Aiebas mecum.’ ‘ Memini bene, sed meliori
Tempore dicam: hodie tricesima sabbata: vin tu

Curtis Iudaeis oppedere?' 'Nulla mihi,' inquam
 'Religio est.' 'At mi: sum paulo infirmior, unus
 Multorum: ignosces: alias loquar.' Huncine
 solem

Tam nigrum surrexe mihi! Fugit improbus ac me
 Sub cultro linquit. Casu venit obuius illi
 Adversarius et 'Quo tu turpissime?' magna
 Inclamat voce, et 'Licet antestari?' Ego vero
 Oppono auriculam. Rapit in ius: clamor utrimque
 Undique concursus. Sic me servavit Apollo.

CXXVIII.

Epistol. Lib. i.

To Albius Tibullus.



ALBI, nostrorum sermonum candide iudex,
 Quid nunc te dicam facere in regione
 Pedana?


Scribere quod Cassi Parmensis opuscula vincat,
 An tacitum silvas inter reptare salubres,
 Curantem quicquid dignum sapiente bonoque est?
 Non tu corpus eras sine pectore: di tibi formam,
 Di tibi divitias dederunt artemque fruendi.
 Quid voveat dulci nutricula maius alumno,
 Qui sapere et fari possit quae sentiat, et cui
 Gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde,
 Et mundus victus, non deficiente crumena?
 Inter spem curamque, timores inter et iras

Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum :
 Grata superveniet quae non sperabitur hora.
 Me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises,
 Cum ridere voles, Epicuri de grege porcum.

iv.

CXXIX.

To his Book.

ERTUMNUM Ianumque, liber, spectare
 videris,
 Scilicet ut prostes Sosiorum pumice
 mundus.

Odisti clavis et grata sigilla pudico,
 Paucis ostendi gemis et communia laudas,
 Non ita nutritus. Fuge quo descendere gestis.
 Non erit emissio reditus tibi. 'Quid miser egi?
 Quid volui?' dices ubi quid te laeserit; et scis
 In breve te cogi, cum plenus languet amator.
 Quodsi non odio peccantis desipit augur,
 Carus eris Romae, donec te deserat aetas :
 Contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi
 Coeperis, aut tineas pasces taciturnus inertes,
 Aut fugies Uticam aut vinctus mitteris Ilerdam.
 Ridebit monitor non exauditus, ut ille
 Qui male parentem in rupes protrusit asellum
 Iratus : quis enim invitum servare labore ?
 Hoc quoque te manet, ut pueroselementa docentem
 Occupet extremis in vicis balba senectus.
 Cum tibi sol tepidus pluris admoverit aures,

Me libertino natum patre, et in tenui re,
 Maiores pennas nido extendisse loqueris,
 Ut quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas ;
 Me primis urbis belli placuisse domique ;
 Corporis exigui, praecanum, solibus aptum,
 Irasci celerem, tamen ut placabilis essem.
 Forte meum siquis te percontabitur aevum,
 Me quater undenos sciat implevisse decembris,
 Collegam Lepidum quo duxit Lollius anno.

XX.

ALBIUS TIBULLUS.

CXXX.

Lib. i. Elegia i.



QUANTUM est auri pereat potiusque
 smaragdi,

Quam fleat ob nostras ulla puella vias.

Te bellare decet terra, Messala, marique,

Ut domus hostiles praeferat exuvias :

Me retinent vinctum formosae vincla puellae,

Et sedeo duras ianitor ante fores.

Non ego laudari curo, mea Delia : tecum

Dum modo sim, quaeso segnis inersque vocer.

Te spectem, suprema mihi cum venerit hora,

Te teneam moriens deficiente manu.

Flebis et arsuro positum me, Delia, lecto,

Tristibus et lacrimis oscula mixta dabis.

N

Flebis : non tua sunt duro praecordia ferro
 Vineta, nec in tenero stat tibi corde silex.
 Illo non iuvenis poterit de funere quisquam
 Lumina, non virgo, sicca referre domum.
 Tu Manes ne laede meos, sed parce solutis
 Crinibus et teneris, Delia, parce genis.
 Interea, dum fata sinunt, iungamus amores :
 Iam veniet tenebris Mors adoperta caput.
 v. 51-70.

CXXXI.

Elegia iii.



BITIS Aegaeas sine me, Messala, per
 undas,
 O utinam memores ipse cohorsque mei :
 Me tenet ignotis aegrum Phaeacia terris :
 Abstineas avidas, Mors precor atra, manus.
 Abstineas, Mors atra, precor : non hic mihi mater
 Quae legat in maestos ossa perusta sinus,
 Non soror, Assyrios cineri quae dedat odores
 Et fleat effusis ante sepulchra comis,
 Delia non usquam ; quae me cum mitteret urbe,
 Dicitur ante omnes consuluisse deos.
 Illa sacras pueri sortes ter sustulit : illi
 Rettulit e triviis omina certa puer.
 Cuncta dabant reditus : tamen est deterrita nun-
 quam,
 Quin fleret nostras prospiceretque vias.
 Ipse ego solator, cum iam mandata dedissem.
 Quaerebam tardas anxius usque moras.

Aut ego sum causatus aves aut omina dira,
Saturnive sacrum me tenuisse diem.
O quotiens ingressus iter mihi tristia dixi
Offensum in porta signa dedisse pedem!
Audeat invito ne quis discedere Amore,
Aut sciat egressum se prohibente deo.

* * * * *

At tu casta precor maneat, sanctique pudoris
Assideat custos sedula semper anus.
Haec tibi fabellas referat positaque lucerna
Deducat plena stamina longa colo,
Ac circa gravibus pensis affixa puella
Paulatim somno fessa remittat opus.
Tum veniam subito, nec quisquam nuntiet ante,
Sed videar caelo missus adesse tibi.
Tunc mihi, qualis eris, longos turbata capillos,
Obvia nudato, Delia, curre pede.
Hoc precor, hunc illum nobis Aurora nitentem
Luciferum roseis candida portet equis.

v. 1-22 ; 83-94.



CXXXII.

Lib. ii. Elegia i.

Praise of the Country.

MENTIS Aquitanae celebr Messala
triumphis
Et magna intonsis gloria victor avis,
Huc ades aspiraue mihi, dum carmine nostro
Redditur agricolis gratia caelitibus.
Rura cano rurisque deos. His vita magistris
Desuevit querna pellere glande famen :
Illi compositis primum docuere tigillis
Exiguam viridi fronde operire domum,
Illi etiam tauros primi docuisse feruntur
Servitium et plaustro supposuisse rotam.
Tunc victus abihere feri, tunc consita pomus,
Tunc bibit irriguas fertilis hortus aquas,
Aurea tunc pressos pedibus dedit uva liquores
Mixtaque securo est sobria lympa mero.
Rura ferunt messes, calidi cum sideris aestu
Deponit flavas annua terra comas.
Rure levis verno flores apis ingerit alveo,
Compleat ut dulci sedula melle favos.
Agricola assiduo primum satiatu aratro
Cantavit certo rustica verba pede,
Et satur arenti primum est modulatus avena
Carmen, ut ornatos diceret ante deos,
Agricola et minio suffusus, Bacche, rubenti
Primus inexperta duxit ab arte choros.

CXXXIII.

Elegia iv.

Nemesis.

HIC mihi servitium video dominamque
paratam :

Iam mihi, libertas illa paterna, vale.

Servitium sed triste datur, teneorque catenis,

Et nunquam misero vincla remittit Amor,

Et seu quid merui seu quid peccavimus, urit.

Uror io: remove, saeva puella, faces.

O ego ne possim tales sentire dolores,

Quam mallet in gelidis montibus esse lapis,

Stare vel insanis cautes obnoxia ventis,

Naufraga quam vasti tunderet unda maris !

Nunc et amara dies et noctis amarior umbra est :

Omnia nam tristi tempora felle madent.

Nec prosunt elegi nec carminis auctor Apollo :

Illa cava pretium flagitat usque manu.

Ite procul, Musae, si non prodestis amanti :

Non ego vos, ut sint bella canenda, colo,

Nec refero solisque vias et qualis, ubi orbem

Complevit, versis Luna recurrit equis.

Ad dominam faciles aditus per carmina quaero :

Ite procul, Musae, si nihil ista valent.

v. 1-20.



CXXXIV.

Lib. iv. Elegia ii.

Sulpicia.

ULPICIA est tibi culta tuis, Mars magne,
Kalendis ;
Spectatum e caelo, si sapis, ipse veni.
Hoc Venus ignoscet : at tu, violente, caveto
Ne tibi miranti turpiter arma cadant.
Illius ex oculis, cum vult exurere divos,
Accendit geminas lampadas acer Amor.
Illam, quicquid agit, quoquo vestigia movit,
Componit furtim subsequiturque Decor.
Seu solvit crines, fuis decet esse capillis :
Seu compsit, comptis est veneranda comis.
Urit, seu Tyria voluit procedere palla :
Urit, seu nivea candida veste venit.
Talis in aeterno felix Vertumnus Olympo
Mille habet ornatus, mille decenter habet.
Sola puellarum digna est, cui mollia caris
Vellera det succis bis madefacta Tyros,
Possideatque, metit quicquid bene olentibus arvis
Cultor odoratae dives Arabs segetis,
Et quascunque niger rubro de litore gemmas
Proximus eois colligit Indus aquis.
Hanc vos, Pierides, festis cantate kalendis,
Et testudinea Phoebe superbe lyra.
Hoc solemne sacrum : multos hoc sumet in annos :
Dignior est vestro nulla puella choro.

CXXXV.

Elegia iv.

A Prayer to Phoebus.

HUC ades et tenerae morbos expelle puellae,
 Huc ades, intonsa Phoebe superbe
 coma.

Crede mihi, propera: nec iam te, Phoebe, pigebit
 Formosae medicas applicuisse manus.
 Effice ne macies pallentes occupet artus,
 Neu notet informis candida membra color,
 Et quodcunque mali est et quicquid triste timemus,
 In pelagus rapidis evehat amnis aquis.
 Sancte, veni, tecumque feras, quicunque sapes,
 Quicunque et cantus corpora fessa levant:
 Neu iuvenem torque, metuit qui fata puellae,
 Votaque pro domina vix numeranda facit.
 Interdum vovet, interdum, quod langueat illa,
 Dicit in aeternos aspera verba deos.
 Pone metum, Cerinthe: deus non laedit amantes.
 Tu modo semper ama: salva puella tibi est:
 Nil opus est fletu: lacrimis erit aptius uti,
 Si quando fuerit tristior illa tibi.
 At nunc tota tua est, te solum candida secum
 Cogitat, et frustra credula turba sedet.
 Phoebe, fave: laus magna tibi tribuetur in uno
 Corpore servato restituisse duos.

Iam celebrer, iam laetus eris, cum debita reddet
 Certatim sanctis laetus uterque focus.
 Tunc te felicem dicet pia turba deorum,
 Optabunt artes et sibi quisque tuas.

DOMITII MARSI.

CXXXVI.

Epitaph on Tibullus.

E quoque Virgilio comitem non aequa,
 Tibulle,
 Mors iuvenem campos misit in Elysios,
 Ne foret, aut elegis molles qui fleret amores,
 Aut caneret forti regia bella pede.

SEX. AURELII PROPERTII.

Liber i.

CXXXVII.

To Cynthia.

UID iuvat ornato procedere, vita, capillo,
 Et tenues Coa veste movere sinus?
 Aut quid Orontea crines perfundere
 myrrha,
 Teque peregrinis vendere muneribus,
 Naturaeque decus mercato perdere cultu,
 Nec sinere in propriis membra nitere bonis?

Crede mihi, non ulla tuæ est medicina figuræ :
 Nudus Amor formæ non amat artificem.
 Aspice quos summittit humus formosa colores ;
 Ut veniant hederae sponte sua melius,
 Surgat et in solis formosius arbutus antris,
 Et sciat indociles currere lymphæ vias.
 Litora nativis collucent picta lapillis,
 Et volucres nulla dulcius arte canunt.
 Non sic Leucippis succendit Castora Phoebe,
 Pollucem cultu non Hilaira soror,
 Non, Idæ et cupido quondam discordia Phoebo,
 Eveni patriis filia litoribus,
 Nec Phrygium falso traxit candore maritum
 Aucta externis Hippodamia rotis ;
 Sed facies aderat nullis obnoxia gemmis,
 Qualis Apelleis est color in tabulis.
 Non illis studium vulgo conquirere amantes ;
 Illis ampla satis forma pudicitia.
 Non ego nunc vereor, ne sim tibi vilior istis :
 Uni si qua placet, culta puella sat est,
 Cum tibi praesertim Phoebus sua carmina donet .
 Aoniamque libens Calliopea lyram,
 Unica nec desit iocundis gratia verbis,
 Omnia quæque Venus quæque Minerva probat.
 His tu semper eris nostræ gratissima vitæ,
 Taedia dum miserae sint tibi luxuriæ.

Eleg. ii



CXXXVIII.

Hylas.

NAMQUE ferunt olim Pagases navalibus
Argo
Egressam longe Phasidos isse viam;
Et iam praeteritis labentem Athamantidos undis
Mysorum scopulis adplicuisse ratem.
Hic manus heroum, placidis ut constitit oris,
Mollia composita litora fronde tegit.
At comes invicti iuvenis processerat ultra
Raram sepositi quaerere fontis aquam.
Hunc duo sectati fratres, Aquilonia proles,
Hunc super et Zetes, hunc super et Calais,
Oscula suspensis instabant carpere palmis,
Oscula et alterna ferre supina fuga.
Ille sub extrema pendens secluditur ala,
Et volucres ramo submovet insidias.
Iam Pandioniae cessit genus Orithyiae:
Ah dolor! ibat Hylas, ibat Hamadryasin.
Hic erat Arganthi Pege sub vertice montis
Grata domus Nymphis humida Thyniasin,
Quam supra nullae pendebant debita curae
Roscida desertis poma sub arboribus,
Et circum irriguo surgebant lilia prato
Candida, purpureis mixta papaveribus.
Quae modo decerpens tenero pueriliter ungui
Proposito florem praetulit officio;

Et modo formosis incumbens nescius undis
 Errorem blandis tardat imaginibus.
 Tandem haurire parat demissis flumina palmis
 Innixus dextro plena trahens humero:
 Cuius ut accensae Dryades candore puellae
 Miratae solitos destituere choros,
 Prolapsum leviter facili traxere liquore:
 Tum sonitum raptο corpore fecit Hylas.
 Cui procul Alcides iterat responsa: sed illi
 Nomen ab extremis fontibus aura refert.
 His, o Galle, tuos monitus servabis amores
 Formosum Nymphis credere visus Hylan.

Eleg. xx. v. 17—52.

CXXXIX.

Liber iii.

On Cupid.



UICUMQUE ille fuit, puerum qui pinxit
 Amorem,
 Nonne putas miras hunc habuisse
 manus?


Hic primum vidit sine sensu vivere amantes,
 Et levibus curis magna perire bona.
 Idem non frustra ventosas addidit alas,
 Fecit et humano corde volare deum;
 Scilicet alterna quoniam iactamur in unda,
 Nostraque non ullis permanet aura locis.
 Et merito hamatis manus est armata sagittis,
 Et pharetra ex humero Gnosia utroque iacet;

Ante ferit quoniam, tuti quam cernimus hostem,
 Nec quisquam ex illo vulnere sanus abit.
 In me tela manent, manet et puerilis imago ;
 Sed certe pennas perdidit ille suas :
 Evolat heu ! nostro quoniam de pectore nusquam,
 Assiduusque meo sanguine bella gerit.
 Quid tibi iocundum siccis habitare medullis ?
 Si pudor est, alio traiice tela tua.
 Intactos isto satius tentare veneno :
 Non ego, sed tenuis vapulat umbra mea ;
 Quam si perdideris, quis erit qui talia cantet ?
 Haec mea Musa levis gloria magna tua est,
 Quae caput et digitos et lumina nigra puellae,
 Et canit ut soleant molliter ire pedes.

Eleg. iii.

CXL.

Propertius relates his Dream to Cynthia.

IDI te in somnis fracta, mea vita, carina
 Ionio lassas ducere rore manus,
 Et quaecumque in me fueras mentita,
 fateri,
 Nec iam humore graves tollere posse comas ;
 Qualem purpureis agitatam fluctibus Hellen,
 Aurea quam molli tergore vexit ovis.
 Quam timui, ne forte tuum mare nomen haberet,
 Atque tua labens navita fleret aqua !
 Quae tum ego Neptuno, quae tum cum Castore
 fratri,
 Quaeque tibi excepi iam dea Leucothoe ?

At tu, vix primas extollens gurgite palmas,
 Saepe meum nomen iam peritura vocas.
 Quod si forte tuos vidisset Glaucus ocellos,
 Esses Ionii facta puella maris,
 Et tibi ob invidiam Nereides increpitarent,
 Candida Nesaeë, caerula Cymothoë.
 Sed tibi subsidio delphinum currere vidi,
 Qui, puto, Arioniam vexerat ante Iyram.
 Iamque ego conabar summo me mittere saxo,
 Cum mihi discussit talia visa metus.

* * * * *

Seu mare per longum mea cogitet ire puella,
 Hanc sequar et fidos una aget aura duos.
 Unum litus erit sopitis, unaque tecto
 Arbor, et ex una saepe bibemus aqua,
 Et tabula una duos poterit componere amantes,
 Prora cubile mihi, seu mihi puppis erit.
 Omnia perpetiar; saevus licet urgeat Eurys,
 Velaque in incertum frigidus Auster agat,
 Quotcumque et venti miserum vexastis Ulixen,
 Et Danaum Euboico litore mille rates,
 Et qui movistis duo litora, cum rudis Argus
 Dux erat ignoto missa columba mari;
 Illa meis tantum non umquam desit ocellis,
 Incendat navem Iuppiter ipse licet.
 Certe isdem nudi pariter iactabimur oris:
 Me licet unda ferat, te modo terra tegat.
 Sed non Neptunus tanto crudelis amori,
 Neptunus fratri par in amore Iovi.

Eleg. xviii. 1-20; 29-46.

CXLI.

Liber iv.

Poetry is Immortal.


RPHEA detinuisse feras et concita dicunt
Flumina Threicia sustinuisse lyra ;
Saxa Cithaeronis Thebas agitata per
artem

Sponte sua in muri membra coisse ferunt ;
Quin etiam, Polypheme, fera Galatea sub Aetna
Ad tua rorantes carmina flexit equos.
Miremur, nobis et Baccho et Apolline dextro,
Turba puellarum si mea verba colit ?
Quod non Taenariis domus est mihi fulta columnis,
Nec camera auratas inter eburna trabes ;
Nec mea Phaeacas aequant pomaria silvas,
Non operosa rigat Martius antra liquor :
At Musae comites, et carmina cara legenti,
Et defessa choris Calliopea meis.
Fortunata, meo si qua es celebrata libello !
Carmina erunt formae tot monumenta tuae.
Nam neque Pyramidum sumptus ad sidera ducti,
Nec Iovis Elei caelum imitata domus,
Nec Mausolei dives fortuna sepulcri
Mortis ab extrema conditione vacant.
Aut illis flamma aut imber subducet honores,
Annorum aut ictu pondera victa ruent ;
At non ingenio quaesitum nomen ab aevo
Excidet : ingenio stat sine morte decus.

Eleg. ii.

CXLII.

On the Death of Paetus.

RGO sollicitae tu causa, Pecunia, vitae es :
Per te immaturum mortis adimus iter.
Tu vitiis hominum crudelia pabula
praebes ;

Semina curarum de capite orta tuo.
Tu Paetum ad Pharios tendentem lintea portus
Obruis insano terque quaterque mari.
Nam dum te sequitur, primo miser excidit aevo
Et nova longinquis piscibus esca natat ;
Et mater non iusta piaae dare debita terrae,
Nec pote cognatos inter humare rogos ;
Sed tua nunc volucres astant super ossa marinae ;
Nunc tibi pro tumulo Carpathium omne mare est.

* * * * *


Ite, rates curvas et leti texite causas !
Ista per humanas mors venit acta manus.
Terra parum fuerat : fatis adiecimus undas ;
Fortunae miseras auximus arte vias.
Ancora te teneat, quem non tenuere Penates ?
Quid meritum dicas, cui sua terra parum est ?
Ventorum est, quodcumque paras : haud ulla
carina
Consenuit ; fallit portus et ipse fidem.
Natura insidians pontum substravit avaris ;
Ut tibi succedat, vix semel esse potest.

Saxa triumphales fregere Capharea puppes,
Naufraga cum vasto Graecia tracta salo est.
Paullatim socium iacturam flevit Ulixes,
In mare cui soliti non valuere doli.
Quod si contentus patrio bove verteret agros,
Verbaque duxisset pondus habere mea,
Viveret ante suos dulcis conviva Penates,
Pauper, at in terra, nil ubi flere potest.
Non tulit hic Paetus stridorem audire procellae,
Et duro teneras laedere fune manus,
Sed thyio thalamo aut Oricia terebintho
Effultum pluma versicolore caput.
Huic fluctus vivo radicitus abstulit unguis,
Et miser invisam traxit hiatus aquam ;
Hunc parvo ferri vidit nox improba ligno ;
Paetus ut occideret, tot coiere mala.
Flens tamen extremis dedit haec mandata querellis,
Cum moribunda niger clauderet ora liquor :
' Di maris Aegaei quos sunt penes aequora, Venti,
Et quaecumque meum degravat unda caput,
Quo rapitis miseros primae lanuginis annos ?
Attulimus longas in freta vestra manus.
Ah miser alcyonum scopulis adfligar acutis ;
In me caeruleo fuscina sumpta deo est.
At saltem Italiae regionibus advehat aestus ;
Hoc de me sat erit si modo matris erit.'
Subtrahit haec fantem torta vertigine fluctus ;
Ultima quae Paeto voxque diesque fuit.
O centum aequoreae Nereo genitore puellae,
Et tu materno tacta dolore Thetis,

Vos decuit lasso supponere brachia mento ;
 Non poterat vestras ille gravare manus.
 At tu, saeve Aquilo, numquam mea vela videbis ;
 Ante fores dominae condar oportet iners.
Eleg. vii. 1-12 ; 29-72.

CXLIII.

To Cynthia on her Birthday.

IRABAR, quidnam misissent mane Ca-
 menae,
 Ante meum stantes sole rubente torum.
 Natalis nostrae signum misere puellae,
 Et manibus faustos ter crepuere sonos.
 Transeat hic sine nube dies, stent aere venti,
 Ponat et in sicco molliter unda minas.
 Adspiciam nullos hodierna luce dolentes,
 Et Niobes lacrimas supprimat ipse lapis.
 Alcyonum positis requiescant ora querellis ;
 Increpet absumptum nec sua mater Itym.
 Tuque, o cara mihi, felicibus edita pennis,
 Surge, et poscentes iusta precare Deos.
 Ac primum pura somnum tibi discute lympha,
 Et nitidas presso pollice finge comas.
 Dein qua primum oculos cepisti veste Properti,
 Indue, nec vacuum flore relinque caput ;
 Et pete, qua polles, ut sit tibi forma perennis,
 Inque meum semper stent tua regna caput.
 Inde coronatas ubi ture piaveris aras,
 Luxerit et tota flamma secunda domo,

Sit mensae ratio, noxque inter pocula currat,
 Et crocino nares murreus ungat onyx.
 Tibia nocturnis succumbat rauca choreis,
 Et sint nequitiae libera verba tuae ;
 Dulciaque ingratos adimant convivia somnos ;
 Publica vicinae perstrepat aura viae.
 Sit sors et nobis talorum interprete iactu,
 Quem gravibus pennis verberet ille Puer.
 Cum fuerit multis exacta trientibus hora,
 Noctis et instituet sacra ministra Venus,
 Annua solvamus thalamo sollemnia nostro,
 Natalisque tui sic peragamus iter.

Eleg. x.

CXLIV.

The Simplicity of Primitive Life.



FELIX Eois lex funeris una maritis,
 Quos Aurora suis rubra colorat equis.
 Namque ubi mortifero iacta est fax ultima
 lecto,
 Uxorum fuis stat pia turba comis,
 Et certamen habent leti, quae viva sequatur
 Coniugium : pudor est non licuisse mori.
 Ardent victrices et flammae pectora praebent,
 Inponuntque suis ora perusta viris.
 Hic genus infidum nuptarum, hic nulla puella
 Nec fida Evadne nec pia Penelope.

Felix agrestum quondam pacata iuventus,
 Divitiae quorum messis et arbor erant.
 Illis munus erat decussa Cydonia ramo
 Et dare puniceis plena canistra rubis,
 Nunc violas tondere manu, nunc mixta referre
 Lilia virgineos lucida per calathos,
 Et portare suis vestitas frondibus uvas
 Aut variam plumae versicoloris avem.
 His tum blanditiis furtiva per antra puellae
 Oscula silvicolis empta dedere viris.

Eleg. xiii. 15-34.

CXLV.

On the Death of Marcellus.



LAUSUS ab umbroso qua ludit Pontus
 Averno,
 Fumida Baiarum stagna tepentis aquae,
 Qua iacet et Troiae tubicen Misenus arena,
 Et sonat Herculeo structa labore via,
 Hic, ubi, mortales dextra cum quaereret urbes,
 Cymbala Thebano concrepuere deo,—
 At nunc invisae magno cum crimine Baiae,
 Quis deus in vestra constitit hostis aqua?
 His pressus Stygias vultum demisit in undas,
 Errat et in vestro spiritus ille lacu.
 Quid genus, aut virtus, aut optima profuit illi
 Mater, et amplexum Caesaris esse focos?

Aut modo tam pleno fluitantia vela theatro,
Et per maternas omnia gesta manus ?
Occidit, et misero steterat vigesimus annus :
Tot bona tam parve clausit in orbe dies.
I nunc, tolle animos, et tecum finge triumphos,
Stantiaque in plausum tota theatra iuvent.
Attalicas supera vestes, atque omnia magnis
Gemmae sint ludis : ignibus ista dabis.
Sed tamen huc omnes, huc primus et ultimus ordo :
Est mala, sed cunctis ista terenda via est.
Exoranda canis tria sunt latrantia colla ;
Scandenda est torvi publica cymba senis.
Ille licet ferro cautus se condat et aere,
Mors tamen inclusum protrahit inde caput.
Nirea non facies, non vis exemit Achillem,
Croesum aut, Pactoli quas parit humor, opes.
Hic olim ignaros luctus populavit Achivos,
Atridae magno cum stetit alter amor.
At tibi nauta, pias hominum qui traicit umbras,
Huc animae portet corpus inane tuae,
Qua Siculae victor telluris Claudius et qua
Caesar ab humana cessit in astra via.

Eleg. xviii.



CXLVI.

Liber v.

Arethusa to Lycotas.



AEC Arethusa suo mittit mandata Lycotae,

Cum totiens absis, si potes esse meus.

Si qua tamen tibi lecturo pars oblita deerit,

Haec erit e lacrimis facta litura meis;

Aut si qua incerto fallit te littera tractu,

Signa meae dextrae iam morientis erunt.

* * * * *

At mihi cum noctes induxit vesper amaras,

Si qua relicta iacent, osculor arma tua.

Tum queror in toto non sidere pallia lecto,

Lucis et auctores non dare carmen aves.

Noctibus hibernis castrensia pensa laboro,

Et Tyria in radios vellera secta suos,

Et disco, qua parte fluat vincendus Araxes,

Quot sine aqua Parthus milia currat equus.

Conor et e tabula pictos ediscere mundos,

Qualis et haec docti sit positura dei;

Quae tellus sit lenta gelu, quae putris ab aestu,

Ventus in Italiam qui bene vela ferat.

Adsidet una soror, curis et pallida nutrix

Peierat hiberni temporis esse moras.

Felix Hippolyte! nuda tulit arma papilla,

Et texit galea barbara molle caput.

Romanis utinam patuissent castra puellis !
Essem militiae sarcina fida tuae ;
Nec me tardarent Scythiae iuga, cum Pater altas
Africus in glaciem frigore nectit aquas.
Omnis amor magnus, sed aperto in coniuge maior :
Hanc Venus, ut vivat, ventilat ipsa facem.
Nam mihi quo Poenis tibi purpura fulgeat ostris,
Crystallusque meas ornet aquosa manus ?
Omnia surda tacent, rarisque adsueta kalendis
Vix aperit clausos una puella Lares.
Glaucidos et catulae vox est mihi grata querentis :
Illa tui partem vindicat una toro.
Flore sacella tego, verbenis compita velo,
Et crepat ad veteres herba Sabina focos.
Sive in finitimo gemuit stans noctua tigno,
Seu voluit tangi parca lucerna mero,
Illa dies hornis caedem denuntiat agnis,
Succinctique calent ad nova lucra popae.
Ne, precor, ascensis tanti sit gloria Bactris,
Raptave odorato carbasa lina duci,
Plumbea cum tortae sparguntur pondera fundae,
Subdolus et versis increpat arcus equis.
Sed, tua sic domitis Parthae telluris alumni
Pura triumphantis hasta sequatur equos !
Incorrupta mei conserva foedera lecti.
Hac ego te sola lege redisse velim.
Armaque cum tulero portae votiva Capenae,
Subscribam, SALVO GRATA PUELLA VIRO.

Eleg. iii. 1-6 ; 29-72.

CXLVII.

The Legend of Tarpeia.

TARPEIUM nemus et Tarpeiae turpe
sepulcrum
Fabor et antiqui limina capta Iovis.
Lucus erat felix hederoso conditus antro,
Multaque nativis obstrepit arbor aquis ;
Silvani ramosa domus, quo dulcis ab aestu
Fistula poturas ire iubebat oves.
Hunc Tatus fontem vallo praecingit acerno,
Fidaque suggesta castra coronat humo.
Quid tum Roma fuit, tubicen vicina Curetis
Cum quateret lento murmure saxa Iovis,
Atque ubi nunc terris dicuntur iura subactis,
Stabant Romano pila Sabina foro ?
Murus erant montes ; ubi nunc est Curia septa,
Bellicus ex illo fonte bibebat equus.
Hinc Tarpeia deae fontem libavit : at illi
Urgebat medium fictilis urna caput.
Et satis una malae potuit mors esse puellae,
Quae voluit flammis fallere, Vesta, tuas ?
Vidit harenosis Tatum proludere campis
Pictaque per flavas arma levare iubas.
Obstupuit regis facie et regalibus armis,
Interque oblitae excidit urna manus,
Saepe illa immeritae causata est omina lunae,
Et sibi tingendas dixit in amne comas.

Saepe tulit blandis argentea lilia Nymphis,
Romula ne faciem laederet hasta Tati.
Dumque subit primo Capitolia nubila fumo,
Rettulit hirsutis brachia secta rubis ;
Et sua Tarpeia residens ita flevit ab arce
Vulnera, vicino non patienda Iovi :
' Ignes castrorum et Tatiae praetoria turmae
Et formosa oculis arma Sabina meis,
O utinam ad vestros sedeam captiva Penates,
Dum captiva mei conspicer arma Tati.
Romani montes, et montibus addita Roma,
Et valeat probro Vesta pudenda meo.
Ille equus, ille meos in castra reponet amores,
Cui Tatius dextras collocat ipse iubas.
Quid mirum in patrios Scyllam saevisse capillos
Candidaque in saevos inguina versa canes ?
Prodita quid mirum fraterni cornua monstri,
Cum patuit lecto stamine torta via ?
Quantum ego sum Ausoniis crimen factura puellis,
Improba virgineo lecta ministra foco !
Pallados extinctos si quis mirabitur ignes,
Ignoscat : lacrimis spargitur ara meis.
Cras, ut rumor ait, tota pugnabitur urbe :
Tu cape spinosi rorida terga iugi.
Lubrica tota via est et perfida ; quippe tacentes
Fallaci celat limite semper aquas.
O utinam magicae nossem cantamina Musae !
Haec quoque formoso lingua tulisset opem.
Te toga picta decet, non quem sine matris honore
Nutrit inhumanae dura papilla lupae.

Sive hospes, pariamve tua regina sub aula,
 Dos tibi non humilis prodita Roma venit.
 Si minus, at, raptae ne sint impune Sabinae,
 Me rape, et alterna lege repende vices.
 Commissas acies ego possum solvere ; nuptae,
 Vos medium palla foedus inite mea.
 Adde, Hymenaeae, modos ; tubicen fera murmura
 conde ;
 Credite, vestra meus molliet arma torus.
 Et iam quarta canit venturam buccina lucem,
 Ipsaque in Oceanum sidera lapsa cadunt.
 Experiar somnum ; de te mihi somnia quaeram :
 Fac venias oculis umbra benigna meis.
 Dixit, et incerto permisit brachia somno,
 Nescia vae furiis accubuisse novis.
 Nam Vesta, Iliacae felix tutela favillae,
 Culpam alit, et plures condit in ossa faces.
 Illa ruit, qualis celerem prope Thermodonta
 Strymonis abscisso fertur aperta sinu.
 Urbi festus erat, dixere Parilia patres,
 Hic primus coepit moenibus esse dies ;
 Annua pastorum convivia, lusus in urbe,
 Cum pagana madent fercula divitiis,
 Cumque super raros faeni flammantis acervos
 Traicit immundos ebria turba pedes.
 Romulus excubias decrevit in otia solvi,
 Atque intermissa castra silere tuba.
 Hoc Tarpeia suum tempus rata convenit hostem ;
 Pacta ligat, pactis ipsa futura comes.
 Mons erat ascensu dubius, festoque remissus.

Nec mora, vocales occupat ense canes.
 Omnia praebebant somnos: sed Iuppiter unus
 Decrevit poenis invigilare tuis.
 Prodiderat portaeque fidem patriamque iacentem,
 Nubendique petit, quem velit ipse, diem.
 At Tatius—neque enim sceleri dedit hostis
 honorem—
 ‘Nube,’ ait, ‘et regni scande cubile mei.’
 Dixit, et ingestis comitum super obruit armis.
 Haec, virgo, officiis dos erat apta tuis.
 A duce Tarpeio mons est cognomen adeptus:
 O vigil, iniustae praemia sortis habes.

Eleg. iv.

CXLVIII.

The Battle of Actium.



ACRA facit vates; sint ora faventia sacris,
 Et cadat ante meos icta iuvenca focos.
 Hedra Philetaeis certet Romana corymbis,
 Et Cyrenaeas urna ministret aquas.
 Costum molle date et blandi mihi turis honores,
 Terque focum circa laneus orbis eat.
 Spargite me lymphis, carmenque recentibus aris
 Tibia Mygdoniis libet eburna cadis.
 Ite procul fraudes! alio sint aere noxae:
 Pura novum vati laurea mollit iter.
 Musa, Palatini referemus Apollinis aedem:
 Res est, Calliope, digna favore tuo.
 Caesaris in nomen ducuntur carmina: Caesar
 Dum canitur, quaeso, Iuppiter ipse vaces.

Est Phoebi fugiens Athamana ad litora portus,
 Qua sinus Ioniae murmura condit aquae,
 Actia Iuleae pelagus monimenta carinae,
 Nautarum votis non operosa via.
 Huc mundi coiere manus ; stetit aequore moles
 Pineae, nec remis aequa favebat avis.
 Altera classis erat Teucro damnata Quirino,
 Pilaque feminea turpiter acta manu.
 Hinc Augusta ratis plenis Iovis omine velis,
 Signaque iam patriae vincere docta suae.
 Tandem acies geminos Nereus lunarat in arcus ;
 Armorum radiis picta tremebat aqua ;
 Cum Phoebus linquens stantem se vindice Delon—
 Nam tulit iratos mobilis una Notos—
 Astitit Augusti puppim super, et nova flamma
 Luxit in obliquam ter sinuata facem.
 Non ille attulerat crines in colla solutos,
 Aut testudineae carmen inerme lyrae ;
 Sed quali aspexit Pelopeum Agamemnona vultu,
 Egessitque avidis Dorica castra rogis :
 Aut qualis flexos solvit Pythona per orbes
 Serpentem, imbelles quem timuere lyrae.
 Mox ait, ‘ O longa mundi servator ab Alba,
 Auguste, Hectoreis cognite maior avis,
 Vince mari : iam terra tua est : tibi militat arcus,
 Et favet ex humeris hoc onus omne meis.
 Solve metu patriam, quae nunc te vindice freta
 Imposuit prorae publica vota tuae.
 Quam nisi defendes, murorum Romulus augur
 Ire Palatinas non bene vidit aves.

Et nimium remis audent; proh turpe Latinis,
 Principe te, fluctus regia vela pati!
Nec te, quod classis centenis remiget alis,
 Terreat: invito labitur illa mari.
Quodque vehunt prorae Centaurica saxa minantis,
 Tigna cava et pictos experiere metus.
Frangit et attollit vires in milite causa;
 Quae nisi iusta subest, excutit arma pudor.
Tempus adest, committe rates: ego temporis auctor
 Ducam laurigera Iulia rostra manu.
Dixerat, et pharetrae pondus consumit in arcus:
 Proxima post arcus Caesaris hasta fuit.
Vincit Roma fide Phoebi; dat femina poenas;
 Sceptra per Ionias fracta vehuntur aquas.
At pater Idalio miratur Caesar ab astro:
 'Sum deus, et nostri sanguinis ista fides.'
Prosequitur cantu Triton, omnesque marinae
 Plauserunt circa libera signa deae.
Illa petit Nilum cymba male nacta fugaci
 Hoc unum, iusso non moritura die.
Di melius: quantus mulier foret una triumphus,
 Ductus erat per quas ante Iugurtha vias.
Actius hinc traxit Phoebus monimenta, quod eius
 Una decem vicit missa sagitta rates.
Bella satis cecini: citharam iam poscit Apollo
 Victor, et ad placidos exuit arma choros.
Candida nunc molli subeant convivia luco,
 Blanditiaeque fluant per mea colla rosae;
Vinaque fundantur praelis elisa Falernis,
 Terque lavet nostras spica Cilissa comas.

Ingenium potis irritet Musa poetis:

Bacche, soles Phoebo fertilis esse tuo.

Ille paludosos memoret servire Sicambros:

Cepheam hic Meroen fuscaque regna canat.

Hic referat sero confessum foedere Parthum:

Reddat signa Remi: mox dabit ipse sua.

Sive aliquid pharetris Augustus parcet Eois,

Differat in pueros ista tropaea suos.

Gaude, Crasse, nigras si quid sapis inter arenas;

Ire per Euphraten ad tua busta licet.

Sic noctem patera, sic ducam carmine, donec

Iniciat radios in mea vina dies.

Eleg. vi.

CXLIX.

*The deceased Cornelia's Address to her
Husband.*

DESINE, Paule, meum lacrimis urgere
sepulcrum:

Panditur ad nullas ianua nigra preces.

Cum semel infernas intrarunt funera leges,

Non exorato stant adamante viae.

Te licet orantem fuscae deus audiat aulae,

Nempe tuas lacrimas litora surda bibent.

Vota movent Superos,—ubi portitor aera recepit,

Obserat umbrosos lurida porta rogos.

Sic maestae cecinere tubae, cum subdita nostrum

Detraheret lecto fax inimica caput.

Quid mihi coniugium Paulli, quid currus avorum

Profuit aut famae pignora tanta meae?

Num minus immites habuit Cornelia Parcas ?

En sum, quod digitis quinque levatur, onus.
Damnatae noctes, et vos vada lenta paludes,

Et quaecumque meos implicat unda pedes,
Immatura licet, tamen huc non noxia veni.

Det pater hinc umbrae mollia iura meae.
Aut si quis posita iudex sedet Aeacus urna,
In mea sortita vindicet ossa pila.

Assideant fratres, iuxta Minoida sellam
Eumenidum intento turba severa foro.

Sisyphæ, mole vaces ; taceant Ixionis orbes ;
Fallax Tantaleo corripiare liquor ;

Cerberus et nullas hodie petat improbus umbras,
Et iaceat tacita lapsa catena sera.

Ipsa loquor pro me. Si fallo, poena sororum
Infelix humeros urgeat urna meos.

Si cui fama fuit per avita tropaea decori,
Afra Numantinos regna loquuntur avos.

Altera maternos exaequat turba Libones,
Et domus est titulis utraque fulta suis.

Mox, ubi iam facibus cessit praetexta maritis,
Vinxit et acceptas altera vitta comas ;

Iungor, Paulle, tuo, sic discessura, cubili :
In lapide huic uni nupta fuisse legar.

Testor maiorum cineres tibi, Roma, verendos,
Sub quorum titulis, Africa, tonsa iaces,

Et Persen proavi simulantem pectus Achillis,
Quique tuas proavus fregit Achille domos,

Me neque censure legem mollisse, nec ulla
Labe mea vestros erubuisse focos.

Non fuit exuviis tantis Cornelia damnum :

Quin erat et magnae pars imitanda domus.

Nec mea mutata est aetas ; sine crimine tota est :

Viximus insignes inter utramque facem.

Mi natura dedit leges a sanguine ductas,

Ne possem melior iudicis esse metu.

Quaelibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas :

Turpior assessu non erit ulla meo.

Vel tu, quae tardam movisti fune Cybellen,

Claudia, turritae rara ministra deae ;

Vel cui, commissos cum Vesta reposceret ignes,

Exhibuit vivos carbasus alba focos.

Nec te, dulce caput, mater Scribonia, laesi.

In me mutatum quid nisi fata velis ?

Maternis laudor lacrimis urbisque querellis,

Defensa et gemitu Caesaris ossa mea.

Ille sua nata dignam vixisse sororem

Increpat ; et lacrimas vidimus ire deo.

Et tamen emerui generosos vestis honores,

Nec mea de sterili facta rapina domo.

Tu, Lepide, et tu, Paulle, meum post fata levamen,

Condita sunt vestro lumina nostra sinu.

Vidimus et fratrem sellam geminasse curulem,

Consule quo facto tempore rapta soror.

Filia, tu specimen censurae nata paternae,

Fac teneas unum, nos imitata, virum,

Et serie fulcite genus. Mihi cymba volenti

Solvitur, aucturis tot mea fata meis.

Haec est feminei merces extrema triumpho,

Laudat ubi emeritum libera fama rogam.

Nunc tibi commendo, communia pignora, natos.
Haec cura et cineri spirat inusta meo.
Fungere maternis vicibus, pater. Illa meorum.
Omnis erit collo turba ferenda tuo.
Oscula cum dederis tuæ flentibus, adice matris.
Tota domus coepit nunc onus esse tuum.
Et si quid doliturus eris, sine testibus illis:
Cum venient, siccis oscula falle genis.
Sat tibi sint noctes, quas de me, Paulle, fatiges,
Somniaque in faciem credita saepe meam.
Atque, ubi secreto nostra ad simulacra loqueris,
Ut responsurae singula verba iace.
Seu tamen adversum mutarit ianua lectum,
Sederit et nostro cauta noverca toro,
Coniugium, pueri, laudate et ferte paternum:
Capta dabit vestris moribus illa manus.
Nec matrem laudate nimis; collata priori
Vertet in offensas libera verba suas.
Seu memor ille mea contentus manserit umbra,
Et tanti cineres duxerit esse meos,
Discite venturam iam nunc sentire senectam,
Caelibis ad curas nec vacet ulla via.
Quod mihi detractum est, vestros accedat ad annos;
Prole mea Paullum sic iuвет esse senem.
Et bene habet: nunquam mater lugubria sumpsit;
Venit in exequias tota caterva meas.
Causa perorata est. Flentes me surgite testes,
Dum pretium vitae grata rependit humus.
Moribus et caelum patuit; sim digna merendo
Cuius honoratis ossa vehantur equis.

Eleg. xi.

P. OVIDIUS NASO.

CL.

Hypermnestra to Lynceus.

MITTIT Hypermnestra de tot modo fratribus uni.

Cetera nuptarum crimine turba iacet.

Clausa domo teneor gravibusque coercita vinclis:

Est mihi supplicii causa, fuisse piam.

Quod manus extimuit iugulo demittere ferrum,

Sum rea. Laudarer, si scelus ausa forem.

Esse ream praestat, quam sic placuisse parenti.

Non piget immunes caedis habere manus.

Me pater igne licet, quem non violavimus, urat,

Quaeque aderant sacris, tendat in ora faces:

Aut illo iugulet, quem non bene tradidit ensem,

Ut qua non cecidit vir nece, nupta cadam:

Non tamen, ut dicant morientia 'paenitet' ora,

Efficiet. Non est, quam piget esse piam.

Paeniteat scelus Danaum saevasque sorores.

Hic solet eventus facta nefanda sequi.

Cor pavet admonitu temeratae sanguine noctis,

Et subitus dextrae praepedit orsa tremor.

Quam tu caede putes fungi potuisse mariti,

Scribere de facta non sibi caede timet.

Sed tamen experiar. Modo facta crepuscula terris

Ultima pars lucis, primaque noctis erat:

P

Ducimur Inachides magni sub tecta Pelasgi,
Et socer armatas accipit ipse nurus.
Undique conlucent praecinctae lampades auro :
Dantur in invitos impia tura focos :
Vulgus ' Hymen, Hymenae ' vocant. Fugit ille
vocantis :

Ipsa Iovis coniunx cessit ab urbe sua.
Ecce mero dubii, comitum clamore frequentes,
Flore novo madidas impediēte comas,
In thalamos laeti—thalamos, sua busta !—
feruntur

Strataque corporibus, funere digna, premunt.
Iamque cibo vinoque graves somnoque iacebant,
Securumque quies alta per Argos erat :
Circum me gemitus morientum audire videbar—
Et tamen audieram, quodque verebar, erat.
Sanguis abit, mentemque calor corpusque relinquit,
Inque novo iacui frigida facta toro.
Ut leni zephyro graciles vibrantur aristae,
Frigida populeas ut quatit aura comas,
Aut sic, aut etiam tremui magis. Ipse iacebas,
Quaeque tibi dederam vina, soporis erant.
Excussere metum violenti iussa parentis :
Erigor, et capio tela tremēte manu.
Non ego falsa loquar. Ter acutum sustulit ensem,
Ter male sublato reccidit ense manus.
Admovi iugulo—sine me tibi vera fateri—
Admovi iugulo tela paterna tuo :
Sed timor et pietas crudelibus obstitit ausis,
Castaque mandatum dextra refugit opus.

Iamque patrem famulosque patris lucemque timebam.

Expulerunt somnos haec mea dicta tuos,
' Surge age, Belide, de tot modo fratribus unus !
Nox tibi, ni properas, ista perennis erit.'
Territus exurgis. Fugit omnis inertia somni.
Aspicias in timida fortia tela manu.
Quaerenti causam ' dum nox sinit, effuge' dixi :
' Dum nox atra sinit, tu fugis, ipsa moror.'
Mane erat, et Danaus generos ex caede iacentis
Dinumerat. Summae criminis unus abes.
Fert male cognatae iacturam mortis in uno,
Et queritur facti sanguinis esse parum.
Abstrahor a patriis pedibus, raptamque capillis—
Haec meruit pietas praemia—carcer habet.
At tu, siqua pia, Lynceu, tibi cura sororis,
Quaeque tibi tribui munera, dignus habes,
Vel fer opem, vel dede neci. Defunctaque vita
Corpora furtivis insuper adde rogis,
Et sepeli lacrimis perfusa fidelibus ossa,
Sculptaque sint titulo nostra sepulchra brevi,
' Exul Hypermnestra—pretium pietatis iniquum—
Quam mortem fratri depulit, ipsa tulit.'
Scribere plura libet. Sed pondere lapsa catenae
Est manus, et vires subtrahit ipse timor.

v. 1-50.



CLI.

Sappho to Phaon.

ECQUID, ut adspecta est studiosae littera
dextrae,

Protinus est oculis cognita nostra tuis,
An, nisi legisses auctoris nomina Sapphus,

Hoc breve nescires unde movetur opus?
Forsitan et, quare mea sint alterna, requiris,

Carmina, cum lyricis sim magis apta modis.
Flendus amor meus est. Elegeia flebile carmen:

Non facit ad lacrimas barbitos ulla meas.—
Ecce, iacent collo sparsi sine lege capilli,

Nec premit articulos lucida gemma meos.
Veste tegor vili: nullum est in crinibus aurum,
Non Arabum noster rore capillus olet.

Cui colar infelix, aut cui placuisse laborem?
Ille mei cultus unicus auctor abest.

Molle meum levibusque cor est violabile telis,
Et semper causa est, cur ego semper amem.

Sive ita nascenti legem dixere Sorores,
Nec data sunt vitae fila severa meae,

Sive abeunt studia in mores, artisque magistra
Ingenium nobis molle Thalia facit.—

Est nitidus, vitroque magis perlucidus omni,

Fons sacer: hunc multi numen habere putant:
Quem supra ramos extendit aquatica lotos,
Una nemus, tenero caespite terra viret.

Hic ego cum lassos posuissem fletibus artus,
 Constitit ante oculos Naias una meos:
 Constitit, et dixit, ' Quoniam non ignibus aequis
 Ureris, Ambracia est terra petenda tibi.'
 Phoebus ab excelso, quantum patet, adspicit
 aequor :

Actaeum populi Leucadiumque vocant:
 Hinc se Deucalion Pyrrhae succensus amore,
 Misit, et illaeso corpore pressit aquas:
 Nec mora, versus Amor tetigit lentissima mersi
 Pectora, Deucalion igne levatus erat.
 Hanc legem locus ille tenet: pete protinus altam
 Leucada, nec saxo desiluisse time.'
 Ut monuit, cum voce abiit. Ego territa surgo,
 Nec gravidæ lacrimas continuere genae.
 Ibimus, o Nymphæ, monstrataque saxa petemus.
 Sit procul insano victus amore timor.

v. 1-8, 74-84, 157-176.

CLII.

Amorum.

Lib. i. Elegia iii.



ACCIPE, per longos tibi qui deserviat annos:
 Accipe, qui pura norit amare fide.
 Si me non veterum commendant magna
 parentum

Nomina, si nostri sanguinis auctor eques,

Nec meus innumeris renovatur campus aratris,
 Temperat et sumptus parcus uterque parens :
 At Phoebus comitesque novem vitisque repertor
 Hinc faciunt. At me qui tibi donat, Amor,
 Et nulli cessura fides, sine crimine mores,
 Nudaque simplicitas purpureusque pudor.
 Non mihi mille placent. Non sum desultor amoris:
 Tu mihi, siqua fides, cura perennis eris.
 Tecum quos dederint annos mihi fila sororum ,
 Vivere contingat, teque dolente mori.
 Te mihi materiem felicem in carmina praebe,
 Provenient causa carmina digna sua.
 Carmine nomen habent exterrita cornibus Io
 Et quam fluminea lusit adulter ave,
 Quaeque super pontum simulato vecta iuvenco
 Virginea tenuit cornua vara manu.
 Nos quoque per totum pariter cantabimur orbem,
 Iunctaque semper erunt nomina nostra tuis.

v. 4-26.

CLIII.

Ripae ulterioris amore.

AMNIS, arundinibus limosas obsite ripas,
 Ad dominam propero. Siste parumper
 aquas !
 Nec tibi sunt pontes, nec quae sine remigis ictu
 Concava traiecto cumba rudente vehat.
 Parvus eras, memini, nec te transire refugi,
 Summaque vix talos contigit unda meos.

Nunc ruis adposito nivibus de monte solutis,
Et turpi crassas gurgite volvis aquas.
Quid properasse iuvat, quid parca dedisse quieti
Tempora, quid nocti conseruisse diem,
Si tamen hic standum est, si non datur artibus ullis
Ulterior nostro ripa premenda pedi ?
Nunc ego quas habuit pinnas Danaeius heros,
Terribili densum cum tulit angue caput,
Nunc opto currum, de quo Cerialia primum
Semina venerunt in rude missa solum.
Prodigiosa loquor veterum mendacia vatum.
Nec tulit haec umquam, nec feret ulla dies.
Tu potius, ripis effuse capacibus amnis,
Sic aeternus eas—labere fine tuo !
Non eris invidiae, torrens, mihi crede, ferendae,
Si dicar per te forte retentus amans.
Flumina deberent iuvenes in amore iuvare :
Flumina senserunt ipsa, quid esset amor.
Inachus in Melie Bithynide pallidus isse
Dicitur et gelidis incaluisse vadis.
Cornua si tua nunc ubi sint, Acheloë, requiram,
Herculis irata fracta querere manu.
Nec tanti Calydon, nec tota Aetolia tanti
Una tamen tanti Deianira fuit.
Ille fluens dives septena per ostia Nilus,
Qui patriam tantae tam bene celat aquae,
Fertur in Euadne collectam Asopide flammam
Vincere gurgitibus non potuisse suis.—
Te quoque credibile est aliqua caluisse puella :
Sed nemora et silvae crimina vestra tegunt.


Dum loquor, increvit latis spatiosius undis,
Nec capit admissas alveus altus aquas.
Quid mecum, furiose, tibi? quid mutua differs
Gaudia? quid coeptum, rustice, rumpis iter?
Quid, si legitimum flueres, si nobile flumen,
Si tibi per terras maxima fama foret?
Nomen habes nullum, rivis collecte caducis,
Nec tibi sunt fontes, nec tibi certa domus.
Fontis habes instar pluviamque nivesque solutas,
Quas tibi divitias pigra ministrat hiemps.
Aut lutulentus agis brumali tempore cursus,
Aut premis arentem pulverulentus humum.
Quis te tum potuit sitiens haurire viator?
Quis dixit grata voce 'perennis eas?'
Damnosus pecori curris, damnosior agris.
Forsitan haec alios, me mea damna movent.
Huic ego—vae demens!—narrabam fluminum
amores?
Iactasse indigne nomina tanta pudet.
Nescio quem hunc spectans Acheloon et Inachon
annem
Et potui nomen, Nile, referre tuum?
At tibi pro meritis, opto, non candide torrens,
Sint rapidi soles siccaque semper hiemps.

Lib. iii. Eleg. vi.



CLIV.

Elegy on the Death of Tibullus.

 EMNONA si mater, mater ploravit
 Achillem,
 Et tangunt magnas tristia fata deas,
 Flebilis indignos, Elegeia, solve capillos.
 A, nimis ex vero nunc tibi nomen erit !
 Ille tui vates operis, tua fama, Tibullus
 Ardet in extructo, corpus inane, rogo.
 Ecce, puer Veneris fert eversamque pharetram,
 Et fractos arcus et sine luce facem.
 Aspice, demissis ut eat miserabilis alis,
 Pectoraque infesta tundat aperta manu.
 Excipiunt lacrimas sparsi per colla capilli,
 Oraque singultu concutiente sonant.
 Fratris in Aeneae sic illum funere dicunt
 Egressum tectis, pulcher Iule, tuis.
 Nec minus est confusa Venus moriente Tibullo,
 Quam iuveni rupit cum ferus inguen aper.
 At sacri vates et divum cura vocamur !
 Sunt etiam, qui nos numen habere putent !
 Scilicet omne sacrum mors inportuna profanat.
 Omnibus obscuras inicit illa manus.—
 Carminibus confide bonis. Iacet, ecce, Tibullus :
 Vix manet e toto parva quod urna capit.
 Tene, sacer vates, flammae rapuere rogales,
 Pectoribus pasci nec timuere tuis ?

Aurea sanctorum potuissent templa deorum
Urere, quae tantum sustinere nefas.
Avertit vultus Erycis quae possidet arces.
Sunt quoque, qui lacrimas continuisse negant.
Sed tamen hoc melius, quam si Phaeacia tellus
Ignotum vili supposuisset humo.
Hinc certe madidos fugientis pressit ocellos
Mater, et in cineres ultima dona tulit:
Hinc soror in partem misera cum matre doloris
Venit, inornatas dilaniata comas:
Cumque tuis sua iunxerunt Nemesisque priorque
Oscula, nec solos destituere rogos.
Delia descendens 'felicius' inquit 'amata
Sum tibi. Vixisti, dum tuus ignis eram.'
Cui Nemesis 'quid' ait 'tibi sunt mea damna dolori?
Me tenuit moriens deficiente manu.'
Si tamen e nobis aliquid nisi nomen et umbra
Restat, in Elysia valle Tibullus erit.
Obvius huic venias, hedera iuvenalia cinctus
Tempora, cum Calvo, docte Catulle, tuo.
Tu quoque, si falsum est temerati crimen amici,
Sanguinis atque animae prodige Galle tuae.
His comes umbra tua est. Siqua est modo corporis
umbra,
Auxisti numeros, culte Tibulle, pios.
Ossa quieta, precor, tuta requiescite in urna,
Et sit humus cineri non onerosa tuo!

Eleg. ix. 1-20; 39-68.

CLV.

Remedia Amoris.

TEMPORIS ars medicina fere est. Data
 tempore prosunt,
 Et data non apto tempore vina nocent.
 Quin etiam accendas vitia, inritesque vetando;
 Temporibus si non adgrediare suis.
 Ergo ubi visus eris nostrae medicabilis arti,
 Fac monitis fugias otia prima meis.
 Haec, ut ames, faciunt: haec, quod fecere, tuentur:
 Haec sunt iucundi causa cibusque mali.
 Otia si tollas, periere Cupidinis arcus,
 Contemtaeque iacent et sine luce, faces.
 Quam platanus vino gaudet, quam populus unda,
 Et quam limosa canna palustris humo,
 Tam Venus otia amat. Qui finem quaeris amoris—
 Cedit amor rebus—res age, tutus eris.
 Languor, et inmodici sub nullo vindice somni,
 Aleaque, et multo tempora quassa mero
 Eripiunt omnes animis sine vulnere nervos.
 Adfluit incautis insidiosus Amor.
 Desidiam puer ille sequi solet. Odit agentes.
 Da vacuae menti, quo teneatur, opus.
 Sunt fora: sunt leges: sunt, quos tuearis, amici:
 Vade per urbanae splendida castra togae.
 Vel tu sanguinei iuvenalia munera Martis
 Suscipe: deliciae iam tibi terga dabunt.

CLVI.

*Metamorphoseon. Lib. ii.**The Palace of the Sun.*

REGIA Solis erat sublimibus alta columnis.
 Clara micante auro flammasque imitante
 pyropo,

Cuius ebur nitidum fastigia summa tegebat,
 Argenti bifores radiabant lumine valvae.
 Materiam superabat opus : Nam Mulciber illic
 Aequora caelarat, medias cingentia terras,
 Terrarumque orbem, caelumque, quod imminet
 orbi.

Caeruleos habet unda Deos, Tritona canorum,
 Proteaque ambiguum, balaenarumque prementem
 Aegaeona suis immania terga lacertis,
 Doridaque et natas, quarum pars nare videtur,
 Pars in mole sedens virides siccare capillos;
 Pisce vehi quaedam. Facies non omnibus una,
 Nec diversa tamen : qualem decet esse sororum.
 Terra viros urbesque gerit silvasque ferasque
 Fluminaque et Nymphas et cetera numina ruris.
 Haec super inposita est caeli fulgentis imago,
 Signaque sex foribus dextris, totidemque sinistris.
 Quo simul acclivo Clymeneia limite proles
 Venit, et intravit dubitati tecta parentis,
 Protinus ad patrios sua fert vestigia vultus,

Consistitque procul : neque enim propiora ferebat
 Lumina. Purpurea velatus veste sedebat
 In solio Phoebus claris lucente zmaragdis.
 A dextra laevaue Dies et Mensis et Annus
 Saeculaque et positae spatiis aequalibus Horae,
 Verque novum stabat cinctum florente corona,
 Stabat nuda Aestas et spiceaserta gerebat,
 Stabat et Autumnus, calcatis sordidus uvis,
 Et glacialis Hiemps, canos hirsuta capillos.

v. 1-30.

CLVII.

Liber iii.

Cadmus.



AMQUE veneniferosanguis manare palato
 Coeperat et virides aspergine tinxerat
 herbas :

Sed leve vulnus erat, quia se retrahebat ab ictu ;
 Laesaque colla dabat retro, plagamque sedere
 Cedendo arcebat, nec longius ire sinebat :
 Donec Agenorides coniectum in gutture ferrum
 Usque sequens pressit, dum retro quercus eunti
 Obstitit, et fixa est pariter cum robore cervix.
 Pondere serpentis curvata est arbor, et imae
 Parte flagellari gemit sua robora caudae.
 Dum spatium victor victi considerat hostis,
 Vox subito audita est ; neque erat cognoscere
 promptum

Unde, sed audita est, 'Quid, Agenore nate,
peremptum

Serpentem spectas? et tu spectabere serpens.'
Ille diu pavidus, pariter cum mente colorem
Perdiderat, gelidoque comae terrore rigeabant.
Ecce viri fautrix, superas delapsa per auras,
Pallas adest, motaeque iubet supponere terrae
Vipereos dentes, populi incrementa futuri.
Paret et ut presso sulcum patefecit aratro,
Spargit humi iussos, mortalia semina, dentes.
Inde, fide maius! glebae coepere moveri,
Primaque de sulcis acies apparuit hastae,
Tegmina mox capitum picto nutantia cono,
Mox humeri pectusque onerataque bracchia telis
Existunt, crescitque seges clipeata virorum.
Sic ubi tolluntur festis aulaea theatris,
Surgere signa solent, primumque ostendere vultus,
Cetera paulatim: placidoque educta tenore
Tota patent, imoque pedes in margine ponunt.

v. 85-114.

CLVIII.

Liber xi.

The Cave of Sleep.



ST prope Cimmerios longo spelunca
recessu,
Mons cavus, ignavi domus et penetralia
Somni:

Quo numquam radiis oriens mediusve cadensve
Phoebus adire potest. Nebulae caligine mixtae

Exhalantur humo, dubiaeque crepuscula lucis.
 Non vigil ales ibi cristati cantibus oris
 Evocat Auroram, nec voce silentia rumpunt
 Sollicitive canes canibusve sagacior anser.
 Non fera, non pecudes, non moti flamine rami,
 Humanaeve sonum reddunt convicia linguae.
 Muta quies habitat. Saxo tamen exit ab imo
 Rivus aquae Lethes, per quem cum murmure labens,
 Invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis.
 Ante fores antri fecunda papavera florent
 Innumeraeque herbae, quarum de lacte soporem
 Nox legit, et spargit per opacas humida terras.
 Ianua, ne verso stridores cardine reddat,
 Nulla domo tota : custos in limine nullus.
 At medio torus est, ebено sublimis in atra,
 Plumeus, unicolor, pullo velamine tectus :
 Quo cubat ipse Deus membris languore solutis.
 Hunc circa passim varias imitantia formas
 Somnia vana iacent totidem, quot messis aristas,
 Silva gerit frondes, eiectas litus arenas.

v. 592-615.

CLIX.

Liber xii.

The House of Fame.

RBE locus medio est inter terrasque
 fretumque
 Caelestesque piagas, triplicis confinia
 mundi :

Unde quod est usquam, quamvis regionibus absit,

Inspicitur, penetratque cavas vox omnis ad aures.
Fama tenet, summaque domum sibi legit in arce :
Innumerosque aditus ac mille foramina tectis
Addidit, et nullis inclusit limina portis.
Nocte dieque patet. Tota est ex aere sonanti :
Tota fremit, vocesque refert, iteratque, quod audit.
Nulla quies intus, nullaque silentia parte.
Nec tamen est clamor, sed parvae murmura vocis ;
Qualia de pelagi, si quis procul audiat, undis
Esse solent : qualemve sonum, cum Iuppiter atras
Increpuit nubes, extrema tonitrua reddunt.
Atria turba tenet : veniunt leve vulgus, euntque :
Mixtaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur
Milia rumorum, confusaque verba volutant.
E quibus hi vacuas implent sermonibus aures,
Hi narrata ferunt alio, mensuraque ficti
Crescit, et auditis aliquid novus adicit auctor.
Illic Credulitas, illic temerarius Error,
Vanaque Laetitia est, consternatique Timores,
Seditioque recens, dubioque auctore Susurri.
Ipsa quid in caelo rerum pelagoque geratur
Et tellure, videt, totumque inquirat in orbem.

v. 39-63.



CLX.

Liber xv.

The Stages of Life.

UID ? non in species succedere quattuor
annum

Aspicias, aetatis peragentem imitamina
nostrae ?

Nam tener et lactens puerique simillimus aevo
Vere novo est, tunc herba recens et roboris expers
Turget, et insolida est, et spe delectat agrestes.
Omnia tunc florent, florumque coloribus almus
Ludit ager, neque adhuc virtus in frondibus ulla
est.

Transit in aetatem post ver robustior annus,
Fitque valens iuvenis. Neque enim robustior aetas
Ulla, nec uberior, nec quae magis ardeat ulla est.
Excipit autumnus, posito fervore iuventae
Maturus mitisque inter iuvenemque senemque
Temperie medius, sparsus quoque tempora canis.
Inde senilis hiemps tremulo venit horrida passu,
Aut spoliata suos, aut, quos habet, alba capillos.
Nostra quoque ipsorum semper requieque sine ulla
Corpora vertuntur : nec quod fuimusve sumusve,
Cras erimus. Fuit illa dies, qua semina tantum,
Spesque hominum primae materna habitavimus
alvo.

Artifices natura manus admovit, et angī
Corpora visceribus distentae condita matris

Noluit, eque domo vacuas emisit in auras.
 Editus in lucem iacuit sine viribus infans :
 Mox quadrupes, rituque tulit sua membra ferarum :
 Paulatimque tremens et nondum poplite firmo
 Constitit, adiutis aliquo conamine nervis.
 Inde valens veloxque fuit, spatiumque iuventae
 Transit, et emeritis medii quoque temporis annis
 Labitur occiduae per iter declive senectae.
 Subruit haec aevi demoliturque prioris
 Robora : fletque Milon senior, cum spectat inanes
 Illos, qui fuerant solidorum mole tororum
 Herculeis similes, fluidos pendere lacertos.
 Flet quoque, ut in speculo rugas aspexit aniles,
 Tyndaris, et secum, cur sit bis rapta, requirit.
 Tempus edax rerum, tuque invidiosa vetustas,
 Omnia destruitis, vitiataque dentibus aevi
 Paulatim lenta consumitis omnia morte.

v. 199-236.

CLXI.

*Fastorum Lib. ii.**Lucretia.*

INGITUR interea Romanis Ardea signis,

Et patitur lentas obsidione moras.

Dum vacat, et metuunt hostes commit-
tere pugnam,

Luditur in castris, otia miles agit.

Tarquinius iuvenis socios dapibusque meroque

Accipit ; ex illis rege creatus ait :

‘Dum nos difficilis pigro tenet Ardea bello,
Nec sinit ad patrios arma referre Deos;
Ecquid in officio torus est socialis? et ecquid
Coniugibus nostris mutua cura sumus?’

Quisque suam laudat: studiis certamina crescunt
Et fervent multo linguaque corque mero.

Surgit cui dederat clarum Collatia nomen:

‘Non opus est verbis, credite rebus,’ ait.

‘Nox superest: tollamur equis, Urbemque petamus!’

Dicta placent, frenis impediuntur equi.
Pertulerant dominos: regalia protinus illi

Tecta petunt; custos in fore nullus erat.

Ecce nurum regis fuis per colla coronis

Inveniunt posito pervigilare mero.

Inde cito passu petitur Lucretia. Nebat;

Ante torum calathi lanaque mollis erat.

Lumen ad exiguum famulae data pensa trahebant,

Inter quas tenui sic ait ipsa sono:

‘Mittenda est domino, nunc, nunc properate,
puellae,

Quamprimum nostra facta lacerna manu.

Quid tamen auditis? nam plura audire potestis;

Quantum de bello dicitur esse super?

Postmodo victa cades; melioribus, Ardea, restas,

Improba, quae nostros cogis abesse viros.

Sint tantum reduces. Sed enim temerarius ille

Est meus, et stricto quolibet ense ruit.

Mens abit, et morior, quotiens pugnantis imago

Me subit, et gelidum pectora frigus habet.’

Desinit in lacrimas, intentaque fila remittit,
In gremio vultum deposuitque suum.
Hoc ipsum decuit: lacrimae decuere pudicae,
Et facies animo dignaque parque fuit.
'Pone metum, venio,' coniunx ait. Illa revixit,
Deque viri collo dulce pendit onus.
Interea iuvenis furiales regius ignis
Concipit, et caeco raptus amore furit.
Forma placet, niveusque color, flavique capilli,
Quique aderat nulla factus ab arte decor:
Verba placent, et vox, et quod corrumpere non est;
Quoque minor spes est, hoc magis ille cupit.
Iam dederat cantus lucis praenuntius ales,
Cum referunt iuvenes in sua castra pedem.
Carpitur attonitos absentis imagine sensus
Ille: recordanti plura magisque placent.
Sic sedit, sic culta fuit, sic stamina nevit,
Neglectae collo sic iacuere comae.
Hos habuit vultus, haec illi verba fuerunt,
Hic color, haec facies, hic decor oris erat.
Ut solet a magno fluctus languescere flatu;
Sed tamen a vento, qui fuit, unda tumet,
Sic, quamvis aberat placitae praesentia formae,
Quem dederat praesens forma, manebat amor.

v. 721-778.



CLXII.

Anna Perenna.

ACTATUR tumidas exul Phoenissa per
 undas,
 Umidaque opposita lumina veste tegit.
 Tunc primum Dido felix est dicta sorori,
 Et quaecumque aliquam corpore pressit humum.
 Figitur ad Laurens ingenti flamine litus
 Puppis, et expositis omnibus hausta perit.
 Iam pius Aeneas regno nataque Latini
 Auctus erat, populos miscueratque duos.
 Litore dotali solo comitatus Achate
 Secretum nudo dum pede carpit iter,
 Aspicit errantem, nec credere sustinet Annam
 Esse. Quid in Latios illa veniret agros?
 Dum secum Aeneas, 'Anna est!' exclamat Achates.
 Ad nomen vultus sustulit illa suos.
 Quo fugiat? quid agat? quos terrae quaerat hiatus?
 Ante oculos miserae fata sororis erant.
 Sensit, et adloquitur trepidam Cythereius heros:
 Flet tamen admonitu motus, Elissa, tui.
 'Anna, per hanc iuro, quam quondam audire solebas
 Tellurem fato prosperiore dari,
 Perque deos comites, hac nuper sede locatos,
 Saepe meas illos increpuisse moras.
 Nec timui de morte tamen: metus afuit iste.
 Hei mihi! credibili fortior illa fuit.

Ne refer. Aspexi non illo pectore digna
Volnera, Tartareas ausus adire domos.
At tu, seu ratio te nostris appulit oris,
Sive deus, regni commoda carpe mei.
Multa tibi memores, nil non debemus Elissae.
Nomine grata tuo, grata sororis, eris.’
Talia dicenti,—neque enim spes altera restat—
Credidit, errores exposuitque suos.
Utque domum intravit Tyrios induta paratus,
Incipit Aeneas: cetera turba silet.
‘Hanc tibi cur tradam, pia causa, Lavinia coniunx,
Est mihi: consumpsi naufragus huius opes.
Orta Tyro est, regnum Libyca possedit in ora:
Quam precor ut carae more sororis ames.’
Omnia promittit, falsumque Lavinia vulnus
Mente premit tacita, dissimulatque fremens.
Donaque cum videat praeter sua lumina ferri
Multa palam, mitti clam quoque multa putat.
Non habet exactum, quid agat. Furialiter odit,
Et parat insidias, et cupit ulta mori.
Nox erat. Ante torum visa est adstare sororis
Squalenti Dido sanguinolenta coma,
Et ‘Fuge, ne dubita, maestum, fuge’ dicere ‘tectum.’
Sub verbum querulas impulit aura fores.
Exilit, et velcx humili super arva fenestra
Se iacit: audacem fecerat ipse timor.
Quaque metu rapitur, tunica velata recincta
Currit, ut auditis territa dama lupis.
Corniger hanc cupidis rapuisse Numicius undis
Creditor, et stagnis oculuisse suis.

Sidonis interea magno clamore per agros
 Quaeritur. Apparent signa notaeque pedum.
 Ventum erat ad ripas: inerant vestigia ripis.
 Sustinuit tacitas conscius amnis aquas.
 Ipsa loqui visa est: 'Placidi sum Nympha Numici;
 Amne perenne latens Anna Perenna vocor.'
Lib. III. v. 595-654.

CLXIII.

Flora loquitur.



ERE fruor semper; semper nitidissimus
 annus.
 Arbor habet frondes, pabula semper
 humus.
 Est mihi fecundus dotalibus hortus in agris;
 Aura foveat, liquidae fonte rigatur aquae.
 Hunc meus implevit generoso flore maritus,
 Atque ait, 'Arbitrium tu, dea, floris habe.'
 Saepe ego digestos volui numerare colores,
 Nec potui; numero copia maior erat.
 Roscida cum primum foliis excussa pruina est,
 Et variae radiis intepuere comae,
 Conveniunt pictis incinctae vestibus Horae,
 Inque leves calathos munera nostra legunt.
 Protinus accedunt Charites, nectuntque coronas,
 Sertaque caelestes implicitura comas.

Prima per immensas sparsi nova semina gentes;

Unius tellus ante coloris erat.

Prima Therapnaeo feci de sanguine florem;

Et manet in folio scripta querela suo.

Tu quoque nomen habes cultos, Narcisse, per
hortos:

Infelix, quod non alter et alter eras!

Lib. v. v. 207-226.

CLXIV.

Tristium. Lib. iii. Eleg. vii.

To his Daughter Perilla.



VADE salutatum, subito perarata, Peril-
lam,

Littera, sermonis fida ministra mei!

Aut illam invenies dulci cum matre sedentem,

Aut inter libros Pieridasque suas.

Quicquid aget, cum te scierit venisse, relinquet,

Nec mora, quid venias quidve, requireret, agam.

Vivere me dices, sed sic, ut vivere nolim,

Nec mala tam longa nostra levata mora:

Et tamen ad Musas, quamvis nocuere, reverti,

Aptaque in alternos cogere verba pedes.

Tu quoque, dic, studiis communibus ecquid in-
haeres,

Doctaque non patrio carmina more canis?

Nam tibi cum fatis mores natura pudicos

Et raras dotes ingeniumque dedit.

Hoc ego Pegasidas deduxi primus ad undas,
Ne male fecundae vena periret aquae.
Primus id aspexi teneris in virginis annis,
Utque pater natae duxque comesque fui.
Ergo si remanent ignes tibi pectoris idem,
Sola tuum vates Lesbia vincet opus.
Sed vereor, ne te mea nunc fortuna retardet,
Postque meos casus sit tibi pectus iners.
Dum licuit, tua saepe mihi, tibi nostra legebam :
Saepe tui iudex, saepe magister eram :
Aut ego praebebam factis modo versibus aures,
Aut, ubi cessaras, causa ruboris eram.
Forsitan exemplo, quia me laesere libelli,
Tu quoque sis poenae facta ruina meae.
Pone, Perilla, metum. Tantummodo femina non sit
Devia, nec scriptis discat amare tuis.
Ergo desidia remove, doctissima, causas,
Inque bonas artes et tua sacra redi.
Ista decens facies longis vitiabitur annis,
Rugaque in antiqua fronte senilis erit :
Inicietque manum formae damnosa senectus,
Quae strepitum passu non faciente venit.
Cumque aliquis dicet ' Fuit haec formosa,' dolebis,
Et speculum mendax esse querere tuum.
Sunt tibi opes modicae, cum sis dignissima magnis :
Finge sed immensis censibus esse pares,
Nempe dat id cuicumque libet fortuna rapitque,
Irus et est subito, qui modo Croesus erat.
Singula quid referam ? nil non mortale tenemus
Pectoris exceptis ingeniique bonis.

En ego, cum patria caream vobisque domoque,
 Raptaque sint, adimi quae potuere mihi,
 Ingenio tamen ipse meo comitorque fruorque:
 Caesar in hoc potuit iuris habere nihil.
 Quilibet hanc saevo vitam mihi finiat ense,
 Me tamen extincto fama superstes erit,
 Dumque suis septem victrix de montibus orbem
 Prospiciet domitum Martia Roma, legar.
 Tu quoque, quam studii maneat felicius usus,
 Effuge venturos, qua potes, usque rogos!

CLXV.

Elegia xii.

Ovid in Exile.

RIGORA iam Zephyri minuunt, annoque
 peracto
 Longior intepuit visa Tomitis hiemps:
 Inpositamque sibi qui non bene pertulit Hellen
 Tempora nocturnis aequa diurna facit.
 Iam violas puerique legunt hilaresque puellae,
 Rustica quas nullo terra serente vehit.
 Prataque pubescunt variorum flore colorum:
 Indocilique loquax gutture vernat avis.
 Utque malae crimen matris deponat hirundo,
 Sub trabibus cunas tectaque parva facit.
 Herbaque, quae latuit Cerealibus obruta sulcis,
 Exserit e tepida molle cacumen humo.
 Quoque loco est vitis, de palmite gemma movetur:
 Nam procul a Getico litore vitis abest.

Quoque loco est arbor, turgescit in arbore ramus:

Nam procul a Geticis finibus arbor abest.

Otia nunc istic, iunctisque ex ordine ludis

Cedunt verbosi garrula bella fori.

Lusus equis nunc est, levibus nunc luditur armis:

Nunc pila, nunc celeri volvitur orbe trochus:

Nunc ubi perfusa est oleo labente iuventus,

Defessos artus Virgine tinguit aqua.

Scena viget, studiisque favor distantibus ardet,

Cumque tribus resonant terna theatra foris.

O quater, o quotiens non est numerare, beatum,

Non interdicta cui licet Urbe frui!

At mihi sentitur nix verno sole soluta,

Quaeque lacu duro non fodiuntur aquae:

Nec mare concrevit glacie, nec ut ante, per Histrum

Stridula Sauromates plaustra bubulcus agit.

Incipient aliquae tamen huc adnare carinae,

Hospitaque in Ponti litore puppis erit.

Sedulus occurram nautae, dictaque salute,

Quid veniat, quaeram, quisve quibusve locis.

Ille quidem, mirum ni de regione propinqua

Non nisi vicinas tutus ararit aquas.

Rarus ab Italia tantum mare navita transit,

Litora rarus in haec portubus orba venit.

Sive tamen Graeca scierit, sive ille Latina

Voce loqui, certe gratior usus erit.

Fas quoque ab ore freti longaeque Propontidos undis

Huc aliquem certo vela dedisse noto.

Quisquis is est, memori rumorem voce referre

Et fieri famae parsque gradusque potest.

Is, precor, auditos possit narrare triumphos
 Caesaris et Latio reddita vota Iovi :
 Teque, rebellatrix, tandem, Germania, magni
 Triste caput pedibus supposuisse ducis.
 Haec mihi qui referet, quae non vidisse dolebo,
 Ille meae domui protinus hospes erit.
 Hei mihi ! iamne domus Scythico Nasonis in orbe
 est ?
 Iamque suum mihi dat pro lare poena locum ?
 Di facite, ut Caesar non hic penetrare domumque,
 Hospitium poenae sed velit esse meae !

CLXVI.

Ovid, on his Life.



TEMPORIS illius colui fovique poetas,
 Quotque aderant vates, rebar adesse
 deos.
 Saepe suas volucres legit mihi grandior aevo,
 Quaeque necet serpens, quae iuvet herba, Macer.
 Saepe suos solitus recitare Propertius ignes,
 Iure sodalicio qui mihi iunctus erat.
 Ponticus heroo, Bassus quoque clarus iambis
 Dulcia convictus membra fuere mei.
 Et tenuit nostras numerosus Horatius aures,
 Dum ferit Ausonia carmina culta lyra.
 Virgilium vidi tantum. Nec amara Tibullo
 Tempus amicitiae fata dedere meae.

Successor fuit hic tibi, Galle : Propertius illi :

Quartus ab his serie temporis ipse fui.

Utque ego maiores, sic me coluere minores,

Notaque non tarde facta Thalia mea est.

Carmina cum primum populo iuvenilia legi,

Barba resecta mihi bisve semelve fuit.

Moverat ingenium totam cantata per Urbem

Nomine non vero dicta Corinna mihi.

Multa quidem scripsi. Sed quae vitiosa putavi,

Emendaturis ignibus ipse dedi.

Tunc quoque, cum fugerem, quaedam placitura
cremavi,

Iratus studio carminibusque meis.

Molle Cupidineis nec inexpugnabile telis

Cor mihi, quodque levis causa moveret, erat.

Cum tamen hic essem, minimoque accenderer igne,

Nomine sub nostro fabula nulla fuit.

Paene mihi puero nec digna nec utilis uxor

Est data, quae tempus per breve nupta fuit.

Illi successit, quamvis sine crimine coniunx,

Non tamen in nostro firma futura toro.

Ultima, quae mecum seros permansit in annos,

Sustinuit coniunx exulis esse viri.

Filia me mea bis prima fecunda iuventa,

Sed non ex uno coniuge, fecit avum.

Et iam complerat genitor sua fata, novemque

Addiderat lustris altera lustra novem.

Non aliter flevi, quam me fleturus ademtum

Ille fuit. Matri proxima iusta tuli.

Felices ambo, tempestiveque sepultos,
Ante diem poenae quod periere meae;
Me quoque felicem, quod non viventibus illis
Sum miser, et de me quod doluere nihil!

Lib. iv. Eleg. x.





ANTHOLOGIA LATINA.

BOOK III.

PHAEDRUS THRAX.

CLXVII.

The Cobbler turned Doctor.



ALUS cum sutor, inopia deperditus,
Medicinam ignoto facere coepisset loco
Et venditaret falso antidotum nomine ;
Verbosis acquisivit sibi famam strophis.


Hic cum iaceret morbo confectus gravi
Rex urbis, eius experiendi gratia
Scyphum poposcit : fusa dein simulans aqua
Antidoto miscere illius se toxicum,
Combibere iussit ipsum posito praemio.
Timore mortis ille tum confessus est,
Non artis ulla medicae se prudentia,
Verum stupore vulgi factum nobilem.
Rex advocata concione haec edidit

Quantaë putatis esse vos dementiæ,
 Qui capita vestra non dubitatis credere,
 Cui calceandos nemo commisit pedes ?
 Hoc pertinere vere ad illos dixerim,
 Quorum stultitia quaestus impudentiæ est.

Fabularum, Lib. I. xiv.

CLXVIII.

The Mules and the Robbers.

ULI gravati sarcinis ibant duo :
 Unus ferebat fiscos cum pecunia,
 Alter tumentes multo saccos hordeo.
 Ille, onere dives, celsa cervice eminet,
 Clarumque collo iactat tintinnabulum ;
 Comes quieto sequitur et placido gradu.
 Subito latrones ex insidiis advolant,
 Interque caedem ferro mulum trusitant,
 Diripiunt nummos, negligunt vile hordeum.
 Spoliatus igitur casus cum fleret suos,
 Equidem, inquit alter, me contemptum gaudeo
 Nam nihil amisi, nec sum laesus vulnere.

Hoc argumento tuta est hominum tenuitas,
 Magnæ periculo sunt opes obnoxiae.

II. vii.

CLXIX.

The Man and the Donkey.

UIDAM immolasset verrem cum sancto
Herculi,

Cui pro salute votum debebat sua,

Asello iussit reliquias poni hordei.

Quas aspernatus ille sic locutus est:

Tuum libenter prorsus appeterem cibum,

Nisi, qui nutritus illo est, iugulatus foret.

Huius respectu fabulae deterritus,

Periculosum semper reputavi lucrum.

Sed dicis, Qui rapuere divitias, habent.

Numeremus agedum, qui deprenti perierint:

Maiorem turbam punitorum reperies,—

Paucis temeritas est bono, multis malo.

v. iv.

A. PERSIUS FLACCUS.

CLXX.

Semper ego auditor tantum?

ECUIT Lucilius urbem,

Te Lupe, te Muci, et genuinum fregit in
illis.

Omne vafer vitium ridenti Flaccus amico

Tangit, et admissus circum praecordia ludit,

Callidus excusso populum suspendere naso.

Men mutire nefas ? nec clam, nec cum scrobe ?—

‘ Nusquam.’—

Hic tamen infodiam : ‘ vidi, vidi ipse, libelle :

Auriculas asini quis non habet ? ’—Hoc ego
opertum,

Hoc ridere meum, tam nil, nulla tibi vendo

Iliade. Audaci quicumque afflate Cratino

Iratum Eupolidem praegrandi cum sene palles,

Adspice et haec, si forte aliquid decoctius audis.

Inde vaporata lector mihi ferveat aure.

Sat. I. v. 114-126.

CLXXI.

Immunis aram si tetigit manus—

HUNC, Macrine, diem numera meliore
lapillo,
Qui tibi labentes apponit candidus annos.

Funde merum Genio. Non tu prece poscis emaci,

Quae nisi seductis nequeas committere divis.

At bona pars procerum tacita libabit acerra :

Haud cuivis promptum est, murmurque humilesque
susurros

Tollere de templis, et aperto vivere voto.

* * * * *

Aurum vasa Numae Saturniaque impulit aera,

Vestalesque urnas, et Tuscum fictile mutat.

O curvae in terris animae, et caelestium inanes !

Quid iuvat hoc, templis nostros immittere mores,

Et bona dis ex hac scelerata ducere pulpa ?

Haec sibi corrupto casiam dissolvit olivo,

Haec Calabrum coxit vitiato murice vellus :
 Haec baccam conchae rasisse, et stringere venas
 Ferventis massae crudo de pulvere iussit.
 Peccat et haec, peccat : vitio tamen utitur ; at vos
 Dicite, pontifices, in sancto quid facit aurum ?
 Nempe hoc, quod Veneri donatae a virgine pupae.
 Quin damus id superis, de magna quod dare lance
 Non possit magni Messallae lippa propago :
 Compositum ius fasque animo, sanctosque recessus
 Mentis, et incoctum generoso pectus honesto,
 Haec cedo, ut admoveam templis, et farre litabo.

Sat. II. v. 1-7 ; 59-75.

CLXXII.

*Video meliora proboque,
 Deteriora sequor.*



AGNE pater divum, saevos punire tyran-
 nos

Haud alia ratione velis, cum dira libido
 Moverit ingenium, ferventi tincta veneno :
 Virtutem videant, intabescantque relicta.
 Anne magis Siculi gemuerunt aera iuvenci,
 Et magis auratis pendens laquearibus ensis
 Purpureas subter cervices terruit, *Imus*,
Imus praecipites, quam si sibi dicat, et intus
 Palleat infelix, quod proxima nesciat uxor ?

Saepe oculos, memini, tangebam parvus olivo,
 Grandia si nollem morituri verba Catonis
 Discere, non sano multum laudanda magistro,
 Quae pater adductis sudans audiret amicis.

Iure : etenim id summum, quid dexter senio ferret,
 Scire erat in voto, damnosa canicula quantum
 Raderet, angustae collo non fallier orcae,
 Neu quis callidior buxum torquere flagello.

Haud tibi inexpertum curvos deprendere mores,
 Quaeque docet sapiens braccatis illita Medis
 Porticus, insomnis quibus et detonsa iuventus
 Invigilat, siliquis et grandi pasta polenta ;
 Et tibi quae Samios diduxit littera ramos,
 Surgentem dextro monstravit limite callem.
 Stertis adhuc ? laxumque caput compage soluta
 Oscitat hesternum, dissutis undique malis ?
 Est aliquid quo tendis, et in quod dirigis arcum,
 An passim sequeris corvos testaque lutoque,
 Securus quo pes ferat, atque ex tempore vivis ?

Sat. III. v. 35-62.

CLXXIII.

Concordes animae.



IS ego centenas ausim deposcere voces,
 Ut, quantum mihi te sinuoso in pectore
 fixi,

Voce traham pura, totumque hoc verba resignent,
 Quod latet arcana non enarrabile fibra.

Cum primum pavido custos mihi purpura cessit,
 Bullaque succinctis Laribus donata pependit,
 Cum blandi comites, totaque impune Subura
 Permisit sparsisse oculos iam candidus umbo,
 Cumque iter ambiguum est, et vitae nescius error

Deducit trepidas ramosa in compita mentes,
Me tibi supposui. Teneros tu suscipis annos
Socratico, Cornute, sinu. Tum fallere sollers
Apposita intortos extendit regula mores,
Et premitur ratione animus, vincique laborat,
Artificemque tuo ducit sub pollice vultum.
Tecum etenim longos memini consumere soles,
Et tecum primas epulis decerpere noctes;
Unum opus, et requiem pariter disponimus ambo,
Atque verecunda laxamus seria mensa.
Non equidem hoc dubites, amborum foedere certo
Consentire dies, et ab uno sidere duci;
Nostra vel aequali suspendit tempora Libra
Parca tenax veri, seu nata fidelibus hora
Dividit in Geminos concordia fata duorum,
Saturnumque gravem nostro Iove frangimus una:
Nescio quod, certe est, quod me tibi temperat,
astrum.—

At te nocturnis iuvat impallescere chartis:
Cultor enim iuvenum purgatas inseris aures
Frugae Cleanthea. Petite hinc iuvenesque senesque
Finem animo certum, miserisque viatica canis.
'Cras hoc fiet.'—Idem cras fiet.—'Quid, quasi
magnum,

Nempe diem donas?'—Sed cum lux altera venit,
Iam cras hesternum consumsimus; ecce aliud cras
Egerit hos annos, et semper paulum erit ultra.
Nam quamvis prope te, quamvis temone sub uno
Vertentem sese frustra sectabere canthum,
Cum rota posterior curras, et in axe secundo.

Sat. v. v. 26-51; 62-72.

L. ANNAEUS SENECA.

CLXXIV.

Medea. Act. ii.—*Medea, Nutrix.**Nutrix.*

ISTE furialem impetum,

Alumna. Vix te tacita defendit quies.*Med.* Fortuna fortes metuit, ignaves premit.*Nutr.* Tunc est probanda, si locum virtus habet.*Med.* Nunquam potest non esse virtuti locus.*Nutr.* Spes nulla monstrat rebus afflictis viam.*Med.* Qui nil potest sperare, desperet nihil.*Nutr.* Abiere Colchi : coniugis nulla est fides,
Nihilque superest opibus e tantis tibi.*Med.* Medea superest. Hic mare et terras vides,
Ferrumque, et ignes, et Deos, et fulmina.*Nutr.* Rex est timendus.*Med.* Rex meus fuerat pater.*Nutr.* Non metuis arma ?*Med.* Sint licet terra edita.*Nutr.* Moriere.*Med.* Cupio.*Nutr.* Profuge.*Med.* Poenituit fugae

Medea fugiam ?

Nutr. Mater es.*Med.* Cui sim, vides.*Nutr.* Profugere dubitas ?

Med. Fugiam : at ulciscar prius.

Nutr. Vindex sequetur.

Med. Forsan inveniam moras.

Nutr. Compesce verba; parce iam demens minis,
Animosque minue. Tempori aptari decet.

Med. Fortuna opes auferre, non animum, potest.
v. 155-174.


CHORUS.

Quod fuit huius
Pretium cursus? Aurea pellis,
Maiusque mari Medea malum,
Merces prima digna carina.
Nunc iam cessit pontus, et omnes
Patitur leges; non Palladia
Compacta manu regum referens
Inclita remos quaeritur Argo.
Quaelibet altum cymba pererrat,
Terminus omnis motus, et urbes
Muros terra posuere novos.
Nil, qua fuerat sede, reliquit
Pervius orbis.
Indus gelidum potat Araxem :
Albim Persae, Rhenumque bibunt.
Venient annis secula seris,
Quibus Oceanus vincula rerum
Laxet, et ingens pateat tellus,
Tethysque novos detegat orbes,
Nec sit terris ultima Thule.

v. 360-379.

CLXXV.

*Troades. Act v.**The Death of Astyanax.**Nuntius.*

ST una magna turris e Troia super
Assueta Priamo : cuius e fastigio
Summisque pinnis arbiter belli sedens
Regebat acies. Turre in hac blando sinu
Fovens nepotem, cum metu versos gravi
Danaos fugaret Hector et ferro et face,
Paterna puero bella monstrabat senex.
Per spatia late plena sublimi gradu
Incedit Ithacus, parvulum dextra trahens
Priami nepotem ; nec gradu segni puer
Ad alta pergit moenia. Ut summa stetit
Pro turre, vultus huc et huc acres tulit,
Intrepidus animo. Qualis ingentis ferae
Parvus tenerque fetus, et nondum potens
Saevire dente, iam tamen tollit minas,
Morsusque inanes tentat, atque animis tumet :
Sic ille dextra pressus hostili puer
Ferox, superne moverat vulgum ac duces,
Ipsumque Ulyssen. Non flet e turba omnium
Qui fletur : ac dum verba fatidici et preces
Concipit Ulysses vatis, et saevos ciet
Ad sacra superos, sponte desiluit sua
In media Priami regna.

M. ANNAEUS LUCANUS.

CLXXVI.

Pharsalia. Lib. i.*The Causes of the Civil War.*

FERT animus caussas tantarum expromere
rerum,
Immensumque aperitur opus, quid in
arma furem

Impulerit populum, quid pacem excusserit orbi.
Invida fatorum series, summisque negatum
Stare diu ; nimioque graves sub pondere lapsus ;
Nec se Roma ferens. Sic cum compage soluta
Saecula tot mundi suprema coegerit hora,
Antiquum repetent iterum chaos omnia ; mixtis
Sidera sideribus concurrent : ignea pontum
Astra petent : tellus extendere litora nolet,
Excutietque fretum : fratri contraria Phoebe
Ibit, et obliquum bigas agitare per orbem
Indignata, diem poscet sibi : totaque discors
Machina divulsi turbabit foedera mundi.
In se magna ruunt : laetis hunc numina rebus
Crescendi posuere modum. Nec gentibus ullis
Commodat in populum, terrae pelagique potentem,
Invidiam Fortuna suam. Tu caussa malorum,
Facta tribus dominis communis, Roma, nec um-
quam

In turbam missi feralia foedera regni.
O male concordēs nimiaque cupidine caeci,
Quid miscere iuvat vires, orbemque tenere
In medio? Dum terra fretum, terramque levabit
Aër, et longi volvent Titana labores,
Noxque diem caelo totidem per signa sequetur,
Nulla fides regni sociis, omnisque potestas
Impatiens consortis erit. Nec gentibus ullis
Credite, nec longe factorum exempla petantur.
Fraterno primi maduerunt sanguine muri.
Nec pretium tanti tellus pontusque furoris
Tunc erat: exiguum dominos commisit asylum.

Temporis angusti mansit concordia discors;
Paxque fuit non sponte ducum. Nam sola futuri
Crassus erat belli medius mora. Qualiter, undas
Qui secat et geminum gracilis mare separat Isth-
mos


Nec patitur conferre fretum; si terra recedat,
Ionium Aegaeo franget mare: sic, ubi, saeva
Arma ducum dirimens, miserando funere Crassus
Assyrias Latio maculavit sanguine Carras,
Parthica Romanos solverunt damna furores.
Plus illa vobis acie, quam creditis, actum est,
Arsacidæ: bellum victis civile dedistis.
Dividitur ferro regnum: populiue potentis,
Quæ mare, quæ terras, quæ totum continet or-
bem,

Non cepit fortuna duos. Nam pignora iuncti
Sanguinis et diro ferales omine taedas
Abstulit ad manes, Parcarum, Iulia, saeva

Intercepta manu. Quodsi tibi fata dedissent
 Maiores in luce moras, tu sola furentes
 Inde virum poteras atque hinc retinere parentem,
 Armatasque manus excusso iungere ferro,
 Ut generos mediae soceris iunxere Sabinae.
 Morte tua discussa fides, bellumque movere
 Permissum ducibus. Stimulos dedit aemula virtus.
 v. 67-120.

CLXXVII.

Caesar and Pompey contrasted.

U, nova ne veteres obscurent facta trium
 phos,
 Et victis cedat piratica laurea Gallis,
 Magne, times: te iam series ususque laborum
 Erigit, impatiensque loci fortuna secundi.
 Nec quemquam iam ferre potest Caesarve priorem
 Pompeiusve parem. Quis iustius induit arma,
 Scire nefas: magno se iudice quisque tuetur:
 Victrix caussa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni.
 Nec coiere pares: alter, vergentibus annis
 In senium, longoque togae tranquillior usu,
 Dedidicit iam pace ducem; famaeque petitor,
 Multa dare in vulgus; totus popularibus auris
 Impelli, plausuque sui gaudere theatri:
 Nec reparare novas vires, multumque priori
 Credere fortunae. Stat magni nominis umbra:
 Qualis frugifero quercus sublimis in agro
 Exuvias veteres populi sacrataque gestans

Dona ducum, nec iam validis radicibus haerens,
Pondere fixa suo est ; nudosque per aëra ramos
Effundens, trunco, non frondibus efficit umbram ;
Et quamvis primo nutet casura sub Euro,
Tot circum silvae firmo se robore tollant,
Sola tamen colitur. Sed non in Caesare tantum
Nomen erat, nec fama ducis : sed nescia virtus
Stare loco : solusque pudor, non vincere bello.
Acer et indomitus ; quo spes, quoque ira vocasset,
Ferre manum, et numquam temerando parcere
ferro :

Successus urgere suos, instare favori
Numinis : impellens quidquid sibi summa petenti
Obstaret, gaudensque viam fecisse ruina.
Qualiter expressum ventis per nubila fulmen
Aetheris impulsu sonitu mundique fragore
Emicuit, rupitque diem, populosque paventes
Terruit, obliqua praestringens lumina flamma :
In sua templa furit : nullaque exire vetante
Materia, magnamque cadens, magnamque rever-
tens

Dat stragem late, sparsosque recolligit ignes.

Hae ducibus caussae suberant : sed publica
belli

Semina, quae populos semper mersere potentes.
Namque ut opes mundo nimias fortuna subacto
Intulit et rebus mores cessere secundis,
Praedaque et hostiles luxum suasere rapinae :
Non auro, tectisque modus : mensasque priores
Aspernata fames : cultus, gestare decoros

Vix nuribus, rapuere mares : fecunda virorum
 Paupertas fugitur ; totoque accersitur orbe,
 Quo gens quaeque perit. Tum longos iungere fines
 Agrorum, et quondam duro sulcata Camilli
 Vomere, et antiquos Curiorum passa ligones
 Longa sub ignotis extendere rura colonis.
 Non erat is populus, quem pax tranquilla iuaret,
 Quem sua libertas immotis pasceret armis.
 Inde irae faciles ; et, quod suasisset egestas,
 Vile nefas ; magnumque decus, ferroque petendum,
 Plus patria potuisse sua ; mensuraque iuris
 Vis erat : hinc leges et plebis scita coactae,
 Et cum consulibus turbantes iura tribuni :
 Hinc rapti fasces pretio, sectorque favoris
 Ipse sui populus ; letalisque ambitus urbi,
 Annua venali referens certamina Campo :
 Hinc usura vorax, avidumque in tempora fenus.
 Et concussa fides, et multis utile bellum.

v. 121-182.

CLXXVIII.

Caesar at the Rubicon.

AM gelidas Caesar cursu superaverat
 Alpes,

Ingentesque animo motus, bellumque fu-
 turum

Ceperat. Ut ventum est parvi Rubiconis ad undas,
 Ingens visa duci Patriae trepidantis imago
 Clara per obscuram vultu maestissima noctem,
 Turrigero canos effundens vertice crines,

Caesarie lacera, nudisque adstare lacertis,
Et gemitu permixta loqui: 'Quo tenditis ultra?
Quo fertis mea signa, viri? Si iure venitis,
Si cives, huc usque licet.' Tum perculit horror
Membra ducis; riguere comae, gressusque coercens
Languor in extrema tenuit vestigia ripa.
Mox ait: 'O magnae qui moenia prospicis urbis
Tarpeia de rupe, Tonans, Phrygiique penates
Gentis Iuleae, et rapti secreta Quirini,
Et residens celsa Latialis Iuppiter Alba,
Vestalesque foci, summique o numinis instar
Roma, fave coeptis. Non te furialibus armis
Persequor. En, adsum, victor terraque marique
Caesar, ubique tuus, liceat modo, nunc quoque,
miles.

Ille erit, ille nocens, qui me tibi fecerit hostem.'
Inde moras solvit belli, tumidumque per amnem
Signa tulit propere. Sicut squalentibus arvis
Aestiferae Libyes viso leo comminus hoste
Subsedit dubius, totam dum colligit iram;
Mox ubi se saevae stimulavit verbere caudae
Erexitque iubas, vasto et grave murmur hiatu
Infremuit, tum, torta levis si lancea Mauri
Haereat, aut latum subeant venabula pectus,
Per ferrum, tanti securus vulneris, exit.

Fonte cadit modico, parvisque impellitur undis
Puniceus Rubicon, cum fervida canduit aestas:
Perque imas serpit valles, et Gallica certus
Limes ab Ausoniis disternat arva colonis.
Tum vires praebebat hiemps, atque auxerat undas

Tertia iam gravido pluvialis Cynthia cornu,
 Et madidis Euri resolutae flatibus Alpes.
 Primus in obliquum sonipes opponitur amnem,
 Excepturus aquas : molli tum cetera rumpit
 Turba vado faciles iam fracti fluminis undas.
 Caesar ut adversam, superato gurgite, ripam
 Attigit, Hesperiae vetitis et constitit arvis :
 ‘ Hic,’ ait, ‘ hic pacem temerataque iura relinquo ;
 Te, Fortuna, sequor. Procul hinc iam foedera
 sunt.

Credidimus fatis. Utendum est iudice bello.’

v. 183-227.

CLXXIX.

The Distress at Rome.

ERGO ubi concipiunt, quantis sit cladibus
 orbi

Constatura fides superûm, ferale per
 urbem

Iustitium : latuit plebeio tectus amictu
 Omnis honos : nullos comitata est purpura fasces.
 Tunc questus tenuere suos, magnusque per omnes
 Errabat sine voce dolor. Sic funere primo
 Attonitae tacuere domus, cum corpora nondum
 Conclamata iacent, nec mater crine soluto
 Exigit ad saevos famularum brachia planctus :
 Sed cum membra premit fugiente regentia vita,
 Vultusque exanimes, oculosque in morte natantes,

Necdum est ille dolor, sed iam metus: incubat
amens,

Miraturque malum. Cultus matrona priores
Deposuit: maestaeque tenent delubra catervae.
Hae lacrimis sparsere deos, hae pectora duro
Adfixere solo: lacerasque in limine sacro
Attonitae fudere comas, votisque vocari
Adsuetas crebris feriunt ululatus aures.

Lib. II. v. 16-33.

CLXXX.

Cato.



HI mores, haec duri immota Catonis
Secta fuit: servare modum, finemque
tenere,
Naturamque sequi, patriaeque impendere vitam;
Nec sibi, sed toti genitum se credere mundo.
Huic epulae, vicisse famem; magnique penates,
Submovisse hiemem tecto: pretiosaque vestis,
Hirtam membra super Romani more Quiritis
Induxisse togam: Venerisque huic maximus usus,
Progenies; Urbi pater est, Urbique maritus:
Iustitiae cultor, rigidi servator honesti:
In commune bonus: nullosque Catonis in actus
Subrepsit partemque tulit sibi nata voluptas.

v. 380-391.



CLXXXI.

The Grove near Marseilles.

 UCUS erat longo numquam violatus ab
 aevo,
 Obscurum cingens connexis aëra ramis
 Et gelidas alte submotis solibus umbras.
 Hunc non ruricolae Panes, nemorumque potentes
 Silvanī Nymphaeque tenent, sed barbara ritu
 Sacra deūm, structae diris altaribus arae;
 Omnisque humanis lustrata cruoribus arbos.
 Si qua fidem meruit superos mirata vetustas,
 Illis et volucres metuunt insistere ramis,
 Et lustris recubare ferae : nec ventus in illas
 Incubuit silvas, excussaue nubibus atris
 Fulgura : non ullis frondem praebentibus auris
 Arboribus suus horror inest. Tum plurima nigris
 Fontibus unda cadit, simulacraque maesta deorum
 Arte carent, caesisque extant informia truncis.
 Ipse situs putrique facit iam robore pallor
 Attonitos : non vulgatis sacrata figuris
 Numina sic metuunt : tantum terroribus addit,
 Quos timeant non nosse deos. Iam fama ferebat.
 Saepe cavas motu terrae mugire cavernas,
 Et procumbentes iterum consurgere taxos,
 Et non ardentis fulgere incendia silvae,
 Roboraque amplexos circumfluxisse dracones.
 Non illum cultu populi propiore frequentant,

Sed cessere deis. Medio cum Phoebus in axe est,
Aut caelum nox atra tenet, pavet ipse sacerdos
Accessus, dominumque timet deprendere luci.

Hanc iubet immisso silvam procumbere ferro:
Nam vicina operi, belloque intacta priore
Inter nudatos stabat densissima montes.

Sed fortes tremuere manus, motique verenda
Maiestate loci, si robora sacra ferirent,
In sua credebant redituras membra secures.

Implicitas magno Caesar torpore cohortes .

Ut vidit, primus raptam librare bipennem
Ausus, et aëriam ferro proscindere quercum,
Effatur, merso violata in robora ferro:

‘Iam ne quis vestrum dubitet subvertere silvam,

Credite me fecisse nefas.’ Tunc paruit omnis

Imperiis non sublato securâ pavore

Turba, sed expensa superiorum et Caesaris ira.

Lib. III. v. 399-439.

CLXXXII.

Curio.



UID nunc rostra tibi prosunt turbata,
forumque,

Unde tribunicia plebeius signifer arte
Arma dabas populis? quid prodita iura senatus,
Et gener atque socer bello concurrere iussi?
Ante iaces, quam dira duces Pharsalia confert,
Spectandumque tibi bellum civile negatum est.

Has urbi miserae vestro de sanguine poenas
 Nempe datis ? luitis iugulo sic arma, potentes ?
 Felix Roma quidem, civesque habitura beatos,
 Si libertatis superis tam cura placeret,
 Quam vindicta placet. Libycas en nobile corpus
 Pascit aves nullo contactus Curio busto.
 At tibi nos (quando non proderit ista silere,
 A quibus omne aevi senium sua fama repellit,)
 Digna damus, iuvenis, meritaë praeconia vitae.
 Haud alium tanta civem tulit indole Roma,
 Aut cui plus leges deberent recta sequenti.
 Perdita tunc urbi nocuerunt saecula, postquam
 Ambitus, et luxus et opum metuenda facultas
 Transverso mentem dubiam torrente tulerunt :
 Momentumque fuit mutatus Curio rerum,
 Gallorum captus spoliis, et Caesaris auro.
 Ius licet in iugulos nostros sibi fecerit ense
 Sulla potens, Mariusque ferox, et Cinna cruentus,
 Caesareaeque domus series, cui tanta potestas
 Concessa est : Emere omnes, hic vendidit urbem.
Lib. IV. v. 799-824.

CLXXXIII.

ἄπλοια.



IDERA prima poli, Phoebø labente sub
 undas,
 Exierant, et luna suas iam fecerat um-
 bras :

Cum pariter solvere rates, tortosque rudentes

Laxavere sinus : et flexo navita cornu
 Obliquat laevo pede carbasa, summaque pandens
 Suppara velorum perituras colligit auras.
 Ut primum levior propellere lintea ventus
 Incipit, exiguumque tument, mox reddita malo
 In mediam cecidere ratem : terraque relicta
 Non valet ipsa sequi puppes, quae vexerat, aura.
 Aequora lenta iacent, alto torpore ligata.
 Pigrius immotis haesere paludibus undae.

Ib. v. 424-435.

CLXXXIV.

Sextus consults the Thessalian Witch.



ADIDIT et carmen, quo, quidquid con-
 sulit, umbram

Scire dedit. Maestum, fletu manante,
 cadaver,

‘Tristia non equidem Parcarum stamina,’ dixit,
 ‘Adspexi, tacitae revocatus ab aggere ripae :
 Quod tamen e cunctis mihi noscere contigit umbris,
 Effera Romanos agitat discordia manes,
 Impiaque infernam ruperunt arma quietem.
 Elysias alii sedes, ac Tartara maesta
 Diversi liquere duces : quid fata pararent,
 Hi fecere palam. Tristis felicibus umbris
 Vultus erat. Vidi Decios, natumque patremque,
 Lustrales bellis animas, flentemque Camillum,
 Et Curios ; Sullam de te, Fortuna, querentem.

Deplorat Libycis perituram Scipio terris
Infaustam sobolem. Maior, Carthaginis hostis,
Non servituri maeret Cato fata nepotis.
Solum te, Consul depulsis prime tyrannis
Brute, pias inter gaudentem vidimus umbras.
Abruptis Catilina minax fractisque catenis
Exsultat, Mariique truces, nudique Cethegi.
Vidi ego laetantes, popularia nomina, Drusus ;
Legibus immodicos, ausosque ingentia Gracchos.
Aeternis chalybum nodis, et carcere Ditis
Constrictae plausere manus, camposque piorum
Poscit turba nocens. Regni possessor inertis
Pallentes aperit sedes, abruptaque saxa
Asperat, et durum vinclis adamanta, paratque
Poenam victori. Refer haec solatia tecum,
O iuvenis, placido manes patremque domumque
Exspectare sinu, regnique in parte serena
Pompeio servare locum. Nec gloria parvae
Sollicitet vitae : veniet, quae misceat omnes
Hora duces. Properate mori, magnoque superbi
Quamvis e parvis animo descendite bustis,
Et Romanorum manes calcate deorum.
Quem tumulum Nili, quem Thybridis adluat unda,
Quaeritur, et ducibus tantum de funere pugna est.
Tu fatum ne quaere tuum cognoscere : Parcae,
Me reticente, dabunt : tibi certior omnia vates
Ipse canet Siculis genitor Pompeius in arvis.'

Lib. VI. v. 775-814.

CLXXXV.

*The Portents seen on the Day of the Battle of
Pharsalia.*



UID mirum, populos, quos lux extrema
manebat,
Lymphato trepidasse metu ? praesaga
malorum

Si data mens homini est ; Tyriis qui Gadibus hospes
Adiacet, Armeniumque bibit Romanus Araxen,
Sub quocumque die, quocumque est sidere mundi,
Maeret, et ignorat caussas, animumque dolentem
Corripit, Emathiis quid perdat nescius arvis.
Euganeo, si vera fides memorantibus, augur
Colle sedens, Aponus terris ubi fumifer exit,
Atque Antenorei dispergitur unda Timavi,
' Venit summa dies, geritur res maxima,' dixit :
' Impia concurrunt Pompeii et Caesaris arma ;'
Seu tonitrus ac tela Iovis praesaga notavit,
Aethera seu totum discordi obsistere caelo
Perspexitque polos : seu lumen in aethere maestum
Solis in obscuro pugnam pallore notavit.
Dissimilem certe cunctis, quos explicat, egit
Thessalicum natura diem : si cuncta perito
Augure mens hominum caeli nova signa notasset,
Spectari toto potuit Pharsalia mundo.
O summos hominum, quorum Fortuna per orbem
Signa dedit, quorum fati caelum omne vacavit !
Haec et apud seras gentes populosque nepotum,
Sive sua tantum venient in saecula fama,

Sive aliquid magnis nostri quoque cura laboris
 Nominibus prodesse potest, cum bella legentur,
 Spesque metusque simul, perituraque vota move-
 bunt :

Adtonitique omnes veluti venientia fata
 Non transmissa legent, et adhuc tibi, Magne, fave-
 bunt.

. *Lib. vii. v. 185-213.*

CLXXXVI.

Omnia ademit

Una dies.



TUNC omne Latinum
 Fabula nomen erit : Gabios Veiosque
 Coramque


Pulvere vix tectae poterunt monstrare ruinae,
 Albanosque patres Laurentinosque penates
 Rus vacuum, quod non habitet, nisi nocte coacta,
 Invitus, questusque Numam iussisse, senator.
 Non aetas haec carpsit edax, monumentaque rerum
 Putria destituit : crimen civile videmus,
 Tot vacuas urbes. Generis quo turba redacta est
 Humani ? Toto populi qui nascimur orbe,
 Nec muros implere viris, nec possumus agros.
 Urbs nos una capit : vincto fossore coluntur
 Hesperiae segetes : stat tectis putris avitis
 In nullos ruitura domus : nulloque frequentem
 Cive suo Romam sed mundi faece repletam,
 Cladis eo dedimus, ne tanto in corpore bellum

Iam posset civile geri. Pharsalia tanti
Causa mali. Cedant feralia nomina Cannae,
Et damnata diu Romanis Allia fastis.
Tempora signavit leviorum Roma malorum :
Hunc voluit nescire diem. Pro tristia fata !
Aëra pestiferum tractu, morbosque fluentes,
Insanamque famem, permissasque ignibus urbes,
Moeniaque in praeceps laturos plena tremores
Hi possent explere viri, quos undique traxit
In miseram Fortuna necem, dum munera longi
Explicat eripiens aevi, populosque ducesque
Constituit campis : per quos tibi, Roma, ruenti
Ostendat, quam magna cadas. Quo latius orbem
Possedit, citius per prospera fata cucurrit.
Omne tibi bellum gentes dedit omnibus annis:
Te geminum Titan procedere vidit in axem.
Haud multum terrae spatium restabat Eoae,
Ut tibi nox, tibi tota dies, tibi curreret aether,
Omniaque errantes stellae Romana viderent.
Sed retro tua fata tulit, par omnibus annis
Emathiae funesta dies. Hac luce cruenta
Effectum, ut Latios non horreat India fascēs,
Nec vetitos errare Dahae in moenia ducat,
Sarmaticumque premat succinctus consul aratrum.
Quod semper saevas debet tibi Parthia poenas,
Quod fugiens civile nefas, redituraque numquam
Libertas, ultra Tigrim Rhenumque recessit.—
Ah ! toties nobis iugulo quaesita, vagatur,
Germanum Scythicumque bonum, nec respicit ultra
Ausoniam : vellem, populis incognita nostris,

Vulturis ut primum laevo fundata volatu
 Romulus infami complevit moenia luco,
 Usque ad Thessalicas servisses, Roma, ruinas.
Ib. v. 391-439.

CLXXXVII.

Thessaly.

 HESSALIA, infelix, quo tanto crimine
 tellus
 Laesisti superos, ut te tot mortibus unam,
 Tot scelerum fatis premerent ? Quod sufficit aevum
 Immemor ut donet belli tibi damna vetustas ?
 Quae seges infecta surget non decolor herba ?
 Quo non Romanos violabis vomere manes ?
 Ante novae venient acies, scelerique secundo
 Praestabis nondum siccos hoc sanguine campos.
 Omnia maiorum vertamus busta licebit,
 Et stantes tumulos, et qui radice vetusta
 Effudere suas, victis compagibus, urnas :
 Plus cinerum Haemoniae sulcis telluris aratur,
 Pluraque ruricolis feriuntur dentibus ossa.
 Nullus ab Emathio religasset litore funem
 Navita, nec terram quisquam movisset arator,
 Romani bustum populi : fugerentque coloni
 Umbrarum campos : gregibus dumeta carerent:
 Nullusque auderet pecori permittere pastor
 Vellere surgentem de nostris ossibus herbam ;
 Ac, velut impatiens hominum, vel solis iniqui
 Limite, vel glacie, nuda atque ignota iaceres,

Si non prima nefas belli, sed sola, tulisses.
 O superi, liceat terras odisse nocentes.
 Quid totum premitis, quid totum absolvitis orbem?
 Hesperiae clades, et flebilis unda Pachyni,
 Et Mutina, et Leucas puros fecere Philippos.

Ib. v. 847-872.

CLXXXVIII.

The Apotheosis of Pompey.

At non in Pharia manes iacuere favilla,
 Nec cinis exiguus tantam compescuit
 umbram :

Prosiluit busto, semiustaque membra relinquens
 Degeneremque rogam, sequitur convexa Tonantis.
 Qua niger astriferis connectitur axibus aër ;
 Quaque patet terras inter lunaeque meatus,
 Semidei manes habitant, quos ignea virtus
 Innocuos vita patientes aetheris imi
 Fecit, et aeternos animam collegit in orbes.
 Non illuc auro positi, nec ture sepulti
 Perveniant. Illic postquam se lumine vero
 Inplevit, stellasque vagas miratur, et astra
 Fixa polis, vidit quanta sub nocte iaceret
 Nostra dies, risitque sui ludibria trunci.
 Hinc super Emathiae campos, et signa cruenti
 Caesaris, ac sparsas volitavit in aequore classes ;
 Et scelerum vindex in sancto pectore Bruti
 Sedit, et invicti posuit se mente Catonis.

Lib. ix. v. 1-18.

CLXXXIX.

Cato's Tribute to Pompey.

ON tamen ad Magni pervenit gratius um-
bras

Omne quod in superos audet convicia
vulgus,

Pompeiumque deis obicit, quam pauca Catonis
Verba, sed a pleno venientia pectore veri.

'Civis obît,' inquit, 'multo maioribus impar

Nosse modum iuris, sed in hoc tamen utilis aevo,

Cui non ulla fuit iusti reverentia; salva

Libertate potens, et solus plebe parata

Privatus servire sibi, rectorque senatus,

Sed regnantis, erat. Nil belli iure poposcit :

Quaeque dari voluit, voluit sibi posse negari.

Immodicas possedit opes, sed plura retentis

Intulit : invasit ferrum, sed ponere norat.

Praetulit arma togae : sed pacem armatus amavit.

Iuvit sumta ducem, iuvit dimissa potestas.

Casta domus, luxuque carens, corruptaque num-
quam

Fortuna domini. Clarum et venerabile nomen

Gentibus, et multum nostrae quod proderat urbi.

Olim vera fides, Sulla Marioque receptis,

Libertatis obît : Pompeio rebus adempto,

Nunc et ficta perit. Non iam regnare pudebit :

Nec color imperii, nec frons erit ulla senatus.

O felix, cui summa dies fuit obvia victo,

Et cui quaerendos Pharium scelus obtulit enses !
 Forsitan in socerū potuisset vivere regno.
 Scire mori, sors prima viris, sed proxima cogi.
 Et mihi si fatis aliena in iura venimus,
 Fac talem, Fortuna, Iubam : non deprecor hosti
 Servari, dum me servet cervice recisa.'

Ib. v. 186-214.

CXC.

Cato's March through Libya.



ALLE, deo plenus, tacita quem mente gere-
 bat,
 Effudit dignas adytis e pectore voces :
 ' Quid quaeri, Labiene, iubes ? An liber in armis
 Occubuisse velim potius, quam regna videre ?
 An sit vita nihil, sed longa ? an differat aetas ?
 An noceat vis ulla bono ? Fortunaque perdat
 Opposita virtute minas ? laudandaque velle
 Sit satis, et numquam successu crescat honestum ?
 Scimus, et haec nobis non altius inseret Ammon.
 Haeremus cuncti superis, temploque tacente,
 Nil facimus non sponte dei : nec vocibus ullis
 Numen eget : dixitque semel nascentibus auctor
 Quidquid scire licet : sterilesne elegit harenas,
 Ut caneret paucis, mersitque hoc pulvere verum :
 Estne dei sedes, nisi terra, et pontus, et aër,
 Et caelum, et virtus ? Superos quid quaerimus ultra ?
 Iuppiter est, quodcumque vides, quocumque mo-
 veris.

Sortilegis egeant dubii, semperque futuris
Casibus ancipites : me non oracula certum,
Sed mors certa facit. Pavido fortique cadendum est:
Hoc satis est dixisse Iovem.' Sic ille profatus
Servataque fide templi, discedit ab aris,
Non exploratum populis Ammonia relinquens.

Ipse manu sua pila gerit ; praecedit anhelis
Militis ora pedes : monstrat tolerare vapores,
Non iubet ; et nulla vehitur cervice supinus
Carpentoque sedens. Somni parcissimus ipse est,
Ultimus haustor aquae. Cum tandem fonte reperto
Indiga cogatur latices potare iuventus,
Stat, dum lixa bibat. Si veris magna paratur
Fama bonis, et si successu nuda remoto
Inspicitur virtus, quidquid laudamus in ullo
Maiorum, fortuna fuit. Quis Marte secundo,
Quis tantum meruit populorum sanguine nomen ?
Hunc ego per Syrtes Libyaeque extrema trium-
phum

Ducere maluerim, quam ter Capitolia curru
Scandere Pompeii, quam frangere colla Iugurthae.

Ib. v. 564-600.



P. PAPINIUS STATIUS.

CXCI.

Silvarum. Lib. II. i.*On Glaucias, the Freedman of Atedius Melior.*

UOD tibi praerepti, Melior, solamen
alumni,

Improbis ante rogos et adhuc vivente
favilla

Ordinar ? abruptis etiam nunc flebile venis
Vulnus hiat, magnaeque patet via lubrica plagae.
Quum iam egomet cantus et verba medentia saevus
Consero, tu planctus lamentaque fortia mavis,
Odistique chelyn surdaque averteris aure.
Intempesta cano : citius me tigris abactis
Fetibus orbatique velint audire leones.
Nec si tergeminum Sicala de virgine carmen
Affluat, aut silvis chelys intellecta ferisque,
Mulceat insanos gemitus. Stat pectore demens
Luctus, et admoto latrant praecordia tactu.

v. 1-13.

* * * * *

Fas mihi sanctorum venia dixisse parentum,
Tuque, oro, natura, sinas, cui prima per orbem
Iura animis sancire datum : non omnia sanguis
Proximus aut serie generis demissa propago

Alligat ; interius nova saepe adscitaque serpunt
 Pignora connexis. Natos genuisse necesse est,
 At legisse iuvat. Tenero sic blandus Achilli
 Semifer Haemonium vincebat Peleâ Chiron.
 Nec genitor Peleus natum comitatus in arma
 Troica, sed caro Phoenix haerebat alumno.
 Optabat longe reditus Pallantis ovantes
 Evander, fidus pugnâs spectabat Acoetes.
 Quumque procul nitidis genitor cessaret ab astris,
 Fluctivagus volucrum comebat Persea Dictys.

v. 82-95.

* * * * *

Septima lux, et iam frigentia lumina torpent,
 Iam complexa manu crinem tenet infera Iuno.
 Ille tamen, Parcis fragiles urgentibus annos,
 Te vultu moriente videt, linguaque cadente
 Murmurat ; in te omnes vacui iam pectoris efflat
 Reliquias, solum meminit solumque vocantem
 Exaudit, tibi que ora movet, tibi verba relinquit,
 Et prohibet gemitus consolaturque dolentem.
 Gratum est, Fata, tamen, quod non mors lenta
 iacentis
 Exedit puerile decus, manesque subivit
 Integer et nullo temeratus corpora damno,
 Qualis erat. Quid ego exequias, et prodiga flammis
 Dona loquar maestoque ardentia funera luxu ?
 Quod tibi purpureo tristis torus aggere crevit,
 Quod Cilicum flores, quod munera graminis Indi,
 Quodque Arabes, Phariique Palaestinique liquores
 Arsuram lavere comam ? Cupit omnia ferre

Prodigus et totos Melior succendere census,
Desertas exosus opes ; sed non capit ignis
Invidus, atque arctae desunt in munera flammae.
Horror habet sensus. Qualem te funere summo
Atque rogi iuxta, Melior placidissime quondam,
Extimui ! tune ille hilaris comisque videri ?
Unde animi saevaeque manus, et barbarus horror ?
Tu modo fusus humi lucem aversaris iniquam ;
Nunc torvus pariter vestes et pectora rumpis,
Dilectosque premis visus, et frigida lambis
Oscula. Erant illic genitor materque iacentis
Maesta ; sed attoniti te spectavere parentes.

v. 146-165.

* * * *

Quid mihi gaudenti proles Cyllenia virga
Nuntiat ? Estne aliquid tam saevo in tempore
laetum ?

‘ Noverat effigiem generosique ardua Blaesi
Ora puer, dum saepe domi novaserta ligantem
Te videt et similes tergitem pectore curas.
Hunc ubi Lethaei lustrantem gurgitis oras
Ausonios inter procures seriemque Quirini
Agnovit, timide primum vestigia iungit
Accessu tacito summosque lacessit amictus,
Inde magis sequitur ; neque enim magis ille tra-
hentem

Spernit et ignota credit de stirpe nepotum.
Mox ubi delicias et rari pignus amici
Sensit et amissi puerum solatia Blaesi,
Tollit humo magnaue ligat cervice diuque

Ipse manu gaudens vehit, et quae munera mollis
Elysi, steriles ramos mutasque volucres
Porxit et obtuso pallentes germine flores.
Nec prohibet meminisse tui, sed pectora blandus
Miscet et alternum pueri partitur amorem.'

Hic finis raptō ! Quin tu iam vulnera sedas
Et tollis mersum luctu caput ? omnia functa
Aut moritura vides, obeunt noctesque diesque,
Astraque, nec solidis prodest sua machina terris.
Nam populos, mortale genus, plebisque caducae
Quis fleat interitus ? Hos bella, hos aequora
poscunt,

His amor exitio, furor his et saeva cupido ;
Ut sileam morbos : hos ora rigentia Brumae,
Illos inplacido letalis Sirius igni,
Hos manet imbrifero pallens autumnus hiatu.
Quidquid habet ortus, finem timet. Ibimus omnes,
Ibimus : immensis urnam quatit Aeacus ulnis.

Ast hic, quem gemimus, felix, hominesque deos-
que

Et dubios casus et caecae lubrica vitae
Effugit, immunis fati. Non ille rogavit,
Non timuit meruisse mori. Nos anxia plebes,
Nos miseri, quibus unde dies suprema, quis aevi
Exitus, incertum, quibus instet fulmen ab astris,
Quae nubes fatale sonent. Nil flecteris istis ?
Sed flectere libens. Ades huc emissus ab atro
Limite, cui soli cuncta inpetrare facultas,
Glaucia ; nam insontes animas nec portitor arcet
Nec dirae comes ille ferae. Tu pectora mulce,

Tu prohibe manare genas noctesque beatas
 Dulcibus alloquiis et vivis vultibus inple ;
 Et periisse nega desolatamque sororem,
 Qui potes, et miseros perge insinuare parentes.
 v. 189-234.

CXCL.

II. *The Surrentine Villa of Pollius Felix.*

ST inter notos Sirenum nomine muros
 Saxaque Tyrrhenae templis onerata
 Minervae
 Celsa Dicarchei speculatrix villa profundi,
 Qua Bromio dilectus ager, collesque per altos
 Uritur et praelis non invidet uva Falernis.

v. 1-5.

* * * * *

His favit natura locis, his victa colenti
 Cessit et ignotos docilis mansuevit in usus.
 Mons erat hic, ubi plana vides, et lustra fuerunt,
 Quae nunc tecta subis; ubi nunc nemora ardua
 cernis,
 Hic nec terra fuit. Domuit possessor, et illum
 Formantem rupes expugnantemque secuta
 Gaudet humus. Nunc cerne iugum discentia saxa
 Intransesque domos iussumque recedere montem.
 Iam Methymnaei vatis manus et chelys una
 Thebais et Getici cedat tibi gloria plectri.
 Et tu saxa moves, et te nemora alta sequuntur.
 Quid referam veteres ceraeque aerisque figuras?

Si quid Apellei gaudent animasse colores,
 Si quid adhuc vacua, tamen admirabile, Pisa
 Phidiacae rasere manus, quod ab arte Myronis,
 Aut Polycleleo iussum est quod vivere caelo.
 Aeraque ab Isthmiacis auro potiora favillis,
 Ora ducum et vatum sapientumque ora priorum,
 Quos tibi cura sequi, quos toto pectore sentis,
 Expers curarum atque animum virtute quieta
 Compositus semperque tuus. Quid mille revolvam
 Culmina visendique vices? Sua cuique voluptas,
 Atque omni proprium thalamo mare, transque
 iacentem

Nerea diversis servit sua terra fenestris.
 Haec videt Inarimen, illi Prochyta aspera paret:
 Armiger hac magni patet Hectoris, inde malignum
 Aëra respirat pelago circumflua Nesis,
 Inde vagis omen felix Euboea carinis,
 Quaeque ferit curvos exserta Megalia fluctus.
 Angitur et domino contra recubante proculque
 Surrentina tuus spectat praetoria Limon.

v. 52-82.

* * * * *

Saepe per autumnum iam pubescente Lyaeo
 Conscondit scopulos noctisque occulta sub umbra
 Palmite maturo rorantia lumina tersit
 Nereis et dulcis rapuit de collibus uvas.
 Saepe et vicino sparsa est vindemia fluctu,
 Et Satyri cecidere vadis, nudamque per undas
 Dorida montani cupierunt prendere Panes.

Sis felix, tellus, dominis ambobus in annos

Mygdonii Pyliique senis, nec nobile mutes
Servitium, nec te cultu Tirynthia vincat
Aula Dicarcheique sinus, nec saepius istis
Blanda Therapnaei placeant vineta Galesi.
Hic ubi sidereas exercet Pollius artes,
Seu volvit monitus, quos dat Gargettius auctor,
Seu nostram quatit ille chelyn, seu dissona nectit
Carmina, sive minax ultorem stringit iambon;
Huc levis e scopulis meliora ad carmina Siren
Advolat, huc motis audit Tritonia cristis.
Tunc rapidi ponunt flatus, maria ipsa vetantur
Obstrepere, emergunt pelago doctamque trahuntur
Ad chelyn et blandi scopulis delphines aderrant.


Vive, Midae gazis et Lydo ditior auro,
Troica et Euphratea super diademata felix,
Quem non ambigui fascēs, non mobile vulgus,
Non leges, non castra tenent, qui pectore magno
Spemque metumque domas, vitio sublimior omni,
Exemptus fatis indignantemque repellis
Fortunam; dubium quem non in turbine rerum
Deprendet suprema dies, sed abire paratum
Ac plenum vita. Nos, vilis turba, caducis
Deservire bonis semperque optare parati,
Spargimur in casus. Celsa tu mentis ab arce
Despicias errantes, humanaque gaudia rides.

v. 100-132.



CXCIH.

VII. *The Birthday of Lucan.*

 UCANI proprium diem frequentet
 Quisquis collibus Isthmiae Diones
 Docto pectora concitatus oestro,
 Pendentis bibit ungulae liquorem.—
 Lucanum canimus, favete linguis,
 Vestra est ista dies, favete, Musae,
 Dum qui vos geminas tulit per artes
 Et vinctae pede vocis et solutae,
 Romani colitur chori sacerdos.
 Felix heu nimis et beata tellus,
 Quae pronos Hyperionis meatus
 Summis oceani vides in undis,
 Stridoremque rotae cadentis audis,
 Quae Tritonide fertiles Athenas
 Uctis, Baetica, provocas trapetis.
 Lucanum potes inputare terris.
 Hoc plus quam Senecam dedisse mundo
 Aut dulcem generasse Gallionem.
 Attollat refluos in astra fontes
 Graio nobilior Melete Baetis.
 Baetin, Mantua, provocare noli.
 Natum protinus atque humum per ipsam
 Primo murmure dulce vagientem
 Blando Calliope sinu recepit.
 Tum primum posito remissa luctu
 Longos Orpheos exuit dolores

Et dixit: 'Puer o dicite Musis,
 Longaeuos cito transiture vates,
 Non tu flumina, nec greges ferarum,
 Nec plectro Geticas movebis ornos,
 Sed septem iuga, Martiumque Tibrim,
 Et doctos equites et eloquente
 Cantu purpureum trahes senatum.

v. 1-4. v. 19-47.

* * * * *

Mox coepta generosior iuventa
 Albos ossibus Italis Philippos
 Et Pharsalica bella detonabis,
 Quod fulmen ducis inter arma divi,
 Libertate gravem pia Catonem,
 Et gratum popularitate Magnum.
 Tu Pelusiaci scelus Canopi
 Deflebis pius et Pharo cruenta
 Pompeio dabis altius sepulcrum.

'Haec primo iuvenis canes sub aevo
 Ante annos culicis Maroniani.
 Cedet Musa rudis ferocis Enni
 Et docti furor arduus Lucreti,
 Et qui per freta duxit Argonautas,
 Et qui corpora prima transfigurat.
 Quid maius loquor? Ipsa te Latinis
 Aeneis venerabitur canentem.

v. 64-80.

* * * * *

'O saevae nimium gravesque Parcae!
 O numquam data fata longis summis!

Cur plus, ardua, casibus patetis ?
Cur saeva vice magna non senescunt ?
Sic natum Nasamonii Tonantis
Post ortus obitusque fulminatos
Angusto Babylon premit sepulcro.
Sic fixum Paridis manu trementi
Peliden Thetis obruit cadentem.
Sic ripis ego murmurantis Hebri
Non mutum caput Orpheos sequebar,
Sic et tu—rabidi nefas tyranni !—
Iussus praecipitem subire Lethen,
Dum pugnas canis arduaue voce
Das solatia grandibus sepulcris,
O dirum scelus ! o scelus ! tacebis.
Sic fata est leviterque decedentes
Abrasit lacrimas nitente plectro.

At tu, seu rapidum poli per axem
Famae curribus arduis levatus,
Qua surgunt animae potentiores,
Terras despicias et sepulcra rides
Seu pacis merito nemus reclusum
Felix Elysiis tenes in oris,
Quo Pharsalica turba congregatur,
Et te nobile carmen insonantem
Pompeii comitantur et Catones :—
Tu magna sacer et superbus umbra
Nescis Tartaron, et procul nocentum
Audis verbera, pallidumque visa
Matris lampade respicis Neronem,—
Adsis lucidus et vocante Polla

Unum, quaeso, diem deos silentum
 Exores : solet hoc patere limen
 Ad nuptas redeuntibus maritis.

Haec te non thyasis procax dolosis
 Falsi numinis induit figura,
 Ipsum sed colit et frequentat ipsum
 Imis altius insitum medullis,
 Ac solatia vana subministrat
 Vultus, qui simili notatus auro
 Stratis praenitet, incubatque somno
 Securæ. Procul hinc abite mortes,
 Haec vitae genitalis est origo.
 Cedat luctus atrox genisque manent
 Iam dulces lacrimae, dolorque festus
 Quidquid fleverat ante, nunc adoret.

v. 89-135.

CXCIV.

Silvarum. Lib. v. iii.

Elegy on his Father.



At tu seu membris emissus in ardua tendis
 Fulgentesque plagas rerumque elementa
 recensens,
 Quis deus, unde ignes, quae ducat semita solem,
 Quae minuât Phoeben quaeque integrare latentem
 Causa queat, doctique modos extendis Arati,
 Seu tu Lethaei secreto in gramine campi
 Concilia heroum iuxta manesque beatos,
 Maeonium Ascraeumque senem, non segnior umbra

Accolis alternumque sonas et carmina misces :
Da vocem magno, pater, ingeniumque dolori.—

Felix ille patrem vacuis circumdedit ulnis,
Vellet et Elysia quamvis in sede locatum
Abripere et Danaas iterum portare per umbras ;
Temptantem et vivos molitum in Tartara gressus
Detulit infernae vates longaeva Dianae.
Si chelyn Odrysiam pigro transmisit Averno
Causa minor, si Thessalicis Admetus in oris,
Si coniux retro Phylaceida rettulit umbram,
Cur nihil exoret, genitor, chelys aut tua manes,
Aut mea ? Fas mihi sit patrios contingere vultus,
Fas iunxisse manus, et lex quaecumque sequatur.

At vos, umbrarum reges aeternaque Iuno—
Si laudanda precor—taedas auferte comasque
Eumenidum : nullo sonet asper ianitor ore !
Centaurosque Hydraeque greges Scyllaeaque
monstra

Aversae celent valles, umbramque senilem
Invitet ripis, discussa plebe, supremis
Vector, et in media componat molliter alga.

v. 19-28. 271-288

CXCV.

Thebaidos. Lib. iii.

Amphiaraus taking the Auspices.

HUC adverte animum ; clara regione pro-
fundi
Aetheros innumeri statuerunt agmina
cygni,

Sive hos Strymonia Boreas eiecit ab Arcto,
Seu fecunda refert placidi clementia Nili.
Fixerunt cursus, hac rere in imagine Thebas.
Nam sese inmoti gyro atque in pace silentes
Ceum muris valloque tenent. Sed fortior ecce
Adventat per inane cohors ; septem ordine fulvo
Armigeros summi Iovis exultante caterva
Intuor, Inachii sunt hi tibi, concipe, reges.
Invasere globum nivei gregis, uncaque pandunt
Caedibus ora novis et strictis unguibus instant.

Cernis inexperto rorantes sanguine ventos,
Et plumis stillare diem, quam saeva repente
Victores agitat leto Iovis ira sinistri ?
Hic excelsa petens subita face solis inarsit
Submisitque animos, illum vestigia adortum
Maiorum volucrum tenerae deponitis alae.
Hic hosti inplicitus pariter ruit, hunc fuga retro
Volvit agens sociae linquentem fata catervae.
Hic nimbo glomeratus obit, hic praepete viva
Pascitur inmoriens : spargit cava nubila sanguis.
Quid furtim lacrimas ? illum, venerande Melampu
Qui cadit, agnosco.

v. 524-547.



CXCVI.

*Hypsipyle, leaving Archemorus on the Grass,
leads the Argives to a River.*



T puer in gremio vernae telluris et alto
Gramine, nunc faciles sternit procursibus
herbas

In vultum nitens; caram modo lactis egeno
Nutricem clangore ciens iterumque renidens,
Et teneris meditans verba inluctantia labris,
Miratur nemorum strepitus, aut obvia carpit,
Aut patulo trahit ore diem, nemorisque malorum
Inscius et vitae multum securus inerrat.

Sic tener Odrysia Mavors nive, sic puer ales
Vertice Maenalio, talis per litora reptans
Inprobis Ortygiae latus inclinabat Apollo.

Illi per dumos et opaca virentibus umbris
Devia pars cingunt, pars arcta plebe sequuntur,
Praecelerantque ducem. Medium subit illa per
agmen

Non humili festina modo; iamque amne propin-
quo

Rauca sonat vallis, saxosumque inpulit aures
Murmur; ibi exultans conclamat ab agmine primo,
Sicut erat, levibus tollens vexilla manipulis
Argus, 'Aquae!' longusque virum super ora cu-
currit

Clamor, 'Aquae!' Sic Ambracii per litora ponti

Nauticus in remis iuvenum monstrante magistro
Fit sonus, inque vicem contra percussa reclamat
Terra, salutatus cum Leucada pandit Apollo.

Incubuerere vadis passim discrimine nullo
Turba simul primique, nequit secernere mixtos
Aequa sitis, frenata suis in curribus intrant
Armenta, et pleni dominis armisque feruntur
Quadrupedes; hos turbo rapax, hos lubrica fallunt
Saxa, nec implicitos fluvio reverentia reges
Proterere, aut mersisse vado clamantis amici
Ora. Fremunt undae, longusque a fontibus amnis
Diripitur, modo lene virens et gurgite puro
Perspicuus, nunc sordet aquis egestus ab imo
Alveus; inde toros riparum et proruta turbant
Gramina, iam crassus coenoque et pulvere torrens,
Quamquam expleta sitis, bibitur tamen. Agmina
bello

Decertare putes, iustumque in gurgite Martem
Perfurere, et captam tolli victoribus urbem.

Lib. iv. v. 786-823.

CXCVII.

Her Grief on finding the Child dead.



C velut aligeræ sedem fetusque parentis
Cum piger umbrosa populatus in ilice
serpens,
Illa redit, querulaeque domus mirata quietem

Stat super inpendens advectosque horrida maesto
Excutit ore cibos, cum solus in arbore cara
Sanguis et errantes per capta cubilia plumae.

Ut laceros artus gremio miseranda recepit
Intexitque comis, tandem laxata dolore
Vox invenit iter, gemitusque in verba soluti:

‘O mihi desertae natorum dulcis imago,
Archemore, o rerum et patriae solamen ademptae
Servitiique decus, qui te, mea gaudia, sontes
Extinxere dei, modo quem digressa reliqui
Lascivum et prono vexantem gramina cursu ?
Heu ubi siderei vultus ? ubi verba ligatis
Imperfecta sonis, risusque et murmura soli
Intellecta mihi ? quotiens tibi Lemnon et Argo
Sueta loqui et longa somnum suadere querela ?
Sic equidem luctus solabar et ubera parvo
Iam materna dabam, cui nunc venit irritus ori
Lactis, et infelix in vulnera liquitur imber.
Nosco deos : o dura mei praesagia somni
Nocturnique metus, et numquam inpune per umbras
Attonitae mihi visa Venus ! quos arguo divos ?
Ipsa ego te—quid enim timeam moritura fateri ?
Exposui fatis. Quae mentem insania traxit ?
Tantane me tantae tenuere obliviae curae ?
Dum patrios casus famaeque exorsa retracto
Ambitiosa meae, pietas haec magna, fidesque !
Exsolvi tibi, Lemne, nefas ; ubi letifer anguis,
Ferte, duces, meriti si qua est mihi gratia duri,
Si quis honos dictis, aut vos extinguite ferro,
Ne tristes dominos orbamque inimica revisam

Eurydicen, quamquam haud illi mea cura dolendo
 Cesserit. Hocne ferens onus inlaetabile matris
 Transfundam gremio ? quae me prius ima sub
 umbras
 Mergat humus ?' Simul haec terraque et sanguine
 vultum
 Sordida magnorum circa vestigia regum
 Vertitur, et tacite maerentibus inputat undas.

Lib. v. v. 599-637.

CXCVIII.

Eurydice.



ALIA vociferans alia de parte gementem
 Hypsipylen, neque enim illa comas nec
 pectora servat,
 Agnovit longe, et socium indignata dolorèm :
 'Hoc saltem, o proceres, tuque o, cui pignore
 nostro
 Partus honos, prohibete nefas, auferte supremis
 Invisam exequiis. Quid se funesta parenti
 Miscet et in nostris spectatur et ipsa ruinis ?
 Cui luget complexa suos ?' Sic fata repente
 Concidit, abruptisque obmutuit ore querelis.

Non secus ac primo fraudatum lacte iuven-
 cum,
 Cui trepidae vires et solus ab ubere sanguis,
 Seu fera, seu duras avexit pastor ad aras ;

Nunc vallem spoliata parens, nunc flumina questu,
 Nunc armenta movet vacuosque interrogat agros;
 Tunc piget ire domum, maestoque novissima campo
 Exit et oppositas inpasta avertitur herbas.

Lib. vi. v. 177-192.

CXCIX.

The Death of Amphiaraus.

ESILUIT maerens, lacrimasque avertit
 Apollo.

Tunc vero ingemuit currusque orbique
 iugales.

Non aliter caeco nocturni turbine Cori
 Scit peritura ratis, quum iam damnata sororis
 Igne Therapnaei fugerunt carbasa fratres.
 Iamque recessurae paulatim horrescere terrae
 Summaque terga quati, graviorque effervere pulvis
 Coeperat; inferno mugit iam murmure campus.
 Bella putant trepidi bellicque hunc esse fragorem,
 Hortanturque gradus; alius tremor arma viros-
 que

Mirantesque inclinat equos; iam frondea nutant
 Culmina, iam muri, ripisque Ismenos apertis
 Effugit; exciderunt irae, nutantia figunt
 Tela solo, dubiasque vagi nituntur in hastas
 Comminus, inque vicem viso pallore recedunt.

Sic ubi navales miscet super aequora pugnas
 Contempto Bellona mari, si forte benigna
 Tempestas; sibi quisque cavent, ensesque recondit

Mors alia, et socii pacem fecere timores.
Talis erat campo belli fluitantis imago.

Sive laborantes concepto flamine terrae
Ventorum rabiem et clausum eiecere furorem,
Exedit seu putre solum carpsitque terendo
Unda latens, sive hac volventis machina caeli
Incubuit, sive omne fretum Neptunia movit
Cuspis et extremas gravius mare torsit in oras,
Seu vati datus ille fragor, seu terra minata est
Fratribus ; ecce alte praeceps humus ore profundo
Dissilit, inque vicem tremuerunt sidera et umbrae.
Illum ingens haurit specus, et transire parantes
Mergit equos, non arma manu, non frena remisit,
Sicut erat, rectos defert in Tartara currus.
Respexitque cadens caelum campumque coire
Ingemuit, donec levior distantia rursus
Miscuit arva tremor, lucemque exclusit Averno.
Lib. vii. v. 789-823.

CC.

Achilleidos. Lib. i.

Thetis conveys Achilles to Scyros.



AEC placet, haec timidæ tellus tutissima
matri.

Qualis vicino volucris iam sedula partu
Iamque timens, qua fronde domum suspendat
inanem,

Providet hinc ventos, hinc anxia cogitat angues,

Hinc homines, tandem dubiae placet umbra, no-
visque


Vix stetit in ramis et protinus arbor amatur.

Altera consilio superest, tristemque fatigat
Cura deam, natum ipsa sinu complexa per undas,
An magno Tritone ferat ventosque volucres
Advocet, an pelago solitam Thaumantida pasci.
Elicit inde fretis et murice frenat acuto
Delphinas biiuges, quos illi maxima Tethis
Gurgite Atlanteo pelagi sub valle sonora
Nutrierat. Nullis vada per Neptunia glaucae
Tantus honor formae nandique potentia, nec plus
Pectoris humani; iubet hos subsistere pleno
Litore, ne nudae noceant contagia terrae.
Ipsa dehinc toto resolutum pectore Achillem
—Qui pueris sopor—Haemonii de rupibus antri
Ad placidas deportat aquas et iussa tacere
Litora. Monstrat iter toto quae fulserat orbe
Cynthia; prosequitur divam celeresque recursus
Securus pelagi Chiron rogat, udaeque celat
Lumina et abreptos subito iam iamque latentes
Erecto prospectat equo, qua cana parumper
Spumant signa fugae et liquido perit orbita ponto.
Illum non alias rediturum ad Thessala Tempe
Iam tristis Pholoe, iam nubilus ingemit Othrys,
Et tenuis Sperchios aquis speluncaque docti
Muta senis. Quaerunt puerilia carmina Fauni,
Et sperata diu plorant conubia Nymphae.

v. 211-241.

CCI.

Achilles at the Palace of Lycomedes.


 EC turba piarum
 Scyriadum cessat nimio defigere visu
 Virginis ora novae, quantum cervice
 comisque

Emineat, quantumque humeros ac pectora fundat.
 Dehinc sociare choros castisque accedere sacris
 Hortantur, ceduntque loco et contingere gaudent.
 Qualiter Idaliae volucres, ubi mollia frangunt
 Nubila, iam longum caeloque domoque gregatae,
 Si iunxit pennas diversoque hospita tractu
 Venit avis, cunctae primum mirantur et horrent;
 Mox propius propiusque volant, atque aere in ipso
 Paulatim fecere suam plausuque secundo
 Circumeunt hilares et ad alta cubilia ducunt.

v. 366-378.

CCII.

Manifestus Achilles.

 RMA vident magnoque putant donata
 parenti.
 At ferus Aeacides, radiantem ut com-
 minus orbem

Caelatum pugnās, saevis et forte rubentem
Bellorum maculis acclinem et conspicit hastam;
Infremuit torsitque genas, et fronte relictā
Surrexere comae; nusquam mandata parentis,
Nusquam occultus amor, totoque in pectore Troia
est.

Ut leo, materno quum raptus ab ubere mores
Accepit pectique iūbas hominemque vereri
Edidicit, nullasque ruit nisi iussus in iras,
Si semel adverso radiavit lumine ferrum,
Eiurata fides domitorque inimicus, in illum
Prima fames, timidoque pudet servisse magistro.

Ut vero accessit propius luxque aemula vultum
Reddidit et simili se tandem vidit in auro,
Horruit erubuitque simul. Tunc acer Ulixes
Admotus lateri submissa voce: ' Quid haeres?
Seimus,' ait, ' tu semiferi Chironis alumnus,
Tu caeli pelagique nepos; te Dorica classis,
Te tua suspensis expectat Graecia signis,
Ipsaque iam dubiis nutant tibi Pergama muris.
Eia, age, rumpe moras; sine perfida palleat Ide,
Et iuvet haec audire patrem, pudeatque dolosam
Sic pro te timuisse Thetin.' Iam pectus amictu
Laxabat, quum grande tuba, sic iussus, Agyrtēs
Insonuit; fugiunt disiectis undique donis,
Inplorantque patrem commotaque proelia credunt.
Illius intactae cecidere a pectore vestes.
Iam clipeus breviorque manu consumitur hasta,—
Mira fides!—Ithacumque humeris excedere visus
Aetolumque ducem: tantum subita arma calorque

Martius horrenda confundit luce penates.
 Inmanisque gradu, ceu protinus Hectora poscens,
 Stat medius trepidante domo.

Lib. II. v. 177-210.

M. VALERIUS MARTIALIS.

CCIII.

Paete non dolet. PLIN. iii. 16.



ASTA suo gladium cum traderet Arria
 Paeto,
 Quem de visceribus strinxerat ipsa
 suis,
 ' Si qua fides, vulnus quod feci non dolet,' inquit;
 ' Sed quod tu facies, hoc mihi, Paete, dolet.'
Epigrammaton, lib. I. xiii.

CCIV.

To Iulius.



MIHI post nullos, Iuli, memorande so-
 dales,
 Si quid longa fides canaque iura valent,
 Bis iam paene tibi consul tricesimus instat,
 Et numerat paucos vix tua vita dies.
 Non bene distuleris videas quod posse negari,
 Et solum hoc ducas, quod fuit, esse tuum.
 Expectant curaeque catenatique labores,
 Gaudia non remanent, sed fugitiva volant.

Haec utraque manu complexuque assere toto :
 Saepe fluent imo sic quoque lapsa sinu.
 Non est, crede mihi, sapientis dicere ' Vivam : '
 Sera nimis vita est crastina : vive hodie.

xv.

CCV.

Scaevola.

UI nunc Caesareae lusus spectatur harenae,
 Temporibus Bruti gloria summa fuit.
 Aspicias, ut teneat flammās poenaeque
 fruatur

Fortis et attonito regnet in igne manus !
 Ipse sui spectator adest, et nobile dextrae
 Funus amat : totis pascitur illa sacris.
 Quod nisi rapta foret nolenti poena, parabat
 Saevior in lassos ire sinistra focos.
 Scire piget post tale decus, quid fecerit ante :
 Quam vidi, satis est hanc mihi nosse manum.

Lib. VIII. xxx.

CCVI.

On Porcia.


ONIUGIS audisset fatum cum Porcia
 Bruti

Et subtracta sibi quaereret arma dolor,
 ' Nondum scitis,' ait, ' mortem non posse negari ?
 Credideram, fatis hoc docuisse patrem.'
 Dixit et ardentes avido bibit ore favillas :
 I nunc et ferrum, turba molesta, nega.

Lib. I. xlii.

CCVII.

On Mark Antony.


NTONI Phario nil obiecture Pothino
 Et levius tabula, quam Cicerone nocens:
 Quid gladium demens Romana stringis
 in ora?

Hoc admisisset nec Catilina nefas.
 Impius infando miles corrumpitur auro,
 Et tantis opibus vox tacet una tibi.
 Quid prosunt sacrae pretiosa silentia linguae?
 Incipient omnes pro Cicerone loqui.

Lib. v. lxix.

CCVIII.

To Quintilian.

UINTILIANE, vagae moderator summe
 iuventae,
 Gloria Romanae, Quintiliane, togae,
 Vivere quod propero pauper nec inutilis annis,
 Da veniam: properat vivere nemo satis.
 Differat hoc patrios optat qui vincere census,
 Atriaque immodicis artat imaginibus.
 Me focus et nigros non indignantia fumos
 Tecta iuvant, et fons vivus, et herba rudis.
 Sit mihi verna satur, sit non doctissima coniunx,
 Sit nox cum somno, sit sine lite dies.

Lib. II. xc.

CCIX.

To Laetinus.

ENTIRIS iuvenem tinctis, Laetine, capillis,

Tam subito corvus, qui modo cygnus
eras.

Non omnes fallis ; scit te Proserpina canum :

Personam capiti detrahet illa tuo.

Lib. III. xliii.

CCX.

To Euphemus.

RIMA salutantes atque altera conterit
hora,

Exercet raucos tertia causicidos :

In quintam varios extendit Roma labores,

Sexta quies lassis, septima finis erit :

Sufficit in nonam nitidis octava palaestris,

Imperat extractos frangere nona toros :

Hora libellorum decima est, Eupheme, meorum,

Temperat ambrosias cum tua cura dapes,

Et bonus aetherio laxatur nectare Caesar

Ingentique tenet pocula parca manu.

Tunc admitte iocos : gressu timet ire licenti

Ad matutinum nostra Thalia Iovem.

Lib. IV. viii

CCXI.

On the Marriage of Pudens and Claudia.



LAUDIA, Rufe, meo nubit Peregrina
Pudenti :

Macte esto taedis, o Hymenaeae, tuis.
Tam bene rara suo miscentur cinnama nardo,
Massica Theseis tam bene vina favis ;
Nec melius teneris iunguntur vitibus ulmi,
Nec plus lotos aquas, litora myrtus amat.
Candida perpetuo reside, Concordia, lecto,
Tamque pari semper sit Venus aequa iugo.
Diligat illa senem quondam, sed et ipsa marito
Tum quoque cum fuerit, non videatur anus.

xiii.

CCXII.

To Silius Italicus.




ILI, Castalidum decus sororum,
Qui periuria barbari furoris
Ingenti premis ore perfidosque
Astus Hannibalis levesque Poenos
Magnis cedere cogis Africanis :
Paulum seposita severitate,
Dum blanda vagus alea December
Incertis sonat hinc et hinc fritillis,
Et ludit tropa nequiore talo,
Nostris otia commoda Camenis,

Nec torva lege fronte, sed remissa
 Lascivis madidos iocis libellos.
 Sic forsán tener ausus est Catullus
 Magno mittere passerem Maroni.

xiv.

CCXIII.


Mount Vesuvius.

 IC est pampineis viridis modo Vesbius
 umbris,
 Presserat hic madidos nobilis uva lacus.
 Haec iuga, quam Nysae colles plus Bacchus amavit,
 Hoc nuper Satyri monte dedere choros.
 Haec Veneris sedes, Lacedaemone gratior illi,
 Hic locus Herculeo numine clarus erat.
 Cuncta iacent flammis et tristi mersa favilla :
 Nec superi vellent hoc licuisse sibi.

xliv.

CCXIV.

On the Gardens of Iulius Martialis.

 ULI iugera pauca Martialis
 Hortis Hesperidum beatiora
 Longo Ianiculi iugo recumbunt ;
 Lati collibus imminent recessus
 Et planus modico tumore vertex
 Caelo perfruitur serenioré,
 Et curvas nebula tegente valles

Solus luce nitet peculiari :
Puris leniter admoventur astris
Celsae culmina delicata villae.
Hinc septem dominos videre montes
Et totam licet aestimare Romam,
Albanos quoque Tusculosque colles
Et quodcunque iacet sub urbe frigus,
Fidenas veteres brevesque Rubras,
Et quod virgineo cruore gaudet
Annae pomiferum nemus Perennae.
Illinc Flaminiae Salariaeque
Gestator patet essedo tacente,
Ne blando rota sit molesta somno,
Quem nec rumpere nauticum celeuma,
Nec clamor valet helciariorum,
Cum sit tam prope Mulvius, sacrumque
Lapsae per Tiberim volent carinae.
Hoc rus, seu potius domus vocanda est,
Commendat dominus: tuam putabis ;
Tam non invida tamque liberalis,
Tam comi patet hospitalitate.
Credas Alcinoi pios Penates,
Aut facti modo divitis Molorchi.
Vos nunc omnia parva qui putatis,
Centeno gelidum ligone Tibur
Vel Praeneste domate pendulamque
Uni dedite Setiam colono :
Dum me iudice praeferantur istis
Iuli iugera pauca Martialis.

CCXV.

On Vestinus.

UM gravis extremas Vestinus duceret
horas

Et iam per Stygias esset iturus aquas,
Ultima volventes oravit pensa sorores,
Ut traherent parva stamina pulla mora.
Iam sibi defunctus caris dum vivit amicis,
Moverunt tetricas tam pia vota deas.
Tunc largas partitus opes a luce recessit
Seque mori post hoc credidit ille senem.
lxxiii.

CCXVI.

To his Book.

I vis auribus Atticis probari,
Exhortor moneoque te, libelle,
Ut docto placeas Apollinari.

Nil exactius eruditiusque est,
Sed nec candidius benigniusque :
Si te pectore, si tenebit ore,
Nec rhonchos metues maligniorum,
Nec scombris tunicas dabis molestas.
Si damnaverit, ad salariorum
Curras scrinia protinus licebit,
Inversa pueris arande charta.

lxxxvi.

CCXVII.

On Nanneius.

EDERE primo solitus in gradu semper
 Tunc, cum liceret occupare, Nanneius,
 Bis excitatus terque transtulit castra,
 Et inter ipsas paene tertius sellas
 Post Gaiumque Luciumque consedit.
 Illinc cucullo prospicit caput tectus
 Oculoque ludos spectat indecens uno.
 Et hinc miser deiectus in viam transit,
 Subsellioque semifultus extremo
 Et male receptus altero genu iactat,
 Equiti sedere Leïtoque se stare.

Lib. v. xiv.

CCXVIII.

To Iulius Martialis.

I tecum mihi, care Martialis,
 Securis liceat frui diebus,
 Si disponere tempus otiosum
 Et verae pariter vacare vitae:
 Nec nos atria, nec domos potentum,
 Nec lites tetricas forumque triste
 Nossemus, nec imagines superbas;
 Sed gestatio, fabulae, libelli,
 Campus, porticus, umbra, virgo, thermae,

Haec essent loca semper, hi labores.
 Nunc vivit necuter sibi bonosque
 Soles effugere atque abire sentit,
 Qui nobis pereunt et imputantur.
 Quisquam vivere cum sciat, moratur?

xx.

CCXIX.

What I gave, I have.



ALLIDUS effracta nummos fur auferet
 arca,
 Prosternet patrios impia flamma lares:
 Debitor usuram pariter sortemque negabit,
 Non reddet sterilis semina iacta seges:
 Dispensatorem fallax spoliabit amica,
 Mercibus extractas obruet unda rates.
 Extra fortunam est, si quid donatur amicis:
 Quas dederis, solas semper habebis opes.

xlii.

CCXX.

To Postumus.




RAS te victurum, cras dicis, Postume
 semper.
 Dic mihi cras istud, Postume, quando
 venit?
 Quam longe est cras istud? ubi est? aut unde
 petendum?

Numquid apud Parthos Armeniosque latet ?
 Iam cras istud habet Priami vel Nestoris annos.
 Cras istud quanti, dic mihi, possit emi ?
 Cras vives : hodie iam vivere, Postume, tardum est :
 Ille sapit, quisquis, Postume, vixit heri.

lviii.

CCXXI.

To Domitian.

T nova dona tibi, Caesar, Nilotica tellus
 Miserat hibernas ambitiosa rosas,
 Navita derisit Pharios Memphiticus
 hortos,


Urbis ut intravit limina prima tuae.
 Tantus veris honos et odoraе gratia Florae,
 Tantaque Paestani gloria ruris erat.
 Sic quacunque vagus gressumque oculosque fere-
 bat,

Tonsilibus sertis omne rubebat iter.
 At tu Romanae iussus iam cedere brumae,
 Mitte tuas messes, accipe, Nile, rosas.

Lib. vi. lxxx.

CCXXII.

To Apollinaris.

FELIX rosa, mollibusque sertis
 Nostri cinge comas Apollinaris.
 Quas tu nectere candidas, sed olim,
 Sic te semper amet Venus, memento.

Lib. vii. lxxxix.

CCXXIII.

To Priscus.

UXOREM quare locupletem ducere nolim,
 Quaeritis ? Uxori nubere nolo meae.
 Inferior matrona suo sit, Prisce, marito:
 Non aliter fiunt femina virque pares.

Lib. VIII. xii.

CCXXIV.

Aretulla's Dove.

AERA per tacitum delapsa sedentis in ipsos
 Fluxit Aratullae blanda columba sinus,
 Luserat hoc casus, nisi inobservata ma-
 neret

Permissaque sibi nollet abire fuga.
 Si meliora pia^e fas est sperare sorori
 Et dominum mundi flectere vota valent,
 Haec a Sardois tibi forsitan exulis oris,
 Fratre reversuro, nuncia venit avis.

xxxii.

CCXXV.

To Gallicus.

DIC verum mihi, Marce, dic amabo;
 Nil est, quod magis audiam libenter.
 Sic et cum recitas tuos libellos,
 Et causam quotiens agis clientis,

Oras, Gallice, me rogasque semper.
 Durum est me tibi, quod petis, negare.
 Vero verius ergo quid sit, audi :
 Verum, Gallice, non libenter audis.

lxxvi.

CCXXVI.

On Earinus.

NOMEN habes teneri quod tempora nuncu-
 pat anni,
 Cum breve Cecropiae ver populantur
 apes :

Nomen Acidalia meruit quod arundine pingi,
 Quod Cytherea sua scribere gaudet acu :
 Nomen Erythraeis quod littera facta lapillis,
 Gemma quod Heliadum pollice trita notet :
 Quod pinna scribente grues ad sidera tollant :
 Quod decet in sola Caesaris esse domo.

Lib. ix. xiii.

CXXVII.

On a Wreath.

EU tu Paestanis genita es seu Tiburis
 arvis,
 Seu rubuit tellus Tuscula flore tuo ;
 Seu Praenestino te vilica legit in horto,
 Seu modo Campani gloria ruris eras :
 Pulchrior ut nostro videare corona Sabino,
 De Nomentano te putet esse meo.

lx.

CCXXVIII.

To Afer.

DICERE de Libycis reduci tibi gentibus,
 Afer,
 Continuis volui quinque diebus Ave.
 Non vacat, aut dormit, dictum est bis terque reverso.
 Iam satis est, Afer: non vis avere: vale.

vii.

CCXXIX.

To Rufus.

QUAM me captares, mittebas munera nobis:
 Postquam cepisti, das mihi, Rufe, nihil.
 Ut captum teneas, capto quoque munera
 mitte,
 De cavea fugiat ne male pastus aper.

lxxxviii.

CCXXX.

To the Rhine.

NYMPHARUM pater amniumque, Rhene,
 Quicunque Odrysias bibunt pruinas,
 Sic semper liquidis fruaris undis,
 Nec te barbara contumeliosi
 Calcatum rota conterat bubulci;
 Sic et cornibus aureis receptis

Et Romanus eas utraque ripa:
 Traianum populis suis et urbi,
 Tiberis te dominus rogat, remittas.

Lib. x. vii.

CCXXXI.

On M. Antonius Primus.

HAM numerat placido felix Antonius ævo
 Quindecimens actas Primus Olympiadas
 Praeteritosque dies et totos respicit annos,
 Nec metuit Lethes iam propioris aquas.
 Nulla recordanti lux est ingrata gravisque:
 Nulla fuit, cuius non meminisse velit.
 Ampliat ætatis spatium sibi vir bonus: hoc est
 Vivere bis, vita posse priore frui.

xxiii.

CCXXXII.

On a Picture of the Same.

HAEC mihi quae colitur violis pictura
 rosisque,
 Quos referat voltus, Caediciane, rogas?
 Talis erat Marcus mediis Antonius annis
 Primus: in hoc iuvenem se videt ore senex.
 Ars utinam mores animumque effingere posset!
 Pulchrior in terris nulla tabella foret.

xxxii.

CCXXXIII.

On Formiae.

TEMPERATAE dulce Formiae litus,
 Vos, cum severi fugit oppidum Martis
 Et inquietas fessus exuit curas,


Apollinaris omnibus locis praefert.
 Non ille sanctae dulce Tibur uxoris,
 Nec Tusculanos Algidosve secessus,
 Praeneste nec sic Antiumque miratur.
 Non blanda Circe Dardanisve Caieta
 Desiderantur, nec Marica nec Liris,
 Nec in Lucrina lota Salmacis vena.
 Hic summa leni stringitur Thetis vento;
 Nec languet aequor, viva sed quies ponti
 Pictam phaselon adiuvante fert aura,
 Sicut puellae non amantis aestatem
 Mota salubre purpura venit frigus.
 Nec seta longo quaerit in mari praedam,
 Sed e cubiculo lectuloque iactatam
 Spectatus alte lineam trahit piscis.
 Si quando Nereus sentit Aeoli regnum,
 Ridet procellas tuta de suo mensa.
 Piscina rhombum pascit et lupos vernas,
 Natat ad magistrum delicata muraena;
 Nomenculator mugilem citat notum
 Et adesse iussi prodeunt senes nulli.
 Frui sed istis quando, Roma, permittis ?

Quot Formianos imputat dies annus
 Negotiosis rebus urbis haerenti?
 O ianitores villicique felices!
 Dominis parantur ista, serviunt vobis.

xxx.

CCXXXIV.


To Iulius Martialis.

ITAM quae faciant beatiorem,
 Iucundissime Martialis, haec sunt:
 Res non parta labore, sed relicta;
 Non ingratus ager, focus perennis;
 Lis nunquam, toga rara, mens quieta;
 Vires ingenuae, salubre corpus;
 Prudens simplicitas, pares amici;
 Convictus facilis, sine arte mensa;
 Nox non ebria, sed soluta curis;
 Non tristis torus, et tamen pudicus;
 Somnus, qui faciat breves tenebras:
 Quod sis, esse velis nihilque malis;
 Summum nec metuas diem, nec optes.

xlvi.

CCXXXV.

To Avitus.

AEPE loquar nimium gentes quod, Avite,
 remotas,
 Miraris, Latia factus in urbe senex,
 Auriferumque Tagum sitiam patriumque Salonem,
 Et repetam saturae sordida rura casae.

Illa placet tellus, in qua res parva beatum
 Me facit et tenues luxuriantur opes.
 Pascitur hic, ibi pascit ager ; tepet igne maligno
 Hic focus, ingenti lumine lucet ibi.
 Hic pretiosa fames conturbatorque macellus ;
 Mensa ibi divitiis ruris operta sui.
 Quattuor hic aestate togae pluresve teruntur ;
 Auctumnis ibi me quattuor una tegit.
 I, cole nunc reges, quidquid non praestat amicus
 Cum praestare tibi possit, Avite, locus.

xcvi.

CCXXXVI.

δῶρον ἄδωρον.

DONASTI Lupe, rus sub urbe nobis ;
 Sed rus est mihi maius in fenestra.
 Rus hoc dicere, rus potes vocare ?
 In quo ruta facit nemus Dianae,
 Argutae tegit ala quod cicadae,
 Quod formica die comedit uno,
 Clusae cui folium rosae corona est ;
 In quo non magis invenitur herba,
 Quam Cosmi folium piperve crudum ;
 In quo nec cucumis iacere rectus,
 Nec serpens habitare tota possit,
 Erucam male pascit hortus unam.
 Consumpto moritur culex salicto,
 Et talpa est mihi fossor atque arator.
 Non boletus hiare, non mariscæ

Ridere aut violae patere possunt.
 Fines mus populatur et colono
 Tanquam sus Calydonius timetur,
 Et sublata volantis ungue Prognos
 In nido seges est hirundinino;
 Non est dimidio locus Priapo.
 Vix implet coehleam peracta messis
 Et mustum nuce condimus picata.
 Errasti, Lupe, littera sed una.
 Nam quo tempore praedium dedisti,
 Mallem tu mihi prandium dedisses.

Lib. xi. xviii.

CCXXXVII.

On the Gardens of his Wife Marcella.

HOC nemus, hi fontes, haec textilis umbra
 supini
 Palmitis, hoc riguae ductile flumen
 aquae,
 Prataque, nec bifero cessura rosaria Paesto,
 Quodque viret Iani mense, nec alget olus;
 Quaeque natat clusis anguilla domestica lymphis,
 Quaeque gerit similes candida turris aves:
 Munera sunt dominae: post septima lustra reverso
 Hos Marcella lares parvaque regna dedit.
 Si mihi Nausicaa patrios concederet hortos,
 Alcinoos possem dicere, 'Malo meos.'

Lib. xii. xxxi.

CCXXXVIII.



DIFFICILIS facilis, iucundus acerbus es
idem :

Nec tecum possum vivere, nec sine te.
xlvi.

CCXXXIX.

On Tucca.



SCRIBEBAMUS epos ; coepisti scribere:
cessi,

Aemula ne starent carmina nostra tuis.
Transtulit ad tragicos se nostra Thalia cothurnos :

Aptasti longum tu quoque syrma tibi.

Fila lyrae movi Calabris exculpta Camenis :

Plectra rapis nobis, ambitiose, nova.

Audemus saturas : Lucilius esse laboras.

Ludo leves elegos : tu quoque ludis idem.

Quid minus esse potest ? epigrammata fingere
coepi :

Hinc etiam petitur iam mea palma tibi.

Elige, quid nolis ; quis enim pudor, omnia velle ?

Et si quid non vis, Tucca, relinque mihi.

xciv.

CCXL.

Epitaph on Alcimus.

ALCIME, quem raptum domino crescenti-
bus annis

Lavicana levi cespite velat humus,
Accipe non Pario nutantia pondera saxo,
Quae cineri vanus dat ruitura labor,
Sed faciles buxos et opacas palmitis umbras
Quaeque virent lacrimis roscida prata meis.
Accipe, care puer, nostri monumenta doloris:
Hic tibi perpetuo tempore vivet honor.
Cum mihi supremos Lachesis perneverit annos,
Non aliter cineres mando iacere meos.

Lib. I. lxxxviii.

CCXLI.

Epitaph on Erotion.

HANC tibi, Fronto pater, genetrix Flac-
cilla, puellam

Oscula commendo deliciasque meas,
Parvula ne nigras horrescat Erotion umbras
Oraque Tartarei prodigiosa canis.
Impletura fuit sextae modo frigora brumae,
Vixisset totidem ni minus illa dies.

Inter tam veteres ludat lasciva patronos

Et nomen blaeso garriat ore meum.

Mollia non rigidus cespes tegat ossa, nec illi,

Terra, gravis fueris : non fuit illa tibi.

Lib. v. xxxiv.

CCXLII.

Epitaph on Glaucias.

LIBERTUS Melioris ille notus,

Tota qui cecidit dolente Roma,

Cari deliciae breves patroni,

Hoc sub marmore Glaucias humatus

Iuncto Flaminiae iacet sepulcro :

Castus moribus, integer pudore,

Velox ingenio, decore felix.

Bis senis modo messibus peractis

Vix unum puer applicabat annum.

Qui fles talia, nil fleas, viator.

Lib. vi. xxviii.

CCXLIII.

Epitaph on Scorpus.

LLE ego sum Scorpus, clamosi gloria

Circi,

Plausus, Roma, tui deliciaeque breves,

Invida quem Lachesis raptum trieteride nona

Dum numerat palmas, credidit esse senem.

Lib. x. liii.

CCXLIV.

Epitaph on Paris, the Actor.

UISQUIS Flaminiam teris, viator,
 Noli nobile praeterire marmor.
 Urbis deliciae salesque Nili,
 Ars et gratia, lusus et voluptas,
 Romani decus et dolor theatri,
 Atque omnes Veneres Cupidinesque
 Hoc sunt condita, quo Paris, sepulcro.

Lib. xi. xiii.

CCXLV.

Epitaph on Canace.

EOLIDOS Canace iacet hoc tumulata se-
 pulcro,
 Ultima cui parvae septima venit
 hiemps,
 Ah scelus, ah facinus! properas quid flere, viator?
 Non licet hic vitae de brevitae queri.
 Tristius est leto leti genus: horrida voltus
 Abstulit et tenero sedit in ore lues,
 Ipsaque crudeles ederunt oscula morbi,
 Nec data sunt nigris tota labella rogis.
 Si tam praecipiti fuerant ventura volatu,
 Debuerant alia fata venire via.
 Sed mors vocis iter properavit cludere blandae,
 Ne posset duras flectere lingua deas.

xcì.

CCXLVI.

On Nigrina.

APPADOCUM saevis Antistius occidit
oris

Rusticus. O tristi crimine terra nocens!
Rettulit ossa sinu cari Nigrina mariti

Et questa est longas non satis esse vias;
Cumque daret sanctam tumulis, quibus invidet,
urnam,

Visa sibi est rapto bis viduata viro.

Lib. ix. xxx.

D. IUNIUS IUVENALIS.

CCXLVII.

Peroration of Satire I.

NIL erit ulterius, quod nostris moribus
addat

Posteritas; eadem facient cupientque
minores,

Omne in praecipiti vitium stetit; utere velis,
Totos pande sinus! Dicas hic forsitan "unde
Ingenium par materiae? unde illa priorum
Scribendi quodcumque animo flagrante liberet
Simplicitas 'cuius non audeo dicere nomen?
Quid refert dictis ignoscat Mucius an non?'
Pone Tigellinum, taeda lucebis in illa,

Qua stantes ardent, qui fixo pectore fumant,
 Et latum media sulcum deducit harena.”
 Qui dedit ergo tribus patruis aconita, vehatur
 Pensilibus plumis atque illinc despiciat nos?—
 ‘Cum veniet contra, digito compesce labellum :
 Accusator erit qui verbum dixerit : ‘hic est.’
 Securus licet Aenean Rutulumque ferocem
 Committas, nulli gravis est percussus Achilles,
 Aut multum quaesitus Hylas urnamque secutus :
 Ense velut stricto quoties Lucilius ardens
 Infremuit, rubet auditor, cui frigida mens est
 Criminibus, tacita sudant praecordia culpa.
 Inde irae et lacrimae. Tecum prius ergo voluta
 Haec animo ante tubas : galeatum sero duelli
 Poenitet.’—Experiar, quid concedatur in illos,
 Quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina.

Sat. i. v. 147-171.

CCXLVIII.

Domitian.



URGITUR, et misso proceres exire iu-
 bentur

Consilio, quos Albanam dux magnus in
 arcem

Traxerat attonitos et festinare coactos,
 Tamquam de Cattis aliquid torvisque Sycambris
 Dicturus, tamquam et diversis partibus orbis
 Anxia praecipiti venisset epistula pinna.

Atque utinam his potius nugis tota illa dedisset

Tempora saevitiae, claras quibus abstulit urbi
 Inlustrisque animas impune et vindice nullo !
 Sed periit, postquam Cerdonibus esse timendus
 Coeperat: hoc nocuit Lamiarum caede madenti.

Sat. iv. v. 144-154.

CCXLIX.

True Nobility.

QUID, Catilina, tuis natalibus atque
 Cethegi

Inveniet quisquam sublimius ? arma
 tamen vos

Nocturna et flammis domibus templisque paratis,
 Ut Bracatorum pueri Senonumque minores,
 Ausi quod liceat tunica punire molesta.
 Sed vigilat consul vexillaque vestra coerces.
 Hic novus Arpinas, ignobilis et modo Romae
 Municipalis eques, galeatum ponit ubique
 Praesidium attonitis et in omni monte laborat.
 Tantum igitur muros intra toga contulit illi
 Nominis ac tituli, quantum vix Leucade, quantum
 Thessaliae campis Octavius abstulit udo
 Caedibus assiduis gladio: set Roma parentem,
 Roma patrem patriae Ciceronem libera dixit.
 Arpinas alius Volscorum in monte solebat
 Poscere mercedes, alieno lassus aratro ;
 Nodosam post haec frangebatur vertice vitem.
 Si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabra :
 Hic tamen et Cimbros et summa pericula rerum

Excipit, et solus trepidantem protegit urbem,
Atque ideo postquam ad Cimbrostragemque
volabant

Qui numquam attigerant maiora cadavera corvi,
Nobilis ornatur lauro collega secunda.
Plebeiae Deciorum animae, plebeia fuerunt
Nomina: pro totis legionibus hi tamen et pro
Omnibus auxiliis atque omni pube Latina
Sufficiunt dis infernis terraeque parenti;
Pluris enim Decii, quam quae servantur ab illis.
Sat. viii. v. 231-258.

CCL.

Seianus.

VISNE salutari sicut Seianus? habere
Tantundem atque illi summas donare
curules,
Illum exercitibus praeponere? tutor haberi
Principis angusta Caprearum in rupe sedentis
Cum grege Chaldaeo? vis certe pila cohortes,
Egregios equites et castra domestica? quidni
Haec cupias? et qui nolunt occidere quemquam,
Posse volunt. Sed quae praeclara et prospera tanti,
Ut rebus laetis par sit mensura malorum?
Huius, qui trahitur, praetextam sumere mavis,
An Fidenarum Gabiorumque esse potestas,
Et de mensura ius dicere, vasa minora
Frangere pannosus vacuis aedilis Ulubris?
Ergo quid optandum foret, ignorasse fateris

Seianum ; nam qui nimios optabat honores
 Et nimias poscebat opes, numerosa parabat
 Excelsae turris tabulata, unde altior esset
 Casus et impulsae praeceps immane ruinae.
 Quid Crassos, quid Pompeios evertit, et illum,
 Ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites ?
 Summus nempe locus nulla non arte petitus,
 Magnaque numinibus vota exaudita malignis.
 Ad generum Cereris sine caede ac vulnere pauci
 Descendunt reges et sicca morte tyranni.

Sat. x. v. 90-113.

CCLL

μή μοι γένοιθ' ἂ βούλομ' ἀλλ' ἂ συμφέρει.

MENANDER.



IL ergo optabunt homines ?—Si consilium
 vis,
 Permittes ipsis expendere numinibus,
 quid

Conveniat nobis rebusque sit utile nostris.
 Nam pro iucundis aptissima quaeque dabunt di.
 Carior est illis homo, quam sibi. Nos animorum
 Impulsu et caeca magnaue cupidine ducti
 Coniugium petimus partumque uxoris ; at illis
 Notum, qui pueri qualisque futura sit uxor.
 Ut tamen et poscas aliquid voveasque sacellis
 Exta et candiduli divina tomacula porci,
 Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.
 Fortem posce animum, mortis terrore carentem,

Qui spatium vitae extremum inter munera ponat
 Naturae, qui ferre queat quoscumque labores,
 Nesciat irasci, cupiat nihil et potiores
 Herculis aerumnas credat saevosque labores
 Et Venere et cenis et pluma Sardanapalli.
 Monstro quod ipse tibi possis dare ; semita certe
 Tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae.
 Nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia ; nos te
 Nos facimus, Fortuna, deam caeloque locamus.

v. 346-366.

CCLII.

The Stings of Conscience.

NULLANE periuri capitis fraudisque nefandae
 Poena erit ?—Abreptum crede hunc
 graviore catena

Protinus et nostro—quid plus velit ira ?—necari
 Arbitrio ; manet illa tamen iactura, nec umquam
 Depositum tibi sospes erit, sed corpore trunco
 Invidiosa dabit minimus solacia sanguis.—
 At vindicta bonum vita iucundius ipsa.—
 Nempe hoc indocti, quorum praecordia nullis
 Interdum aut levibus videas flagrantia causis
 Quantulacumque adeo est occasio, sufficit irae.
 Chrysippus non dicet idem, nec mite Thaletis
 Ingenium, dulcique senex vicinus Hymetto,
 Qui partem acceptae saeva inter vincla cicutae
 Accusatori nollet dare. Plurima felix

Paulatim vitia atque errores exuit omnes,
 Prima docet rectum sapientia. Quippe minuti
 Semper et infirmi est animi exiguique voluptas
 Ultio: continuo sic collige, quod vindicta
 Nemo magis gaudet, quam femina. Cur tamen
 hos tu

Evasisse putes, quos diri conscia facti
 Mens habet attonitos et surdo verberare caedit
 Occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum?
 Poena autem vehemens ac multo saevior illis,
 Quas et Caedicius gravis invenit et Rhadaman-
 thus,

Nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem.

* * * * *

Has patitur poenas peccandi sola voluntas.
 Nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum,
 Facti crimen habet. Cedo, si conata peregit?
 Perpetua anxietas nec mensae tempore cessat,
 Faucibus ut morbo siccis interque molares
 Difficili crescente cibo; Setina misellus
 Expuit, Albani veteris pretiosa senectus
 Displicet; ostendas melius, densissima ruga
 Cogitur in frontem, velut acri ducta Falerno.
 Nocte brevem si forte indulsit cura soporem,
 Et toto versata toro iam membra quiescunt,
 Continuo templum et violati numinis aras
 Et, quod praecipuis mentem sudoribus urget,
 Te videt in somnis; tua sacra et maior imago
 Humana turbat pavidum cogitque fateri.
 Hi sunt, qui trepidant et ad omnia fulgura pallent,

Cum tonat, exanimes primo quoque murmure
caeli;

Non quasi fortuitus nec ventorum rabie, set
Iratus cadat in terras et vindicet ignis.

Illa nihil nocuit, cura graviore timetur


Proxima tempestas, velut hoc dilata sereno.

v. 174-198; 208-228.

P. AELIUS HADRIANUS IMPERATOR.


CCLIII.

To his Soul.

 NIMULA vagula, blandula,
Hospes comesque corporis,
Quae nunc abibis in loca
Pallidula, rigida, nudula—
Nec, ut soles, dabis iocos?

CCLIV.

PERVIGILIUM VENERIS.

 RAS amet qui nunquam amavit, quique
amavit cras amet.
Ver novum: ver iam canorum: vere
natus est Iovis:

Vere concordant amores: vere nubunt alites,

Et nemus comam resolvit de maritis imbribus.

Cras amorum copulatrix inter umbras arborum.

Implicat casas virentis de flagello myrteo:
Cras Dione iura dicit fulta sublimi throno.

* * * * *

Cras amet qui nunquam amavit, quique amavit
cras amet.

Ipsa Troianos penates in Latinos transtulit:
Ipsa Laurentem puellam coniugem nato dedit,
Moxque Marti de sacello dat pudicam virginem,
Unde Ramnes et Quirites proque prole posterum
Romulum patrem crearet et nepotem Caesarem.

Cras amet qui nunquam amavit, quique amavit
cras amet.

Rura fecundat voluptas, rura Venerem sentiunt
Ipse Amor puer Dionae rure natus dicitur:
Hunc ager cum parturiret, ipsa suscepit sinu:
Ipsa florum delicatis educavit osculis.

Cras amet qui nunquam amavit, quique amavit
cras amet.

Ipsa gemmis purpurantem pingit annum floridis:
Ipsa surgentes papillas de favoni spiritu
Urget in notos penates: ipsa roris lucidi,
Noctis aura quem relinquit, spargit humentis
aquas.

* * * * *

Cras amet qui nunquam amavit, quique amavit
cras amet,

En micant lacrimae trementes de caduco pondere:
Gutta praeceps orbe parvo sustinet casus suos:
En pudorem florulentae prodiderunt purpurae:
Humor ille, quem serenis astra rorant noctibus,
Mane virgineas papillas solvit humenti peplo.

Cras amet qui nunquam amavit, quique amavit
cras amet.

Ipsa iussit, mane totae virgines nubant rosae:
Facta Cypridis de cruore deque Amoris osculis
Deque gemmis deque flammis deque solis pur-
puris.

Cras ruborem, qui latebat veste tectus ignea,
Unico noto marita non pudebit solvere.

Cras amet qui nunquam amavit, quique amavit
cras amet.

Ipsa Nymphas diva luco iussit ire myrteo:
It puer comes puellis, nec tamen credi potest
Esse Amorem feriatum, si sagittas vexerit.
Ite Nymphae: posuit arna, feriatu est Amor:
Iussus est inermis ire, nudus ire iussus est,
Neu quid arcu neu sagitta neu quid igne laederet.
Sed tamen Nymphae cavete, quod Cupido pulcher
est:

Est in armis totus idem, quando nudus est Amor.
Cras amet qui nunquam amavit, quique amavit
cras amet.

Conpari Venus pudore mittit ad te virgines:
Una res est quam rogamus: cede virgo Delia,
Ut nemus sit incruentum de ferinis stragibus
Et recentibus virentes ducat umbras floribus.
Vellet ipsam te rogare, si pudicam flecteret:
Ipsa vellet ut venires, si deceret virginem.
Iam tribus choros videres feriatos noctibus
Congreges inter catervas ire per saltus tuos,
Floreas inter coronas, myrteas inter casas.

Nec Ceres nec Bacchus absunt nec poetarum deus.

Detinenda tota nox est; perviglanda canticis.

Regnet in silvis Dione, tu recede Delia.

Cras amet qui nunquam amavit, quique amavit
cras amet.

Iussit Hyblaeis tribunal stare diva floribus.

Praeses ipsa iura dicet, adsidebunt Gratiae.

Hybla totos funde flores, quidquid annus adtulit:

Hybla florum sume vestem, quantus Aetnae
campus est.

Ruris hic erunt puellae vel puellae montium

Quaeque silvas quaeque lucos quaeque fontes
incolunt.

Iussit omnes adsidere mater alitis dei,

Iussit et nudo puellas nil Amori credere.

Cras amet qui nunquam amavit, quique amavit
cras amet.

Ecce iam subter genestas explicant tauri latus,

Quisque tutus quo tenetur coniugali foedere:

Subter umbras cum maritis ecce balantum greges.

Et canoras non tacere diva iussit alites.

Iam loquaces ore rauco stagna cycni perstrepunt:

Adsonat Terei puella subter umbram populi,

Ut putes motus amoris ore dici musico

Et neges queri sororem de marito barbaro.

Illacantat, nostacemus.—Quando ver venit meum?

Quando fiam uti chelidon et tacere desinam?

Perdidi Musam tacendo nec me Apollo respicit:

Sic Amyclas, cum tacerent, perdidit silentium.

Cras amet qui nunquam amavit, quique amavit
cras amet.

RUTILII CLAUDII NAMATIANI.

CCLV.

Address to Rome.

REBRA relinquendis infigimus oscula
portis,
Inviti superant limina sacra pedes,
Oramus veniam lacrimis et laude litamus,
In quantum fletus currere verba sinit.—
Exaudi, regina tui pulcherrima mundi,
Inter sidereos Roma recepta polos!
Exaudi, genetrix hominum genetrixque deorum!
Non procul a caelo per tua templa sumus.
Te canimus semperque, sinent dum fata, canemus;
Sospes nemo potest immemor esse tui.
Obruerint citius scelerata oblivia solem,
Quam tuus ex nostro corde recedat honos.
Nam solis radiis aequalia munera tendis,
Qua circumfusus fluctuat Oceanus.
Volvitur ipse tibi, qui continet omnia, Phoebus,
Eque tuis ortos in tua condit equos.
Te non flammigeris Libye tardavit arenis,
Non armata suo reppulit ursa gelu,
Quantum vitalis natura tetendit in axes,
Tantum virtuti pervia terra tuae.

Fecisti patriam diversis gentibus unam,
 Profuit iniustis, te dominante, capi;
 Dumque offers victis proprii consortia iuris,
 Urbem fecisti quod prius orbis erat.
De Reditu suo, Lib. I. v. 43-66.

CLAUDIUS CLAUDIANUS.

CCLVI.

*In Rufinum. Lib. i.**Exordium.*

AEPE mihi dubiam traxit sententia
 mentem,
 Curarent Superi terras, an nullus inesset
 Rector, et incerto fluerent mortalia casu.
 Nam, cum dispositi quaesissem foedera mundi,
 Praescriptosque mari fines, annisque meatus,
 Et lucis noctisque vices; tunc omnia rebar
 Consilio firmata Dei, qui lege moveri
 Sidera, qui fruges diverso tempore nasci,
 Qui variam Phoeben alieno iusserit igni
 Compleri, Solemque suo, porrexerit undis
 Litora, tellurem medio libraverit axe.
 Sed, cum res hominum tanta caligine volvi
 Adspicerem, laetosque diu florere nocentes,
 Vexarique pios; rursus labefacta cadebat

Religio; causaeque viam non sponte sequebar
 Alterius, vacuo quae currere semina motu
 Affirmat, magnumque novas per inane figuras
 Fortuna, non arte regi; quae Numina sensu
 Ambiguo vel nulla putat vel nescia nostri.
 Abstulit hunc tandem Rufini poena tumultum,
 Absolvitque Deos. Iam non ad culmina rerum
 Iniustos crevisse querar: tolluntur in altum,
 Ut lapsu graviore ruant.

v. 1-23.

CCLVII.

Rufinus encompassed by Troops.

URBIS ab angusto tractu, qua vergit in
 Austrum,
 Planities vicina patet: nam cetera Pontus
 Circuit, exiguo dirimi se limite passus.
 Hic ultrix acies ornatu lucida Martis
 Explicuit cuneos. Pedites in parte sinistra
 Consistunt; equites illic poscentia cursum
 Ora reluctantur pressis sedare lupatis.
 Hic alii saevum cristato vertice nutant,
 Et tremulo gaudent humeros vibrare colore,
 Quos operit formatque chalybs. Coniuncta per
 artem
 Flexilis inductis animatur lamina membris,
 Horribilis visu. Credas simulacra moveri
 Ferrea, cognatoque viros spirare metallo.
 Par vestitus equis: ferrata fronte minantur.

Ferratosque levant securi vulneris armos.
Diviso stat quisque loco : metuenda voluptas
Cernenti, pulcherque timor spirisque remissis
Mansuescunt varii vento cessante dracones.
Augustus veneranda prior vexilla salutat.
Rufinus sequitur devotaque bracchia laudat,
Callidus affatu quo fallere cuncta solebat,
Nomine quemque vocat natosque patresque
 reversis

Nuntiat incolumes. Illi, dum plurima ficto
Certatim sermone petunt, intendere longos
A tergo flexus, insperatoque suprema
Circuitu sociare parant. Decrescere campus
Incipit, et clipeis in se redeuntia iunctis
Curvo paulatim sinuantur cornua ductu.
Sic ligat immensa virides indagine saltus
Venator, sic attonitos ad litora pisces
Aequoreus populator agit, rarosque plagarum
Contrahit anfractus, et hiantes colligit oras.
Excludunt alios. Cingi se fervidus ille
Nescit adhuc, graviterque apprensa veste,
 morantem

Increpat Augustum : scandalat sublime tribunal ;
Participem sceptri, socium declaret honoris.
Cum subito stringunt gladios ; vox desuper ingens
Infremuit : ‘ Nobis etiam, deterrime, nobis
Sperasti famulas imponere posse catenas ?
Unde redî nescis ? patiarne audire satelles,
Qui leges aliis libertatemque reduxi ?

Bis domitum civile nefas, bis rupimus Alpes.
Tot nos bella docent nulli servire tyranno.'

Deriguit: spes nulla fugae, seges undique ferri
Circumfusa micat. Dextra laevaue revinctus
Haesit, et ensiferae stupuit mucrone coronae.
Ut fera, quae montes nuper dimisit avitos,
Altorumque exsul nemorum damnatur harenae
Muneribus, commota ruit; vir murmure contra
Hortatur, nixusque genu venabula tendit.
Illa pavet strepitus, cuneosque erecta theatri
Respicit, et tanti miratur sibila vulgi.

Lib. II. v. 348-399.

CCLVIII.

De III. Cons. Honorii.

Introduction.



ARVOS non aquilis fas est educere fetus,
Ante fidem solis iudiciumque poli.
Nam pater, excusso saluit cum tegmine
proles,

Ovaue maternus rupit hiulca tepor,
Protinus implumes convertit ad aethera nidos,
Et recto flammam imperat ore pati.
Consulit ardentes radios, et luce magistra
Natorum vires ingeniumque probat.
Degenerem refugo torsit qui lumine visum,
Unguibus hunc saevis ira paterna ferit.
Exploratores oculis qui pertulit ignes,
Sustinuitque acie nobiliore diem,

Nutritur, volucrumque potens, et fulminis haeres,
 Gesturus sommo tela trisulca Iovi.
 Me quoque Pieriis tentatum saepius antris,
 Audet magna suo mittere Roma deo :
 Iam dominas aures, iam regia tecta meremur,
 Et chelys Augusto indice nostra sonat.

CCLIX.

De IV. Cons. Honorii.

An Imperial Training.



I tibi Parthorum solium fortuna dedisset,
 Care puer, terrisque procul venerandus
 Eois

Barbarus Arsacio consurgeret ore tiaras,
 Sufficeret sublime genus, luxuque fluentem
 Deside nobilitas posset te sola tueri.
 Altera Romanae longe rectoribus aulae
 Condicio. Virtute decet, non sanguine, niti.
 Hanc tamen haud quisquam, qui non agnoverit
 ante

Semet, et incertos animi pacaverit aestus,
 Inveniet. Longis illuc ambagibus itur.
 Maior et utilior fato coniuncta potenti,
 Vile latens virtus : quid enim submersa tenebris
 Proderit obscuris ? veluti sine remige puppis ?
 Vel lyra, quae reticet ; vel, qui non tenditur, arcus ?
 Disce ortus quos quisque subit. Cum conderet
 artus

Nostros aetheriis miscens terrena Prometheus,
Sinceram patrio mentem furatus Olympo,
Continuit claustris, indignantemque revinxit.
Et, cum non aliter possent mortalia fingi,
Adiunxit geminas. Illae, cum corpore lapsae,
Intereunt: haec sola manet, bustoque superstes
Evolat. Hanc alta capitis fundavit in arce,
Mandatricem operum, prospecturamque labori.
Illas inferius collo, praeceptaque summae
Passuras dominae, digna statione locavit.—
Hos igitur si quis potuit sedare tumultus,
Inconcussa dabit purae sacraria menti.
Tu licet extremos late dominere per Indos,
Te Medus, te mollis Arabs, te Seres adorent,
Si metuis, si prava cupis, si duceris ira
Servitii patiere iugum: tolerabis iniquas
Interius leges. Tunc omnia iure tenebis,
Cum poteris rex esse tui. Proclivior usus
In peiora datur suadetque licentia luxum,
Illecebrisque effrena favet. Tum vivere caste
Asperius, cum prompta Venus: tum durius irae
Consulitur, cum poena patet. Sed comprime
motus:

Nec tibi, quid liceat, sed quid fecisse decebit,
Occurrat mentemque domet respectus honesti.

v. 214-238; 255-261.



CCLX.

*Cyprii horti.**The Gardens of Venus.*

ONS latus Eoum Cypri praeruptus obum-
brat,

Inuius humano gressu ; Phariumque
cubile

Proteos, et septem despectat cornua Nili.

Hunc neque canentes audent vestire pruinae ;

Hunc venti pulsare timent, hunc laedere nimbi.

Luxuriae Venerique vacat. Pars acrior anni

Exsulat : aeterni patet indulgentia veris.

In campum se fundit apex : hunc aurea sepes

Circuit, et fulvo defendit prata metallo.

Mulciber, ut perhibent, his oscula coniugis emit

Moenibus, et tales uxorius obtulit arces.

Intus rura micant, manibus quae subdita nullis

Perpetuum florent, Zephyro contenta colono ;

Umbrosumque nemus, quo non admittitur ales,

Ni probet ante suos diva sub iudice cantus.

Quae placuit, fruitur ramis ; quae victa, recedit.

Vivunt in Venerem frondes, omnisque vicissim

Felix arbor amat ; nutant ad mutua palmae

Foedera : populeo suspirat populus ictu ;

Et platano platanus, alnoque assibilat alnus.

Labuntur gemini fontes : hic dulcis, amarus

Alter, et infusis corrumpunt mella venenis,

Unde cupidineas armavit fama sagittas.
Mille pharetrati ludunt in margine fratres,
Ora pares, similes habitu, gens mollis Amorum.
Hos nymphae pariunt: illum Venus aurea solum
Edidit. Ille Deos caelumque et sidera cornu
Temperat, et summos dignatur figere reges:
Hi plebem feriunt. Nec cetera numina desunt.
Hic habitat nullo constricta Licentia nodo,
Et flecti faciles Irae, vinoque madentes
Excubiae, Lacrimaeque rudes, et gratus amantum
Pallor, et in primis titubans Audacia furtis,
Iucundique Metus, et non secura Voluptas;
Et lasciva volant levibus Periuria ventis.
Quos inter petulans alta cervice Iuventas
Excludit Senium luco. Procul atria Divae
Permutant radios, silvaeque obstante virescunt.
Lemnius haec etiam gemmis extruxit et auro,
Admiscens artem pretio, trabibusque smaragdis
Supposuit caesas hyacinthi rupe columnas.
Beryllo paries, et iaspide lubrica surgunt
Limina despectusque solo calcatur achates.
In medio glebis redolentibus area dives
Praebet odoratas messes. Hic mitis amomi,
Hic casiae matura seges, Panchaeaque turgent
Cinnama; nec sicca frondescunt vimina acantho;
Tardaue sudanti prorepunt balsama ligno.

De Nuptiis Honorii et Mariae, v. 49-96.

CCLXI.

Venus borne on a Triton.

RORUPIT gurgite torvus
Semifer: undosi verrebant braccia
crines.

Hispidā tendebat bifido vestigia cornu,
Qua pristis commissā viro. Ter pectora movit,
Iam quarto Paphias tractu sulcabat arenas.
Umbratura deam retro sinuatur in arcum
Belua. Tunc vivo squalentia murice terga
Purpureis mollita toris. Hoc navigat ostro
Fulta Venus. Niveae delibant aequora plantae,
Prosequitur volucrum late comitatus Amorum,
Tranquillumque choris quatitur mare,serta per
omnem

Neptuni dispersa domum. Cadmeia ludit
Leucothoë, frenatque rosis delphina Palaemon.

v. 144-156.

CCLXII.

The Indignation of Rome at Eutropius.

OC mihi Ianiculo positis Etruria castris
Quaesit, et tantum fluvio Porsenna
remotus?

Hoc meruit vel ponte Cocles, vel Mucius igne?
Visceribus frustra castum Lucretia ferrum
Mersit, et attonitum tranavit Cloelia Thybrim?

Eutropio fasces adservabantur adempti
 Tarquiniis ? quemcumque meae vexere curules
 Laxato veniat socii spectator Averno.
 Impensi sacris Decii, prorumpite bustis,
 Torquatique truces, animosaque pauperis umbræ
 Fabricii tuque o si forte inferna piorum
 Iugera, et Elysias scindis, Serrane, novales :
 Poeno Scipiadae, Poero praeclare Lutati,
 Sicania Marcelle ferox, gens Claudia surgat.
 Et Curii series, et qui sub iure negasti
 Vivere Caesareo, parvo procede sepulcro,
 Eutropium passure Cato. Remeate tenebris,
 Agmina Brutorum, Corvinorumque catervae.
 Eunuchi vestros habitus, insignia sumunt
 Ambigui Romana mares : rapuere tremendas
 Hannibali Pyrrhoque togas : flabella perosi
 Adspirant trabeis : iam non umbracula gestant
 Virginibus Latias ausi vibrare secures.

* * * * *

Quid trahor ulterius ? Stilicho, quid vincere
 differs,

Dum certare pudet ? nescis quod turpior hostis
 Laetitia maiore cadit ? piratica Magnum
 Erigit, illustrat servilis laurea Crassum.
 Annuis : agnosco fremitum, quo palluit Hebrus,
 Quo Mauri Gildoque ruit. Quid Martia signa
 Sollicitas ? non est hastis iaculisve petendus :
 Conscia succumbent audito verbere terga.
 Ut Scythia post multos rediens exercitus annos,
 Cum sibi servilis pro finibus obvia pubes

Iret, et arceret dominos tellure reversos,
 Armatam ostensis aciem fudere flagellis.
 Notus ab inceptis ignobile reppulit horror
 Vulgus, et adductus sub verbere torpuit ensis.

In Eutropium, Lib. i. v. 443-465 ; 500-513.

CCLXIII.

*De Bello Getico.**The Rhaetian Alps.*

ED latus, Hesperiae quo Rhaetia iungitur
 orae,

Praeruptis ferit astra iugis, panditque
 terendam

Vix aestate viam. Multi seu Gorgone visa
 Obriguere gelu. Multos hausere profundae
 Vasta mole nives, cumque ipsis saepe iuvenis
 Naufraga candenti merguntur plaustro barathro.
 Interdum subitam glacie labente ruinam
 Mons dedit, et tepidus fundamina subruit Auster
 Pendenti male fida solo. Per talia tendit
 Frigoribus mediis Stilicho loca. Nulla Lyaei
 Pocula, rara Ceres: raptos contentus in armis
 Delibasse cibos madidoque oneratus amictu
 Argentem pulsabat equum. Nec mollia fesso
 Strata dedere torum. Tenebris si caeca repressit
 Nox iter, aut spelaea subit metuenda ferarum,
 Aut pastoralis iacuit sub culmine fultus

Cervicem clipeo. Stat pallidus hospite **magna**
 Pastor, et ignoto praeclarum nomine vultum
 Rustica sordenti genetrix ostendit alumno.

Illa sub horrendis praedura cubilia silvis,
 Illi sub nivibus somni curaeque laborque
 Pervigil, hanc requiem terris, haec otia rebus
 Insperata dabant. Illae tibi, Roma, salutem
 Alpinae peperere casae. Iam foedera gentes
 Exuerant, Latiiue audita clade feroces
 Vindelicos saltus et Norica rura tenebant.
 Ac veluti famuli, mendax quos mortis erilis
 Nuntius in luxum falso rumore resolvit,
 Dum marcent epulis, atque inter vina chorosque
 Persultat vacuis effrena licentia tectis,
 Si reducem dominum fors improvisa revexit,
 Haerent attoniti, libertatemque perosus
 Conscia servilis praecordia concutit horror :
 Sic ducis adspectu cuncti stupuere rebelles.

De Bello Getico, v. 339-372.

CCLXIV.

Stilicho enters Rome.



PSO Roma die, nec adhuc ostenditur
 auctor,
 Personuit venisse ducem laetisque
 Quirites

Vocibus auspiciū certi plausere triumphī,
 Muniti Stilichone suo. Quis gaudia vero
 Principis, amplexus alacres quis disserat aulae ?

Pulveris ambiguum nubem speculamur ab altis
 Turribus incerti, socios apportet an hostes
 Ille globus : mentem suspensa silentia librant :
 Donec pulvereo sub turbine sideris instar
 Emicuit Stilichonis apex et cognita fulsit
 Canities. Gavisa repens per moenia clamor
 Tollitur, 'Ipse venit!' Portas secura per omnes
 Turba salutatis effunditur obvia signis.
 Non iam dilectus miseri, nec, falce per agros
 Deposita, iaculum vibrans ignobile messor ;
 Nec temptat clipeum proiectis sumere rastris,
 Bellona ridente Ceres humilisque novorum
 Seditio clamosa ducum : sed vera iuventus,
 Verus ductor adest, et vivida Martis imago.

Ib., v. 450-458.

CCLXV.

Speech of Alaric.



I non, mentis inops fraudataque sensibus
 aetas

Praeberet veniam, numquam haec op
 probria linguae

Turpia Danubius me sospite ferret inultus.
 Anne, tot Augustos Hebro qui teste fugavi,
 Te patiar suadente fugam, cum cesserit omnis
 Obsequiis natura meis? Subsistere nostris
 Sub pedibus montes, arescere vidimus amnes.
 Non ita di Getici faxint, manesque parentum,
 Ut mea converso relegam vestigia cursu.

Hanc ego vel victor regno, vel morte tenebo
Victus humum. Per tot populos urbesque cu-
curri:

Fregi Alpes galeisque Padum victricibus hausi:
Quid restat nisi Roma, mihi? Gens robore nostra
Tunc quoque pollebat, nullis cum fideret armis.
At nunc Illyrici postquam mihi tradita iura,
Meque suum fecere dūcem, tot tela, tot enses,
Tot galeas multo Thracum sudore parari;
Inque meos usus vectigal vertere ferri
Oppida legitimo iussu Romana coëgi.
Sic me fata foveant. Ipsi, quos omnibus annis
Vastabam, servire dati: nocitura gementes
Arma dabant; flammisque diu mollitus et arte,
In sua damna chalybs fabro lugente rubebat.
Hortantes his adde deos. Non somnia nobis,
Nec volucres, sed clara palam vox edita luco est:
Rumpe omnes Alarice moras. Hoc impiger anno,
Alpibus Italiae ruptis penetrabis ad Urbem.
Huc iter usque datur. Quis iam post talia segnis
Ambigat, aut caelo dubitet parere vocanti?

v. 521-549.

CCLXVI.

The Victory at Pollentia.



UIS tibi tunc, Alarice, dolor, cum Marte
perirent
Divitiae, spoliisque diu quaesita supellex,
Pulsaretque tuas ululatus coniugis aures?

Coniugis, invicto quae dudum freta marito
Demens Ausonidum gemmata monilia matrum,
Romanasque alta famulas cervice petebat :
Scilicet Argolicas Ephyreiadasque puellas
Coeperat, et pulchras iam fastidire Lacaenas.
Sed dea quae nimiis obstat Rhamnusia votis,
Ingemuit, flexitque rotam : domat aspera victos
Pauperies, unoque die Romana rependit
Quidquid ter denis acies amisimus annis.

O celebranda mihi cunctis Pollentia saeculis !
O meritum nomen felicibus apta triumphis !
Virtutis fatale solum, memorabile bustum
Barbariae ! nam saepe locis ac finibus illis
Plena laccessito rediit vindicta Quirino.
Illic Oceani stagnis excita supremis
Cimbrica tempestas, aliasque immissa per Alpes,
Isdem procubuit campis. Iam protinus aetas
Adveniens geminae gentis permisceat ossa,
Et duplices signet titulos, commune trophaeum :
' Hic Cimbros fortesque Getas, Stilichone peremptos
Et Mario claris ducibus tegit Itala tellus.
Discite vesanae Romam non temnere gentes.'

v. 623-647.



CCLXVII.

Epithalamium of Palladius and Celerina.

FORTE Venus blando quaesitum frigore
 somnos
 Vitibus intexti gremio successerat antri.

Densaque sidereos per gramina fuderat artus,
 Acclinis florum cumulo. Crispatur opaca
 Pampinus, et mites sudanti ventilat uvas.
 Ora decet neglecta sopor, fastidit amictum¹
 Aestus, et ex uda translucent pectora fronde.
 Idaliae iuxta famulae, triplexque vicissim
 Nexa sub ingenti requiescit Gratia quercu.
 Pennati passim pueri, quo quemque vocavit
 Umbra, iacent. Fluitant arcus, ramisque pro-
 pinquis.

Pendentes placido suspirant igne pharetrae.
 Pars vigilēs ludunt, aut per virgulta vagantes
 Scrutantur nidos avium, vel roscida laeti
 Mala legunt donum Veneris, flexusque secuntur
 Palmitis et summas pennis librantur in ulmos.
 Defendunt alii lucum; Dryadasque procaces
 Spectandi cupidas et rustica numina pellunt,
 Silvestresque deos longeque tuentibus antrum
 Flammea lascivis intendunt spicula Faunis.
 Cum subito varius vicina clamor ab urbe,
 Et fausti iuvenum plausus, mixtaeque choreis
 Audnae per rura lyrae. Celerina per omnes
 Italiae canitur montes, omnisque maritum

Palladium resonabat ager. Pervenit ad aures
 Vox iucunda deae strepituque excita resedit,
 Et reliquum nitido deterisit pollice somnum.
 Utque fuit turbata comas, turbata capillos,
 Mollibus exsurgit stratis, et permeat omne
 Agmen et innumeros Hymenaeon poscit Amores.

Hunc Musa genitum legit Cytherea, ducemque
 Praefecit thalamis. Nullum iunxisse cubile
 Hoc sine nec primas fas est attollere taedas.

Conspicitur tandem. Platano namque ille sub alta
 Fusus inaequales cera texebat avenas,
 Maenaliosque modos et pastoralia labris
 Murmura temptabat relegens orisque recursu
 Dissimilem tenui variabat harundine ventum.
 Restitit, ut vidit Venerem, digitisque remissis
 Ad terram tacito defluxit fistula lapsu.

v. 1-40.

CCLXVIII.

The Rape of Proserpine.



PSA domum tenero mulcens Proserpina
 cantu

Irrita texebat rediturae munera matri.
 Hic elementorum seriem sedesque paternas
 Insignibat acu : veterem qua lege tumultum
 Discrevit Natura parens et semina iustis
 Discessere locis. Quidquid leve, fertur in altum :
 In medium graviora cadunt ; incanduit aether :
 Legit flamma polum, fluxuit mare, terra pependit.

Nec color unus erat. Stellas accendit in auro,
 Ostro fundit aquas, attollit litora gemmis
 Filaque mentitos iam iam caelantia fluctus
 Arte tument. Credas illidi cautibus algam,
 Et raucum bibulis inserpere murmur harenis.
 Addit quinque plagas. Mediam subtegmine rubro
 Obsessam fervore notat; squalebat adustus
 Limes et assiduo sitiebant stamina sole.
 Vitales utrinque duas, quas mitis oberrat
 Temperies, habitanda viris; in fine supremo
 Torpentes traxit geminas brumaque perenni
 Foedat et aeterno contristrat frigore telas.

Nec non et patru pingit sacraria Ditis,
 Fatalesque sibi Manes. Nec defuit omen;
 Praescia nam subitis maduerunt fletibus ora.

Lib. iv. 245-266.

CCLXIX.

The Descent to Hell.



MALE dilecti flores despectaque matris
 Consilia, o Veneris deprensae serius
 artes!

Mater, io, seu te Phrygiis in vallibus Idae
 Mygdonio buxus circumsonat horrida cantu,
 Seu tu sanguineis ululantia Dindyma Gallis
 Incolis, et strictos Curetum respicis enses,
 Exitio succurre meo, compesce furentem,
 Comprime ferales torvi praedonis habenas.'

Talibus ille ferox dictis fletuque decoro

Vincitur, et primi suspiria sentit amoris.

Tunc ferrugineo lacrimas detergit amictu,

Et placida maestum solatur voce dolorem :

‘ Desine funestis animum, Proserpina, curis,

Et vano vexare metu. Maiora dabuntur

Sceptra, nec indigni taedas patiere mariti.

Ille ego Saturni proles, cui machina rerum

Servit, et immensum tendit per inane potestas.

Amissum ne crede diem. Sunt altera nobis

Sidera, sunt orbis alii, lumenque videbis

Purius, Elysiumque magis mirabere solem,

Cultoresque pios. Illic pretiosior aetas,

Aurea progenies, habitat, semperque tenemus,

Quod superi meruere semel. Nec mollia desunt

Prata tibi : Zephyris illic melioribus halant

Perpetui flores, quos nec tua protulit Henna.

Est etiam lucis arbor praedives opacis,

Fulgentes viridi ramos curvata metallo.

Haec tibi sacra datur, fortunatumque tenebis

Autumnum et fulvis semper ditabere pomis.

Parva loquor. Quidquid liquidus complectitur
aër,

Quidquid alit tellus, quidquid salis aequora verrunt,

Quod fluvii volvunt, quod nutrivere paludes,

Cuncta tuis pariter cedent animalia regnis,

Lunari subiecta globo, qui septimus auras

Ambit et aeternis mortalia separat astris.

Sub tua purpurei venient vestigia reges,

Deposito luxu, turba cum paupere misti :

Omnia mors aequat. Tu damnatura nocentes,

Tu requiem latura piis, te iudice, sontes
 Improbata cogentur vitae commissa fateri.
 Accipe Lethaeo famulas cum gurgite Parcas;
 Sit fatum, quodcumque voles.' Haec fatus, ovantes
 Exhortatur equos, et Tartara mitior intrat.

Lib. ii. v. 265-307.

CCLXX.

The Old Man of Verona.



ELIX, qui patriis aevum transegit in
 agris,

Ipsa domus puerum quem videt, ipsa
 senem,

Qui baculo nitens, in qua reptavit harena,

Unius numerat saecula longa casae.

Ingentem meminit parvo qui germine quercum,

Aequaevumque videt consenuisse nemus.

Proxima cui nigris Verona remotior Indis,

Benacumque putat litora rubra lacum.

Illum non vario traxit fortuna tumultu,

Nec bibit ignotas mobilis hospes aquas.

Non freta mercator tremuit, non classica miles:

Non rauci lites pertulit ille fori.

Indocilis rerum, vicinae nescius urbis

Adspectu fruitur liberiore poli.

Frugibus alternis, non consule computat annum:

Autumnum pomis, ver sibi flore, notat.

Idem condit ager soles idemque reducit
 Metiturque suo rusticus orbe diem :
 Sed tamen indomitae vires, firmisque lacertis
 Aetas robustum tertia cernit avum.
 Erret, et extremos alter scrutetur Hiberos :
 Plus habet hic vitae, plus habet ille viae.

ANICII MANLII SEVERINI BOETHII.

CONSOLATIO PHILOSOPHIAE.

CCLXXI.

Summum nec metuas diem nec optes.




UISQUIS composito serenus aevo,
 Fatum sub pedibus dedit superbum,
 Fortunamque tenens utramque rectus
 Invictum potuit tenere vultum ;
 Non illum rabies minaeque Ponti
 Versum funditus excitantis aestum ;
 Nec ruptis quoties vagus caminis
 Torquet fumificos Vesevus ignes,
 Aut celsas soliti ferire turres
 Ardentis via fulminis movebit.
 Quid tantum miseri feros tyrannos
 Mirantur sine viribus furentes ?
 Nec speres aliquid nec extimescas,
 Exarmaveris impotentis iram :
 At quisquis trepidus pavet, vel optat,

Quod non sit stabilis suiue iuris,
Abiecit clipeum, locoque motus
Nectit qua valeat trahi catenam.

Lib. i.

CCLXXII.

Law.

 UOD mundus stabili fide
Concordes variat vices;
Quod pugnantia semina
Foedus perpetuum tenent;
Quod Phoebus roseum diem
Curru provehit aureo,
Ut quas duxerit Hesperus
Phoebe noctibus imperet;
Ut fluctus avidum mare
Certo fine coerceat,
Ne terris liceat vagis
Latos tendere terminos,—
Hanc rerum seriem ligat
Terras ac pelagus regens
Et caelo imperitans amor.
Hic si frena remiserit,
Quidquid nunc amat invicem
Bellum continuo geret:
Et quam nunc socia fide
Pulchris motibus incitant
Certent solvere machinam.
Hic sancto populos quoque

Iunctos foedere continet :
 Hic et coniugii sacrum
 Castis nectit amoribus :
 Hic fidis etiam sua
 Dictat iura sodalibus.
 O felix hominum genus,
 Si vestros animos amor
 Quo caelum regitur, regat.

Lib. ii.

CCLXXIII.

Chance.



UPIS Achaemeniae scopulis, ubi versa
 sequentum
 Pectoribus figit spicula pugna fugax,
 Tigris et Euphrates uno se fonte resolvunt,
 Et mox abiunctis dissociantur aquis.
 Si coeant, cursumque iterum revocentur in unum,
 Confluat alterni quod trahit unda vadi :
 Conveniant puppes, et vulsi flumine trunci,
 Mistaque fortuitos implicet unda modos :
 Quos tamen ipsa vagos terrae declivia casus,
 Gurgitis et lapsi defluus ordo regit.
 Sic quae permissis fluitare videtur habenis,
 Fors, patitur frenos, ipsaque lege meat.

Lib. v.





NOTES.





NOTES.

BOOK I.



THE poets who flourished during the period of two centuries embraced by this Book fall naturally under one of two heads, according as they either adopted a popular style, and aimed at satisfying the multitude, or appealed more and more to the taste of the educated few, in proportion to the greater development of poetic genius among the Romans. Deficient as the writers of the former class are, when compared with the Augustan age, in refinement and in culture, they invariably exhibit traces of the strength and dignity of character denoted by the almost untranslatable term *gravitas* ; their remains are stamped by the expression of patriotism and the great characteristic qualities of their race. The writers who constitute the second class are far more artistic. Terence, by his pure Latinity and his elegant humour, strove to train and educate rather than follow the taste of his countrymen ; Lucretius, who seems to withdraw himself from the din of cities to the calmer scenes of natural beauty, excels in his stateliness of thought, and the peculiar power he possesses of describing his object frequently by a single word ; while Catullus is unequalled in the expression of emotion, and in

the marvellous clearness and simplicity of his language. In spite of the fact that the older writers exhibit strength of intellect rather than verbal elegance, it seemed well to embody in this collection some specimens of their remains, that the life of Latin poetry might be traced as it were from its cradle to its maturity and its decline. Some may form a lower estimate of this class of poetry, and the wit of Plautus no doubt falls short of the Horatian standard. But be this as it may, the period cannot justly be termed a barren one, which produced so many different branches of literature. On tragedy, on comedy and epic poetry, no slight efforts were expended. It is to the same source that the beginnings of satire,* the peculiar product of Italy, are to be traced. There is something stirring and vigorous and practical about the whole of these two centuries.

The rugged Saturnian measure gave place under Ennius to the Hexameter, and to the imitation of Greek models, a reform, however, which had to be carried in the face of a strong opposition, that recalls the controversy between the † ‘Trojans’ and ‘Greeks’ in the days of our own Henry VII. The poets of this period were not undistinguished in public affairs, peaceful or military. Nævius himself served in the First Punic War which he celebrated, as did Lucilius in the Numantine War. Ennius was an eye-witness of ‡ the Siege of Ambracia, the subject of one of his plays, and described in the xvth book of his Annals dedicated to M. Fulvius Nobilior, whom he accompanied in his Aetolian campaign, B.C. 189. It was to such men that Rome owed, in great measure, the rude and unpolished beginnings of her

* *Satira quidem tota nostra est.* Quintilian, x. 1. 93.

† Parry's Terence, Introduction, p. xvii. See Hallam's *Middle Ages*, vol. iii. p. 468.

‡ Livy xxxviii. c. 3-11. But a few scanty fragments remain of the Ambracia, and of this portion of the *Annales*.

literature, and there is no need to prove how much * Virgil was indebted to the national epics of Naevius and Ennius, and how he had stored in his memory the diction of Lucretius and Catullus.

Wordsworth's arrangement of this epitaph is followed. He gives the full scheme of the Saturnian metre thus :

1. 1.

$$\bar{u} \parallel \frac{\bar{u}}{u} \left(\frac{u}{-} \right) \mid \frac{\bar{u}}{uu} \left(\frac{u}{-} \right) \mid \frac{\bar{u}}{uu} \parallel \frac{\bar{u}}{uu} \left(\frac{u}{-} \right) \mid \frac{\bar{u}}{uu} \left(\frac{u}{-} \right) \mid \frac{\bar{u}}{uu}$$

Accordingly itaque, in the third line, has the *a* long (as it is in ita in Plautus, Capt. 499). Ita, *this-wise*, an ablative from the stem *ta* or *to*. Cf. aliu-ta, *otherwise*.—Papillon, Comp. Phil. ch. vii. The name of the metre connects it with Saturnus or Saeturnus (sata), the patron of sowing. Of its irregularity an idea may be formed, by the statement that in the whole of Naevius' Epic no single line could be found as a normal specimen of its structure.

This epitaph is characterized by Aulus Gellius as 'plenum superbiae Campanae,' whence Naevius is held to have been by birth a Campanian, though of Latin extraction. Besides his Punica (in the Saturnian measure), Naevius wrote Dramas. I. (a) *Tragedies on Greek subjects (Crepidatae)*, of which we have some scanty fragments—between sixty and seventy lines—in which two expressions have become proverbial, 'laudari a laudato viro,' and 'male parta male dilabuntur ;' (b) *Tragedies on purely national subjects (Praetextae)*. No-

* See some good remarks on this subject in Cruttwell's History of Roman Literature, page 273.

For a full account of the Early Roman Poets, consult Dunlop, History of Roman Literature, vol. I. Mommsen, Hist. Rom. vol. II. ch. xiv. ; vol. III. ch. xiii. Merivale, Hist. Rom. vol. II. ch. xxii. sub fin. Sellar, The Roman Poets of the Republic. Keble's Praelections, xxxii.—xxxv. Browne, History of Roman Classical Literature, bk. II. ch. v.—ix. Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, Preface. Lucretius, Munro, Introduction to Notes, II. Teuffel and Cruttwell, Histories of Latin Literature. Wordsworth, Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin.

thing but the titles of two of these remain—*Alimonium Romuli et Remi*, and *Clastidium*. II. *Comedies (Palliatae)* plays, i.e. of which, though the titles are in some cases Latin, the surroundings and costumes are purely Greek. To this class belong all the plays we have of Plautus and Terence. Of the remaining class, the national comedy (*Togatae*), of which Titinius and Afranius were the chief representatives, we have nothing left but fragments. Naevius died at Utica in exile, about 194 B. C. As Ennius did not come to Rome till 204, the year in which he went into exile, the complaint in the last line of this epitaph can scarcely have been aimed at him, though Merivale's remarks on it hold good, where he compares it with the epitaph of Ennius on himself (No. xiv. of this Anthology, p. 15).

'It would appear that Naevius was the champion of the old Roman literature . . . he contended for the rude purity of the old language assailed in form and substance by innovation on all sides, and he felt that with himself that purity would perish. It was with this feeling, assuredly, that he composed for himself an epitaph, filled with a mournful presentiment of this impending change. The melancholy strain of Naevius is strikingly contrasted with the tone of exultation in which his victorious rival speaks also from his tomb.'—Ch. xxii

1. I.

L. 3. *Orci thesauro*. Cf. Shakespeare, Sonnet lxx.,

'Where alack,

Shall Time's best jewel from *Time's chest* lie hid?'

The god Orcus, according to Wordsworth, is perhaps to be considered as a reaper, and the treasure-house is that in which he stores his harvest. Cf. Longfellow,

'There is a reaper, whose name is Death.'

The *Aulularia* takes its name from the money-pot (*aulula*, diminutive of *aula* = *olla*. Cf. *auscutor* for *osculator* in Plautus, *plando explodo*, *caudex codex*), discovered by the miser

Euclio. Molière borrowed the plot of *L'Avare*, and many strokes of humour in it, from this play. In this passage **Strobilus**, the slave of **Lyconides**, the lover of **Euclio's** daughter, describes how he found the treasure. The conclusion of the play is lost, and it is conjectured that his master gets possession of it, and restores it on condition of obtaining his daughter in marriage.

L. 5. *Pici qui colunt ego supero.* For the attraction, cf. **Ter. Eun. iv. 3. 11.** *Eunuchum quem dedisti nobis, quas turbas dedit.* *Colunt*, 'inhabit,' 'hanc domum colo,' says the *Lar Familiaris* in the prologue of this play. *Pici*, **Wagner** thinks that **Plautus** mixed up the Greek stories of the *gryphes* with the beliefs current among his countrymen about the woodpecker.

L. 7. *hominum mendicabula*, 'beggarly fellows.'

L. 1. *Philippus*, the type of a wealthy king. His bribery was proverbial. Cf. ἀργυρέαις λόγχοισι μάχου καὶ πάντα κρατήσεις. The chief source of his wealth was the Thracian silver mines, one of which had once produced a talent a day to one of his ancestors.

L. 8. *declinavi med.* The *d* is probably the ablative *d* incorrectly transferred to the accusative. **L. 9.** *atat*, 'But look!' an interjection here of surprise and fear. Cf. ἀτταταῖ.

L. 10. *Perii*, etc. This scene should be compared with Molière, *L'Avare*, act iv. sc. 7.

L. 11. *quem quis*, i. e. tenebit? **L. 16.** *vestitu et cretā*, *vestitu cretato*, the gown rubbed with chalk to make it white. The *candidati* are alluded to. Cf. **Persius**, *Sat. v. 177.* *Cretata ambitio-sedent*, pointing to those of some rank, as the ordinary spectators stood. **L. 18.** *Em.* 'Just so,' or 'That's it.' *Hem* and *En* are other forms of this exclamation, *hem* expressing feeling of various kinds.

L. 20. *pessumè ornatus*, 'in a sorry plight.'—**Hildyard.**

L. 21. *gemiti.* So *ornati* for *ornatus*, page 18, l. 2. This

1. 11.

2. —

genitive in -i may perhaps be formed on the analogy of nouns with *o* stems, or from some confusion with the past-part. in -tus (Roby, L. G. 399).

3. II.

L. 3. *me defraudavi*, etc. So Ter. Phormio. I. i. 10.

Quod ille unciatim vix de demenso suo

Suum defrudans genium, comparsit miser.

'The pittance, which he from his allowance, by stinting himself, has just managed to scrape together, ounce by ounce.' The term 'genius' seems to have no exact English equivalent in this sense, the opposite to which is *indulgere genio*.

— III.

Hegio, an Aetolian, whose son has been taken prisoner in a war between the Aetolians and Eleians, has purchased an Aetolian prisoner, Philocrates, with his slave Tyndarus, in order to recover his son by an exchange. The master and slave have agreed to change places, and Philocrates is thus sent back valued only as a slave. In this scene Hegio discovers the deception from Aristophontes, another of the captives.

L. 6. *fuvi*. The oldest form of the perfect was probably reduplicated like the Greek *πέφυκα*, *fu-fui*, which itself may have been short for *fu-fuvi*. Wordsworth, ch. xvii. 15. The *v* must not be considered as representing the *f* of *fui*, since *vi* = *ui*, as Papillon points out (Comp. Phil. ch. viii.). 'Nos sumus Romani qui *fuimus* ante Rudini,' was Lambinus' reading of the line of Ennius, *Annales* xvii.

L. 9. *diirectum i*, 'Go and be hanged!' Like the Greek, *οὐκ ἐς φόβον; ἐς κῆρακας*. The derivation *di-erigo* seems best, referring it to the out-stretched arms of a malefactor on the cross. See Ramsay's *Mostellaria*, p. 95.

L. 10. *Tu subsultas*. Cf. *ὀρχεῖται δὲ καρδία φόβῳ*.—Aesch. *Choeph.* 161.

L. 11. *Alide*, i. e. Elide.

L. 13. *ipsus*. Other similar archaic forms are *ollus*, found in Ennius and old inscriptions, and *istus* in Plautus.

L. 14. *deruncinatus*, 'polished off,' from *runcina*, a plane.

L. 1. *ductavit dolis*, 'led by the nose.' The figure is from 4. III.
a horse bridled and bitted. L. 2. *sis.* = *si vis.*

L. 2. *exploratum*, originally 'to call aloud for,' (*os*) then
'to search out.'—Varronianus, c. xii.

L. 8. *subrufus*, 'rather red-haired.' Cf. ὑπόλευκος, ὑπόκωφος,
ὑπάγεικος, subsurdus, subagrestis. *cincinnatus*, 'curly
headed,' κίκιννος.

L. 9. *ut processerim*. 'Yes! so that I have walked straight
into it to-day' (put my foot in it). The perfect denotes that
the result still lasts. L. 13. *med.* Cf. on page 2, l. 8. L. 14.
Illic is a nominative. The abridged particle *ce* thus appended
to *ille* and *iste* is referred to a stem *co*, perhaps a variety of
quo- with a demonstrative meaning, 'there.' Papillon, ch. viii.

L. 15. *nuculeum*, etc. 'I've lost the nut: he's left me
the shell in its place,' literally, for a pledge. With the
form *pigneri* cf. *temperi*, the best attested form of the
locative.

L. 16. *Ita mi stolido sursum vorsum os sublevare officiis.*
'Fool that I was! I've let them daub my face with their
paint right up to the crown.' This is another of Plautus'
favourite phrases to express a trick played on a person (cf.
ducto above). Here the figure is taken from a drunkard
who falls asleep and has his face blackened. In *sursum*
vorsum the second word is redundant, as *sursum* = *sub-*
vorsum.

The plot of the *Menaechmi* hinges on the exact likeness 5. IV.
between two brothers, one of whom was stolen in infancy,
but is found at last by his brother (the *Menaechmus* Soscicles
of this extract) at Epidamnus. In this scene the wife of the
Epidamnian brother, mistaking the Syracusan for her hus-
band, is expostulating with him about a robe. Warner's
Translation of the *Menaechmi* (first printed in 1595) was the
origin of Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.

L. 2. *med.* See above, on p. 2, l. 8.

5. IV.

aetatem, 'all my life.' Sometimes used adverbially, 'an age,' and so common in Plautus and Terence. *Iamdudum*, *aetatem*.—Eunuchus, iv., v.

L. 2. *viduam*. 'Single,' 'husbandless,' or 'divorced,' not a widow. Cf. *Penelopam quae tam diu viro vidua caruit*. Stichus, l. 2. The *vi* denotes separation, as *ve* in *vê-cors*, *vê-sanus*. Curtius, p. 46.

L. 8. *quam perferam*, i. e. potius quam. Cf. *inimicos quam amicos aequomst med habere*. L. 9. *mea causa* ἐμῶν ἕνεκα, 'For aught I care.' L. 11. *mecastor*, i. e. me, Castor, juva, or me Castor juvet. An oath used generally by women; in a very few places by men. *accerso*, perhaps the vulgar form of *arcesso*.—Wagner.

L. 14. *ita rem natam esse*, 'that matters have come to this.' Cf. *pro re natâ*, and *e re natâ*, 'under the circumstances.'

6. —

L. 6. *monstra quod bibam*, 'Tell me of some antidote.'—Hildyard. L. 9. *simîtu*, from the same root as *simul* and *sim-ilis* (Engl. *same*, Greek ἅμα). Wagner suggests that it means 'at one stroke' (*itu* = *ictu*).

Parthaone, the grandfather of Deianira. Brix reads *Porthaone*, an equally unknown worthy mentioned in a fragment of Eupolis.

— V.

Philolaches, a profligate young man, in the absence of his father, Theuropides, is turning the mansion into a scene of revelry, when Theuropides suddenly returns. The slave, Tranio, prevents a discovery by making him believe that the house is haunted by the ghost of a murdered man.

The title is from a diminutive of *monstrum*. With the falling away of *n* before *s* in *Mostellaria*, cf. *formosus* for *formonsus*, *quoties* for *quotiens*, *trimestris* for *trimenstris*.

7. —

L. 2. *Usquin*, i. e. *usquene*, 'Have you been well up to now?' a common salutation after absence.

L. 9. *natus nemo servat*, 'not a soul is in the house to take care of it.' Cf. '*intus serva*,' *Aul.* 42.

L. 6. *pultando foris*, the regular word for knocking at the door *outside* (ἔξωθεν), as below, page 9, last line but one. *Concrepuit foris* (ἐκκρόειν) is the term for the rattling of the door on the *inside* when some one is coming out, owing to the doors in a Greek house opening on the street.

L. 15. *Di . . . faxint cum isto omīne*. Either (1) faxint te supplicio affectum. Cf. Phormio, v. 9. 39, faxo tali eum mactatum infortunio; or (2) faxint here has the sense of conficio, do for you, finish you off; *cum* may = agreeably to. Cf. 'Quod di prius omen in ipsum convertant.'

L. 1. *possies*, archaic for possis. The form siem, sies is a trace in Latin of the optative [siem = esiem, εἴην].

L. 4. *illos*, i.e. the slaves with Theuropides.

L. 5. *attigatis*. On this form, common in Plautus, Wordsworth remarks, 'It may either be treated as a separate verb, or as an instance of *n* lost before a guttural, or thirdly, and perhaps most probably, as an isolated aorist form.'—*Early Latin*, p. 431.

L. 13. *Antiquom et vetus*, 'of bygone days and of long-standing.' *Antiqua sunt*, quae ante fuerunt, *vetera* quae diu fuerunt.

L. 15. *Cēdo*, an old imper. 2nd sing. with plural cette (for cedite).

L. 10. *Mirum quin vigilantī diceret*, 'Of course he would say it to him when he was awake. Too likely!' 'Nam qui loquitur cum vigilante et vidente, is vivus sit necesse est.' Lambinus.

L. 2. *Perii illisce*, etc. These two lines are an *aside* by Tranio, who is afraid of the party coming out of the house and spoiling his game (*fabulam*) lit. the play he is acting in taking in Theuropides. *Illisce* sc. commissationibus, 'with those revels.'

L. 3. *Nimis quam formido*, 'I'm beyond measure afraid.' *Somirēquam*, *admodum quam*, *perquam* are used by an attraction similar to the Greek θαυμαστῶς ὥς. Roby, Lat.-Gr. 1649.

7. v.

9. —

10. —

9. v. L. 7. *Non me appellabis*. He pretends to address the ghost.
 10. vi. The *Rudens* takes its name from a fisherman's rope which drags to shore a casket by which the ἀναγνώσις of the play is brought about.

'Arcturus descends as a star from heaven, and opens the piece, something in the manner of the Angel who usually delivers the prologue in the ancient Italian mysteries,—of the Mercury who frequently recites it in the early secular dramas,—and the Attendant Spirit in the Masque of Comus.'
 —Dunlop.

L. 16. *accidunt*, i. e. cadunt, decidunt.

11. — L. 1. *disparat*, 'divides.' A classical word used by Caesar and Cicero, though rare.

12. vii. L. 14. *Iovem se placare posse*, etc. Ita Plato Legg. iv. 716. παρὰ δὲ μαρτοῦ διῶρα οὔτε ἄνδρα ἀγαθὸν οὔτε θεὸν ἔστι ποτε τό γε ἄρδον δέχεσθαι.

L. 16. *supplicii*, a trisyllable, as if supplici. It here = 'an offering,' or 'sacrifice.'

L. 21. *post*, etc., i. e. 'that you may hereafter rejoice that you so acted.'

Daemones and his Slave are watching a shipwreck from the shore. A graphic description. L. 13. *horsum*, i. e. huc vorsum.

L. 19. *capessit*, *cadit*, archaic forms for capessat cadat Cf. duim, edim. After capessit, understand *se*, 'which she makes for.' *Ea* is ablative, *eâ viâ*. *Errationis*, etc. 'She might spare the trouble of wandering further.'

13. — L. 1. *de illarum*, i. e. cenâ.

illis curandum. This use of *curo* with the dative is either ante- or post-classical.

- VIII. Rough as the Epic verse of Ennius seems to us, its introduction was of capital importance in Roman literature. *Accent*, which depended on musical rather than quantitative considerations, had prevailed before him. *Quantity* from his time is the regulating principle. It is as substituting

the heroic hexameter for the Saturnian verse that he is styled the Father of Latin Poetry. 'Ennius pater.' Hor. Ep. i. xix. 7, and Prop. iv. 3-6. The title 'Annales' gives the idea of the unbroken continuity of Roman History, as Sellar remarks, who points out that the work must have had some points of similarity to Shakespeare's Historical Plays.

'Regalis sane, et digna Aeacidarum genere sententia.' Cic. de Off. i. 13. Pyrrhus invaded Italy B.C. 281. *Non cauponantes bellum*, 'not making a gainful trade of war.' Cf. Judges, v. 10, '... they took no gain of money.' The phrase in Aeschylus, οὐ καπηλεύσειν μάχην, is not identical, but means 'will fight by wholesale,' i.e. 'will not do it by halves.' *ferro cernamus*, i.e. *decernamus*, cf. ἀγῶνα κρῖναι, Ranae, 873. Virgil adopts this expression, Aen. xii. 709 (p. 135), last line but one. For the many expressions of Ennius condensed and imbedded in the Aeneid, see Conington's Virgil, vol. ii. p. 24-26.

13. VIII

Cicero, De Rep. v. 1, 'Vel brevitatem, vel veritatem, tamquam ex oraculo mihi quodam esse effatus videtur.'

— IX.

Q. Fabius Maximus Dictator, B.C. 217. Cf. Aen. vi. 846 (p. 120, last line).

14. X.

homō. In classical Latin the o is never lengthened. *Noenum*, the old form of non. The original form was *ne oñnum*, i.e. *ne-unum*. Wordsworth retains *non enim*, and *postque* for *plusque*.

These lines in dimeter anapaests are praised by Cicero, Tusc. Disp. iii. 19. 'Praeclarum carmen; est enim et rebus et verbis et modis lugubre,' and in two other places. They seem to have suggested to Virgil the 'O patria, o divom domus,' Aen. ii. 241, and the whole of the passage, Vidi ipse furem, down to *ignis*, Ib. 499 (p. 105), which should be compared throughout, as well as 'Hinc ope barbaricâ,' Aen. viii. 685 (p. 124). Here, however, Virgil seems to have adopted the language while he used it in a different sense. For the context in Ennius points to the sense of *wealth* (cf.

— XII.

Milton's 'barbaric pearl and gold'), a use of the singular to which there seems no parallel instance. In Virgil the word has its strict sense of help.

Perhaps, however, the latter may here be the sense, if the true reading be *astantem*, which some MSS. have 'supported by foreign, i.e. Phrygian aid.' On the other hand, the *barbarico . . auro*, etc., in the first passage referred to, would favour the belief that Virgil certainly understood wealth by *ope*.

Their regular use of *barbaricus* in the mouth of Andromache (as of Aeneas) is to be noticed. It is the sense in which the later Greek poets employed it, and from whom the Romans borrowed it, as Conington points out.

- 15 XIII. The Saturae of Ennius were, as their name denotes, a medley written in various metres. They were utterly unlike the later satire, of which Lucilius is justly styled by Horace the founder, as having impressed on this branch of literature its permanent form.

- XIV. L. 4. *panxit*, etc., in the eighteen books of his Annals, down to the Istrian War, B.C. 174, omitting the First Punic War, as having been treated by Naevius.

L. 6. *Volito*, etc. Cf. πολλῶν κείμενος ἐν στόμασι. *Theognis*. Virg. Georg. iii. 9 (p. 88, l. 1). Quintilian's criticism of Ennius should be remembered. 'Ennium sicut sacros vetustate lucos adoremus, in quibus grandia et antiqua robora iam non tantam habent speciem quantam religionem.' Instit. Orat. x. 88.

- XV. Simo, the father of Pamphilus, relates to his freedman, Sosia, how his son's behaviour at the funeral of Chrysis made him suspect that he was in love with Glycerium. Cicero (De Orat. ii. 80) praises this scene as a masterpiece of simple narrative.

L. 8. *fama*, Pamphilus' previous good character.

16. — L. 2. *in diebus paucis*, 'within those few days.' So 'tam in brevi spatio.' Heaut. v. 2, 2. 'The *in* brings out more

clearly what is already implied, that it was *within* this period.' Papillon. L. 4. *Beasti*, sc. me. *metui a Chryside*, 'afraid of,' 'something proceeding from, on the side of,' *a* = a parte.

L. 9. *tam familiariter*, 'with such feeling;' so in the last line of this extract, *etiam*, 'even yet.' L. 16. *unam*, an anticipation in colloquial Latin of our indefinite article (Wagner and Papillon).

L. 2. *percussit*, 'it struck me at once,' i.e. their reply that she was Chrysis' sister. *attat*, etc. 'Hulloa' (see p. 2, l. 9), 'that's what's the matter.' τοῦτ' ἐκείνο. L. 3. *Hinc illae lacrimae* passed into a proverb (Cic. pro Cael. 25, Hor. Ep. I. 19—41).

L. 13. *quam familiariter*, 'very tenderly.' See on page 10, l. 3. Papillon makes it an elliptical construction for *tam familiariter quam potuit*.

The description of a parasite in this scene resembles the speech of Ergasilus, where plagipatidae illustrates *plagas pati* in p. 13, in Plautus, Capt. III. 1. Perhaps both Plautus and Terence borrowed from the Κόλακες of Eupolis (cf. the fragment from it in my Greek Anthology, No. cxxiii.).

L. 2. *ornati*. See above, on p. 2, l. 21.

L. 16. *Quidquid dicunt laudo*. Cf. Juv. iii. 100, 'Rides maiore cachinno Concutitur,' etc., and Hamlet, Act v. Sc. ii.

L. 5. *cuppedinarii*, 'confectioners;' *cetarii*, 'fishmongers.' L. 12. *si potis est*, 'if possible.' This absolute use of *potis* seems to be confined to early Latin. See an instance in Catullus, p. 67, l. 2.

L. 12. *disciplinae* = *discipuli*.

L. 3. *rei*, 'intercourse.'

L. 13. *siet*. See above, on p. 8, l. 1.

L. 14. *officia fungere*.

The accusative is used by Plautus and Terence, and by Lucretius, so 'perfunctus praemia,' p. 38, l. 10, and cf. 'quae fructus es,' p. 37, l. 24.

16. xv.

17. —

— xvi.

18. —

19. —

20. xvii.

20. XVII. L. 20. *Enim* = *enimvero*, in the first place of the sentence only in the comic poets. *paenitet*, 'I'm dissatisfied with the work.'

L. 22. *illis*, i.e. your slaves.

21. XVIII. Demea is priding himself on his superiority to his brother Micio. The news he has heard of his son Ctesipho cannot be true, or at any rate Aeschinus, his other son, whom Micio had adopted, is to blame. Syrus completely takes him in about his son, and parodies the principles in which he has been brought up.

L. 11. *quantus quantu's* = *quantus cumque*, 'every inch of you.'

L. 14. *coeperet*, from a form of *coepio*, of which *coepiam* and *coepere inf.* are found in early Latin. The verb = *co-apio* (*apiscor*), to lay hold of and so to begin.

22. — L. 2. *abigam hunc rus an aside*.

L. 3. *produxi*, saw him on his way, *προῦπεμψα*. L. 12. *Phy!* pooh! impatience at an unnecessary explanation. L. 14. *unde*, 'from whom.' Cf. 'genus unde Latinum.'

23. — L. 5. *mihi cautios*, 'I must look out.'

L. 15. *ita morem geras*, 'as you find men so you must deal with them,' or 'humour them.'

24. XIX. L. Attius (or Accius), 170—94, is called by Cicero, who, when a boy, conversed with him, 'gravis et ingeniosus poeta.' Ovid styles him 'animosus,' and Quintilian speaks thus of him, and Pacuvius, Ennius' sister's son, 'Tragoediae scriptores veterum Attius atque Pacuvius clarissimi gravitate sententiarum, verborum pondere, auctoritate personarum.' Horace thus characterizes them each, 'aufert Pacuvius docti famam senis Accius alti.' Ep. II. l. 56.

From the existing fragments, however, of the two poets, it is difficult to explain why learning is specially assigned to the former, and elevation or sublimity to the latter. Pacuvius imitated Sophocles, but the fragments assigned with certainty to him are extremely scanty, and mostly consist of single lines.

A shepherd who has never before seen a ship perceives the Argo from a mountain, and conjectures in his wonder what it is. L. 6. *Dum quod.* Supply *credas* from above, unless *tum* be the true reading.

24. XIX.

The Brutus from which this fragment is preserved is, with the exception of fifteen lines in Attius' *Aeneadae* or *Decii*, and four from the Paulus of Pacuvius, the sole remaining specimen of the Praetextae Fabulae. See above on these, p. 355.

— XX.

L. 13. *nocturno impetu*, 'in the revolution of night,' or 'as night fell.' Wordsworth quotes, 'impetum caeli,' in Cic. N. D. ii. 97, and caeli impetus occurs in Lucr. v. 200 (p. 42), though there it is best to take it of *size*.

L. 5. *liquior*, 'glide' or 'pass away.' 'In partem pejorem liquitur aetas,' the regular quantity of the deponent, though *liquo* to melt and *liquor*, except in Lucr. i. 453.

25. —

L. 13. *bene verruncent*, i.e. *bene vertant*.

For a full account of Lucilius, the first writer of Hexameter satire (cf. above, on No. xiii.), see Teuffel, p. 171, Wordsworth, p. 598, Sellar, ch. vi., Cruttwell, ch. vii. His birthplace, Suessa Aurunca, in Campania, is alluded to in Juv. Sat. i. 20. 'campo per quem magnus equos Auruncaë flexit alumnus.' For the persons he satirized, see Persius (p. 241, No. clxix.). All the passages in Horace should be studied which speak of him. Sat. i. iv., i. x., and ii. i. In the latter, at v. 34, the expression 'vita senis' has caused a difficulty, as Lucilius is said to have died at the age of forty-six. *Senex*, however, may refer to his antiquity as a poet. If he served in the Numantine War, B.C. 133, under Scipio Aemilianus, he could then have been only fifteen years old,—under the regular age. These two difficulties have led some to hold that the ordinary dates given for his life are wrong; that he was born before 148, and died later than 103.

26. XXI.

L. 1. *Virtus*, etc. The force and the harshness, 'luttentum fluere,' of Lucilius are both seen in this passage, of

which Lactantius, *Inst. Div.* vi. 5, said 'ab iis definitionibus, quas poeta breviter comprehendit, M. Tullius traxit officia vivendi.'

Albine, perhaps A. Postumius Albinus, consul B.C. 151. L. 6. *rei* is a monosyllable.

27. XXII. It is singular how little Lucretius is mentioned by the later poets. Besides the well-known tribute of Virgil, who does not mention him by name (p. 85, l. 24), there remain but two passages in Ovid: *Am.* i. 15 (*Carmina sublimis tunc sunt peritura Lucreti*, etc.). *Trist.* ii. 425, and the fine line of Statius (p. 278, l. 20).

'The association of Venus with Mars in this passage is something more than poetical ornament. It is a symbolical representation of the philosophical idea of Nature, as creating and sustaining the harmonious process of life, by destruction and dissolution in union with a productive and restoring principle.' Sellar, ch. ix.

L. 4. *concelebras*, 'fillest.' L. 20. *Saecla*, races, as often in Lucretius, and sometimes in Virgil (see p. 79, l. 12).

L. 22. *luminis oras*, one of the expressions borrowed by Virgil from Lucretius. For imitations in the *Georgics*, see Conington's *Virgil*, vol. i. p. 132, and a still larger list in Munro, pp. 493—494.

28. — L. 2. *scribendis versibus*. Dative of work contemplated. Cf. 'Decemviri legibus scribendis.' Roby, L. G. 1155.

L. 4. *Memmiadae*. G. Memmius Gemellus praetor designate in B.C. 59, at which time these lines were probably written, and a violent opponent of Caesar. L. 7. *maenera*, an old form of munera, like maerorum for murorum. L. 13. *tereti*, 'shapely.'

L. 19. *patriai*, etc. The allusion is to the critical period of the 'First Triumvirate.'

L. 29. *quod contra*, 'whereas on the contrary.' Cf. 'Cujus a me corpus creinatum est, quod contra decuit ab illo meum.' Cic. de Senect. 84.

L. 3. *prima virorum*. Cf. Aesch. Pers. i. Περσῶν πιστά.

29. XXIII

L. 11. *princeps*, sc. πρωτότοκος. Cf.

πρώτη σ' ἐκάλεσα πατέρα, καί σιν παῖδ' ἐμέ.

Eur. *Iph. in Aul.* 1220.

Cf. with the whole of this passage the description in Aeschylus, Ag. 228 :—

λιτὰς δὲ καὶ κληδόνας πατράους
παρ' οὐδέν, αἰῶνα παρθένοιόν τ'
ἔθεντο φιλόμαχοι βραβεῖς.
φράσεν δ' ἄρ' ὅζοις πατὴρ μετ' εὐχὰν
δίκαν χιμαῖρας ὑπερθε βωμοῦ
πέπλοισι περιπετῇ παντὶ θυμῷ
προναπῇ λαβεῖν ἀέροδην.

See also the references to Euripides quoted by Munro on v. 101.

L. 14. *comitari*, passive.

L. 10. *nonne videre*. Infinitive of indignation. Cf. 'Mene incepto desistere victam.' Aen. l. 41. Roby, 1356. It is not common in the first or third person.

30. XXIV.

L. 18. *si non*, etc. Cf. Od. vii. 100.

χρυσεῖοι δ' ἄρα κοῦροι εὐδμήτων ἐπὶ βωμῶν
ἔστασαν ἀιθομένας δαΐδας μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχοντες
φαίνοντες νύκτας κατὰ δώματα δαιτυμόνεσσι.

L. 21. *fulgēt*. One other instance of such lengthening occurs in Lucretius, many in Virgil. Munro points out that the lengthening of such syllables in Ennius, e.g. *uter essēt induperator*, is quite different. With him they were really long, and in *thesis* as well as in *arsis*.

Several expressions in this extract seem to be imitated or glanced at by Horace. With *e terrâ spectare laborem*, cf. 'Neptunum procul e terrâ spectare furentem,' Ep. 1, 11, 10 ; with *munita sapientum templa*, cf. 'munitaeque adhibe vim

sapientiae,' *Od.* iii. 28, 4; with *latrare*, cf. '*latrantem stomachum*,' *Sat.* ii. 217; with *auro renidet*, cf. '*Non ebur*,' etc., *Od.* ii. xviii. 1; with *corpora curant*, '*pelliculam curare*,' *Sat.* ii. 5—37; with *decedunt febres*, '*deduxit corpore febres*,' *Ep.* i. 2, 48. See others quoted below, on p. 37, l. 22, '*plenus conviva*.'

31. xxv.

L. 4. *blandèque coruscant*, '*playfully butt*'. Munro, who quotes '*frontemque coruscat*,' *Juv.* xii. 6, where the verb is used actively.

L. 8. *belli simulacra*. Cf. *Aen.* v. 585, and with *aere renidescit*, cf. *Georg.* ii. 282, p. 83. See above on p. 27, l. 22. L. 11. *clamoreque*. Virgil avoids thus annexing *que* to *ē*. See Munro on *Lucr.* i. 660. L. 12. *mundi*, i.e. *caeli*.

32. xxvi.

L. 5. *absistens*, '*as she desists from her search*.' L. 9. *subitam curam*, '*the care that has entered into her*.' *Subita* = *quae subiit*, as *tempesta*s atque *tenebrae impensa* = *quae impendent*. See Munro's excellent note. With this passage cf. *Georg.* iii. 320 (p. 90, No. lxxiv.), and *Statius* (p. 287, No. cxcvii.).

— xxvii.

L. 22. *aevom omnem*. So *vitalem aevum* in *Plautus*.

33. xxviii.

L. 6. *Iamque adeo*, '*Yes and even now*.' One of the formulae which Virgil borrows from *Lucretius*. Others are '*Principio*,' '*Praeterea*,' '*Quod superest*,' '*Contemplator*,' '*Nunc age*.'

L. 10. *Aurea funis*. See *Il.* viii. 19.

σειρὴν χρυσεῖν ἐξ οὐρανόθεν κερμάσαντες, κ.τ.λ.

L. 18. *vix arvis suppeditati*, '*scarce equal to the tillage of the fields*.' Munro quotes '*Non quo labori suppeditare*' from *Plautus*.

L. 19. *parcunt fetus*. So '*pecuniam—parsit*' in *Plautus*. *Curculio*, iii. 10.

34. —

L. 7. *capulum*, i.e. *feretrum*, a bier or a grave. Hence *capularis* in *Plautus* = *vicinus capulo*, one who '*has one foot in the grave*.'

L. 17. *Apparet divum numen*, etc. Cf.

ἀπέβη γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη
Οὐλυμπόνδ', ὅθι φασὶ θεῶν ἔδος ἀσφαλὲς αἰεὶ
ἔμμεναι· οὔτ' ἀνέμοισι τινάσσεται· οὔτε ποτ' ὄμβρῳ
δεύεται, οὔτε χιῶν ἐπιπίλνεται· ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἴθρη
πέπταται ἀνέφελος, λευκὴ δ' ἐπιδέδρομεν αἴγλη.
τῷ ἐνὶ τέρπονται μάκαρες θεοὶ ἥματα πάντα.

Od. vi. 41.

and Tennyson's lines in *Morte d'Arthur*, 'where falls not hail,' etc.

Homer's λευκὴ δ' ἐπιδέδρομεν αἴγλη is unapproachable.

Cf. too *Aen.* vi. 640, p. 116, *Largior hic campos*, etc.

L. 7. *ubi videas*, 'when you see' = 'when one sees,' the Gnostic subjunctive, used in the 2nd person. Cf. *Bonus segnior fit, ubi negligas.* Sallust, *Jug.* 31.

35. XXX.

L. 8. *postò* sc. *posito*, laid out. 'positis juxta feruntur avis.' *On.* F. v. 480. *positum corpus*, *Aen.* ii. 644.

L. 10. *scire licet*, etc. 'You may be sure that his ring betrays a flaw.' M.

L. 13. *dat*, etc. 'He does not methinks really grant the conclusion which he professes to grant, nor the principle on which he so professes.' M.

L. 14. *nec radicitus*. Lucretius often thus marks off the first two feet. In Virgil it is very rare. Cf. p. 46, l. 5, and l. 18. *eicit*. cf. *reice capellas.* *Ecl.* iii. 96.

L. 18. *miseret*, personally. Virgil uses *miseresco*.

L. 5. *in melle situm* ἐν μελίτῃ τεθείς of Agesipolis. *Xen.* *Hell.* v. iii.

36. —

L. 9. *nec dulces*, etc.

'No children run to lisp their sire's return,
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.'

Gray's *Elegy*.

L. 15. *Super* = *insuper*. So in Virgil, *Aen.* i. 29, *implenturque super puppes*.

36. xxx. L. 20. *horrifico cnefactum te prope busto*. 'When close by thou didst turn to an ashen hue on thy appalling funeral pile.' M.

L. 29. *fuert*, 'it will have been.' 'Sive erimus seu nos fata fuisse velint.' M. So *fuere*, p. 49, l. 13.

37. — L. 2. *aliae*, for *alius*, another archaism of the word occurs below. 'alid ex alio,' p. 38, penultimate line. *rei*, a monosyllable, as in Lucilius, p. 26, l. 6.

L. 7. *Et tamen haudquaquam*, etc. The argument is *a fortiori*, in sleep we have no thought for life, 'and yet then by no means do those first beginnings throughout our frame wander far away from their sense-producing motions,' how much less thought then can we have in death. L. 12. *disiectus* occurs here only.

L. 14. *frigida pausa*. Cf. Shakespeare's
'To lie in cold obstruction.'

L. 17. *Quid tibi tanto operest?* 'what hast thou so much at heart?' L. 19. *gratis*, 'acceptably' = *gratiis*, the form used in Plautus and Terence.

L. 20. *pertusum vas*, like that of the Danaïds.

L. 22. *plenus vitae conviva*. Cf. Hor. Sat. i. i. 119. *Cedat uti conviva satur*, and Ep. 11, ii. 214. For other echoes of Lucretius in Horace, cf. above, 'non domus—neque uxor' with 'Linquenda tellus et domus,' etc.; below 'quam tu cecidere cadentque,' with Ars Poet. 70, and No. xxxii., l. 2, with Odes I. 26, 6. See more in Munro. L. 24. *quae fructus*. So in next page, l. 9, *perfunctus praemia*. *abhinc*, 'from this time forth,' of future time, a very rare use. It occurs once in Pacuvius.

38. — L. 9. *balatro*, 'rascal,' lit. babbler by metathesis from *blatero*, to prate (βλάττειν). L. 16. *agedum mage sis*, etc. Munro quotes passages in Cicero where *sis* thus expresses irony. L. 17. *incilet*, 'rebuke,' an ante-classical word. L. 21. *materies opus est*. This use of *opus* as a predicate is common in Lucr. L. 24. *alid*, an archaic form of *aliud*. Catullus (but not Lucretius) uses *alis* for *alius*.

L. 25. *usu*, i.e. usufructu. Cf. Cic. Tusc. i. 39. 'Natura aedit usuram vitae, tanquam pecuniae, nulla praestitutâ die.' Mancipium is the absolute ownership, whence the division in Roman law of *res Mancipi* and *nec Mancipi*.

38. XXX.

L. 8. *Exit*, etc.

'In his cool hall, with haggard eyes,
The Roman noble lay;
He drove abroad in furious guise,
Along the Appian way;
He made a feast, drank fierce and fast,
And crown'd his hair with flowers—
No easier nor no quicker pass'd
The impracticable hours.'

M. Arnold. *Obermann* once more.

L. 9. *revertit*, cf. 'ad eum plerumque revertit,' v. 1153. A rare use of the present in the intransitive sense. As in 'volventibus annis,' 'in vada praecipitat,' etc., *se* may be understood.

L. 16. *Avia*, etc. Cf. Georgic, iii. Exordium, p. 87.

40. XXXII.

L. 6. *non ab nulla ratione* = non contra rationem. The use of *ab* is like that of *stare ab Romanis*. M. L. 10. *ludificetur*, the deponent *ludificor* is commoner in Cicero. L. 20. *dum percipis*, till such time as you apprehend. An event expected treated as if it occupied the period of waiting. Roby, 1663. So 'dum redeo—pasce capellas.' Ecl. ix. 23.

L. 7. *Nam saepe Gigantum*, etc. Cf. Aristoph. Nub. 329.

41. XXXIII.

ἤδη ποτ' ἀναβλέψας εἶδες νεφέλην Κενταύρω ὁμοίαν
ἢ παρδάλει; ἢ λύκῳ ἢ ταύρῳ;

Ant. εἰ Cleop. act iv. sc. xii. 'Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish, etc.'

L. 12. *Si pravast regula prima*, cf. Eur. Hipp. 470.

— XXXIV

οὐδ' ἂν στέγην γὰρ, ἥς κατηρεφεῖς δόμοι
καλῶς ἀκριβώσειαν, κ. τ. λ.

Ar. Rhet. I. i. 5, οὐ δὲ τὸν δικαστὴν διαστρέφειν εἰς ὀργὴν
 προάγοντας ἢ φόβον ἢ ἔλεον. ὅμοιον γὰρ καὶ εἴ τις ᾧ μίλλει
 χρῆσθαι κανόνι, τοῦτον ποιήσῃε στρεβλόν.

41. XXXIV. L. 15. *obstipa*, 'wry,' bent, lit. trodden (στέβω) to one side. 'Stes capite obstipo.' Hor. Sat. ii. 5, 92.
42. XXXVI. L. 14. *Principio*. Notice how many Virgilian expressions in the Georgics are borrowed from lines in this extract. See Munro's note and Sellar's Virgil, p. 206. Cf. on p. 33, l. 6.
Impetus ingens, 'the vast reach.' *geli*, cf. above on *gemitu*, p. 2, l. 19.
43. — L. 21. *aequum*, i.e. *aequum est*.
44. XXXVII. L. 1. Cf. p. 83, No. lxix., p. 231, No. clxiii.
 L. 4. *Cuncta coloribus*. Cf. above on p. 35, l. 14.
- XXXVIII. L. 16. *alsia*, 'chilly,' a very rare word. Cicero uses the comparative *alsius* twice.
 L. 4. *muliebreque*. See above on *clamoreque*, p. 31, l. 11.
- XXXIX. L. 11. *velatum*. The Romans prayed *velato* or *operto*, the Greeks *aperto capite*. On this and on the habit alluded to in the next line, see Munro.
 L. 15. *votis nectere vota*. *vota* here = *votivae tabulae*.
 L. 22. *nobis*. Ethic dative, 'that we may haply find.'
46. — L. 8. *Praeterea*, etc. Cf. Juv. Sat. xiii. (p. 321, 322).
paenarum solvendi. The object is attracted into the genitive, though the gerund remains unchanged. So *exemplorum eligendi copia* Cic. Roby, 1396.
- XL. L. 17. *Mussabat*, etc. Cf. Georg. iii. 550, 'cessere magistri Philyrides Chiron Amythaoniusque Melampus.' Many of the following symptoms are given by Hippocrates.
siti protracta, sc. *ex aedibus*, 'drawn forth by thirst.' Cf. Thuc. ii. 52. ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς ἐκαλεδοῦντο καὶ περὶ τὰς κρήνας, i.e. the Silani, fountains spurting from the heads of Sileni.
47. XLI. L. 17. *Et quantum est*. Cf. p. 51, l. 14.
 Of the numerous imitations of this poem (e.g., by Ovid, Martial, Statius, in ancient, Herrick and Cowper in modern

times) none approach the original in its delicacy and simplicity.

L. 21. *plus oculis*. So ἴσον φάεσσι, Moschus and Callimachus. Plantus has oculissimus.

47. XLI.

L. 1. *suam ipsam*, generally taken together, 'her mistress,' as αὐτοῖς is used in Greek. Ellis, however, prefers *ipsam matrem*, 'her very mother.'

48. —

L. 12. *tua opera*, by your doing. So in Terence and Plautus.

L. 13. *turgiduli*, not used elsewhere in classical Latin. Notice Catullus' fondness for diminutives, e.g. *ocelle*, p. 51, l. 2; *lassulae*, p. 58, l. 9; *frigidulos*, p. 62, l. 12; *aridulis*, p. 65, l. 20.

'Catullus represents himself as pointing out and praising, to some guests who were with him at his villa at Sirmio, the Phaselus now laid up beside the Benacus or Lago di Garda, which had carried him from Bithynia to Italy.' Munro, 'Criticism and Elucidations of Catullus,' where a translation and analysis of this poem are given. The voyage, described in reversed order, was begun at Cios or Myrlea, where Catullus joined it from Nicaea, when he left Bithynia in B.C. 56. He had the yacht brought round from Amastris or Cytorus in Paphlagonia through the Bosphorus, and then coasted along the places named, to the Cyclades, and had it carried by the Diolcos over the Isthmus of Corinth. Munro differs from Ellis in (a) separating *praeter ire*, (b) omitting *the* comma at *Thraciam*, which he takes as an adjective with *horridam Propontida*; (c) in understanding *inde* of time 'next,' Catullus, as has been said, first going on board his yacht in the Propontis; (d) in reading *novissime* for *novissimo*, 'the remotest sea,' to answer to *ultima ex origine — et inde* and *novissime*, answering to each other as *primum—deinde—novissime* in Cicero. He explains it of *the third and last stage of the journey when the pinnace reaches the mouth of the Po*.

— XLII.

48. XLII. L. 16. 'No spurt of aught which swims of timber built but she could pass.' M. Cf. Horace's '*trabe Cypria*,' and Aesch. ἦθ' οὐκ ἐν δόρυ.

L. 24. *loquente*, etc. Cf.

As in a poplar grove when a light wind shakes
A lisp of the innumerable leaf, and dies,
Each hissing in his neighbour's ear.

Tennyson, *The Princess*.

49. — L. 1. *Pontica*. Cf. Horace's *Pontica pinus*, *Silvae filia nobilis*.

Cytorebuxifer. So 'Et iuvat undantem buxo spectare *Cytorum*.' Georg. ii. 437.

L. 5. *imbuisse palmulas*, 'handselled her blades.' ἐκαίνισα. Cf. 'Illa rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitritem. Cat. lxiv. 10. 'Imbuit auctor opus.' Ov. 'Hoc facetae carmen imbuant aures.' Mart. vii. 26.

L. 8. *laeva*, etc., i.e. 'whether sailing with a cross wind on either tack, or sailing straight before the wind.' Munro. *utrumque pedem*, the sheets or ropes at the corners of the sail.

L. 11. *Sibi esse facta*, 'had been offered.' It would be *facta erant* in oratio recta. L. 13. *fuere*. See on p. 36, l. 29.

L. 17. *tuae*, of you, as appears from *tam te basia multa basiare*, where *te* must be the object.

L. 19. *lasarpiciferis*, laser, ἑλφιόν, probably *asa dulcis*, one of the two kinds of gum resin from the plant *Thapsia silphium*. *Cyrenis*, from Cyrenae, here of the district Cyrenaica. Generally Cyrene.

L. 20. *Oraculum*, rarely of the place, but so used in Cicero, Pliny, and Tacitus. *Jovis*, i.e. Hammonis. Battus founded Cyrene B.C. 631.

L. 26. *curiosi*, 'prying.' *Ut ipse nosti curiosus*. Hor. Epod. xvii. 77.

L. 5. *perire*. The object is *te* above. Cf. 'illum deperit impotente amore.' 50. XLIV.

L. 7. *Caesio*, 'green-eyed.' Cf. *λαίων ὡς γλαυκίων*. Il. xx. 172.

L. 8. *sinistra ut ante*. Munro suggests *sinister astans*. He translates, 'Love standing on their left sneezes at them approval towards the right.' Sneezing, as an omen, first occurs in the *Odyssey* (xvii. 541). Cf. *ὄλβιε γάμβρ' ἀγαθός τις ἐπίπτασεν ἐρχομένων τοι*. Theocr.

L. 12. *Sic*, etc., 'as truly as I pray we may be the servants of love so truly is the fire,' etc. So Ellis.

L. 21. *Syrias*, etc. The plurals are not used geographically, but as in '*alias naviget Illyrias*,' quoted by Ellis.

L. 1. *Sirmio*, now *Sermione*, on the S. coast of Lacus Benacus, *Lago di Garda*. 51. XLV

L. 3. *utroque Neptumnus*, i.e. in either capacity as ruler of lakes or inland sheets of water (*stagna*) or sea.

L. 7. *solutis curis*. Hypallage or poetical variety. The mind rather than the cares generally being spoken of as set free.

L. 8. *peregrino labore*, 'toil undergone in foreign lands.'

L. 12. *hero*, abl. as always with *gaudeo* in Catullus.

L. 13. *Lydiae*, usually explained of the settlement made near the Po, by the Tuscans traditionally traced to a Lydian origin. But Munro suggests *vividae*, comparing Martial, x. 30, 12. *viva quies*. See p. 307, l. 12.

L. 20. *claras Asiae urbes*, the great cities of the province of Asia, e.g. Smyrna, Ephesus, Halicarnassus. Cf. Hor. Ep. i. xi. These he would visit on his way to Rhodes (No. XLII.). — XLV

L. 1. *vigescunt*, 'feel brisk.'

L. 3. *longe*, 'to a distance,' according to Ellis, who quotes 'longe jam abieram,' from Terence. 52. —

L. 5. *Cornificius*, probably the poet mentioned by Ovid, Trist. ii. 425, with Catullus, and other poets, 'Et leve Cornifici parque Catonis opus.'

L. 6. *me hercule et*. Ellis quotes three other instances in Catullus of such dactylic hiatus.

52. XLVII. L. 9. *allocutione*, παραμύθιον, word of comfort. Cf. Epod. xiii., 'deformis aegrimoniae dulcibus *alloquiis*.'

L. 10. *Sic meos amores?* 'Is it thus you treat the story of my love?' Ellis thinks Catullus had taken Cornificius into his confidence about Lesbia.

L. 12. *Maestius*, 'more moving, with more of sympathy.' The allusion is to Simonides' Θρήνοι, a style in which he specially excelled. Cf. 'Ceae neniae.' Hor. Od. ii. 1.

The first three stanzas of the ode of Sappho, whence this is translated, are as follows (Bergk, Poet. Lyr. 1867):—

Φαίνεται μοι κῆνος ἴσος θεοῖσιν

ἔμμεν ὤνηρ, ὅστις ἐνάντιός τοι

ἰζάνει καὶ πλασίον ἄδῳ φωνεύ-

σας ὑπακούει

καὶ γελαίσας ἱμερόεν, τό μοι μάν

καρδίαν ἐν στήθεσιν ἐπτόασεν

ὥς γὰρ εὐῖδον βροχέως σε, φώνας

οὐδὲν ἔτ' εἴκει

ἀλλὰ καμὲν μὲν γλῶσσα ἔαγε, λέπτοι δ

αὐτίκα χρῶ πῦρ ὑπαδεδρόμακεν,

ὅππότεσσιν δ' οὐδὲν ὄρημ, ἐπιόρμ-

βεισι δ' ἄκουαι.

Cranstoun quotes Tennyson:—

'I watch thy grace; and in its place
My heart a charmed slumber keeps,
While I muse upon thy face.

And a languid fire creeps

Through my veins to all my frame,
Dissolvingly and slowly: soon

From thy rose-red lips my name

Floweth: and then as in a swoon,

With dinning sound my ears are rife,
My tremulous tongue faltereth.'

Eleänore.

L. 2. *suoapte*. 'Catullus seems to contrast the special sound of ringing within the ear itself to ordinary sounds from without.' Ellis. *gemina*, Munro reads *geminae* (i.e. aures).
 L. 6. *Otium*, etc., perhaps by Catullus, but originally forming the end of some other Sapphic poem. Cf. for the sentiment, p. 219, No. clv.

L. 10. *Uraniae genus*, child of Urania, as 'Iapeti genus.' Hor. Cf. p. 343, l. 7. 'Hunc (Hymenaeum) Musâ genitum.'

L. 15. *amaraci*, 'marjoram,' an oriental variety of it.

L. 16. *flammeum*, the large orange-coloured marriage veil. See Rich's Companion, p. 290.

L. 3. *Phrygium iudicem*, Paris. Cf. ἡ κατὰ τὴν Ἰδῶα Φρυγὴ ἐδίκησεν ἑμὴν. L. 9. *Ludicrum* = αἰσυρμα, a toy,—favourite. L. 13. *Rupis*, Helicon. 54. —

L. 9. *sed moraris*, etc. Cf. Tennyson :—

'But where is she, the bridal flower,
 That must be made a wife ere noon?
 She enters, glowing like the moon
 Of Eden on its bridal bower.'

In Memoriam, sub fin.

L. 10. *prodeas*. This subj. is rare in second person, excepting where the subject is indefinite. Roby, L.-G. 1596.

L. 16. *Usque dum tremulum*, etc.

'Till hoary age shall steal on thee,
 With loitering step, and trembling knee,
 And palsied head, that ever bent,
 To all in all things nods assent!'

Martin.

L. 17. *tempus*, in the singular, of one of the two temples is rare, but cf. Virg. Aen. ix. 419, 'ut hasta Tago per tempus utrumque.'

L. 8. *unica*, 'unmatched.'

Attis (or Atys), a beautiful Greek youth, has crossed the

Aegean to Phrygia, and in a fit of fanatical frenzy enrolls himself among the Galli, the mutilated priests of Cybele. Hence the change of gender in l. 6. See a very full introduction in Ellis. He remarks that the scenery which he visited (see p. 51, l. 18) supplied Catullus with some part of his inspiration.

For the noble Galliambic metre, of which this is the only extant specimen, see Ellis, p. xxxvii.

57. LI.

Typanum, tubam Cybelles. Munro proposes *Typanum ac typum*, i.e. a medallion of Cybele worn by Attis. Ellis understands a contrast with the use of the trumpet in Roman rites. *initia*, properly the mysteries of *Ceres*. L. 8. *terga taurei*, i.e. a tambourine. L. 13. *sectam* 'rule.' L. 16. *citatis*. Ellis joins with *aere* 'roving stirred by clanging copper.' *erae*, i.e. 'your mistress's mind' may be the right reading, he says. *sacra sancta*, by the latter their inviolability is meant.

58. —

L. 5. *animam agens*, 'gasping.'

L. 9. *lassulae* occurs nowhere else. See on p. 48, l. 13.

L. 10. *sine Cerere*, 'abstinence from bread was part of the later Attis' ritual.' Ellis.

L. 17. *Pasithea* promised to Sleep as a wife (Χαρίτων μίαν ὀπλοτεράων, II. xiv. 275).

L. 18. *de quiete*, after sleep. De prandio Plaut. Most. iii.

28. Cf. ἀπὸ δάπνου. L. 26. *famuli*, πρόσπολοι or πρόπολοι.

59. —

L. 3. *Patria*, etc. Ellis remarks on the completely Greek cast of feeling in the following lines.

L. 5. *anime*. Cf. the θυμὲν θυμ' ἀμηχάνοισι κήδεσιν κυκώμενε, of Archilochus. L. 6. *figurae*, 'shapeliness.'

L. 7. *ephebus*, with special allusion to the ephebeum, the exercising-room in the gymnasium.

L. 8. *decus olei*, the pride of the wrestling school.

L. 9. *limina tepida*, swarming or populous, warmed by the ἑρασταί who slept at the vestibule. Plato speaks of κοιμήσεις ἐπὶ θύραις. Cf. 'Tristis et in tepido limine somnus erit?' Prop. I. xvi. 21.

L. 15. *columinibus*. Ellis thinks Catullus refers to the peculiar sugar-loaf rock formations of Phrygia.

L. 19. *geminas*, 'full or straight to the ears.' Ellis quotes 'huc *geminas* nunc flecte acies' (Aen. vi. p. 118, last line).

nuntia, very rare as a neuter substantive. Munro, for *deorum*, reads *deae tam*.

L. 20. *leonibus*—*hostem*. Lions in connection with the Magna Mater figure on coins and in works of art. Ellis quotes *ταυροκτόνων λεόντων ἑφεδρε*. Soph. Phil. 400.

L. 25. *tua verbera patere*. Cf. p. 254, l. 20.

60. LII.

L. 10. *Quem*, i.e. Theseus, *prospicit, eheu, Prospicit*. Ellis prefers *ehēu* to *euhoe*, taking it with the second *prospicit*, 'gazes, alas, still gazes,' implying the futility of the effort.

L. 11. *curarum fluctuat undis*. Cf. Virg. Aen. iv. 532, *irarum fluctuat aestu*. Many imitations of this poem occur in the Fourth Aeneid, e.g., in p. 63, l. 1, three passages may be compared. (a) L. 1. *certe ego*, etc., with p. 109, last line but three, *ejectum litore*, etc.; (b) l. 5, *quaenam*, etc., with 'nec tibi *diva parens*,' p. 107, l. 17; (c) l. 23, *Iuppiter omnipotens*, etc., with p. 112, l. 16, *Felix heu nimium*, etc. Other parallel passages will be noticed in their place. L. 17. *ipsius*, 'of their mistress.' L. 21. *externavit*, 'maddened,' lit. to alienate from one's senses. Ellis. So below, p. 63, l. 17.

L. 22. *Spinosas curas*, cf. S. Matth. xiii. 22, ὁ δὲ εἰς τὰς ἀκάνθιας σπαρεῖς, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ τὸν λόγον ἀκούων· καὶ ἡ μέριμνα τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου, κ. τ. λ.

iniusti regis Cortynia tecta. Minos is called *iniustus*, probably with reference to his tax on the Athenians; and the etymology of Gortyna (Κάρτην τὴν βοῦν Κεῖητες) might seem to connect it with the Minotaur, and identify the Cortynia tecta with the Labyrinth. Ellis.

61. —

L. 3. *hunc simul*, etc. Catullus here borrows much from Apollonius Rhodius' picture of Medea. L. 8. *ex illo*. Here *ab* would be more usual. Can the sense be 'from that time'?

61. LII.

L. 11. *immiti corde*. Is the sense 'in the untamed heart of the victim,' or 'in the heart of Love?' Ellis decides on the latter, rendering 'Thou that settest all madness astir in thy fierce heart.'

L. 13. *Idalium*, a town, and a grove in Cyprus. *Golgi*, Theocr. xv. 100, Δέσποιον' ἂ Γόλγως τε καὶ Ἰδάλιον ἐφίλασας.

L. 14. *incensam iactastis*. Notice the confusion of metaphors.

L. 15. *in*, 'for love of.' Cf. 'laborantes in uno Penelope vitreamque Circe.'

L. 17. *magis fulgore expalluit auri*. To dwellers in a southern climate, *pallor* is relative to their usual complexion. Paley remarks on 'pallet ebur,' Propertius, v. 7, 82, of ivory *losing its whiteness*, 'The white-faced Saxon is apt to misunderstand the classical idea of pallor, which implies the greenish-yellow or bilious tint peculiar to olive complexions.'

L. 19. *oppeteret* is not exactly suited to praemia, but the proper word can readily be supplied by *synesis*.

L. 20. The order is Non tamen ingrata munuscula frustra divis promittens succendit vota tacito labello. 'Yet not without return were the gifts she promised to the gods in vain (i.e. not without return, so that she promised them in vain), when on her lip she kindled the silent breath of vows.' Ellis. See his notes on these two difficult lines.

L. 26. for *et cominus obvia frangens*, Munro's most ingenious emendation is *comeis obit obvia*.

62. —

L. 4. *Tecti frustraretur*, etc. Cf. Virg. Aen. v. 591. *Falleret indeprensus et irremeabilis error*, vi. 27, *inextricabilis error*. L. 10. *nudatae surae*, proleptic, as 'discerpunt irrita,' thirteen lines below.

L. 12. 'As with streaming lips she called up faint chill sobs.' E.

On *frigidulus*, see above, on p. 48, l. 13.

L. 13. *patriis avectam ab aris*, 'borne from the shelter of

my father's altars.' She represents what was a voluntary act of her own as forced upon her by her lover. E.

L. 21. *mihi iubebas*. Cf. Liv. xlii. 28. So Popilius *cui magistratus creare iussum erat*. 62. LII.

L. 22. Cf. Virg. Aen. iv. 316. *Per conubia nostra per inceptos hymenaeos*.

L. 24. *Tum iam*, 'from that time onwards,' i.e. from Theseus' perjury.

L. 26. *dum aliquid*, a similar unpleasing elision occurs in p. 64, l. 4.

L. 29. *metuere*, an aoristic perfect. So *optavere*, p. 56, l. 14.

L. 1. *certe ego*, etc. See the note on the beginning of this extract: '*Curarum fluctuat undis*.' *versantem*, 'being placed in,' or 'moving in.' Cf. Liv. ii. 46. Q. Fabium *inter multas versantem hostium manus*. 63. —

L. 5. *iniacta*, as *conspargo*, *aspargine*, etc., in Lucretius.

L. 9. *qui reddis*, 'since you return,' for the more usual subjunctive. Catullus sometimes uses the relative thus in causal sentences. Cf. *Stulte feci qui hunc amisi*. Pl. Mil., 1376. Cf. Roby, 1711.

L. 10. *si fuerant*, etc., 'though marriage had not been dear to thee.' The *concessive* use of *si*. Cf. P. S. Gr. 190.

L. 12. *vestras*, 'of you and your family.' Cf. *Vestras*, Eure, domos. Aen. i. 140.

L. 14. *permulcens*, etc., 'cooling thy white feet with soft-flowing water.' *Vestigia* for feet, as '*vestigia primi Alba pedis*.' Aen. v. 560.

L. 16. *ignaris*, 'senseless,' 'heedless.'

L. 17. *auctae*, 'endowed.' So used by Lucretius.

L. 22. *invidit*, etc., 'has gone the length of grudging me a listener.' E.

L. 23. *tempore primo*, when she first saw Theseus.

L. 1. *parte*, of the coverlet. *florens volitabat Iacchus*. 64. LIII.
'Titian must have had this passage of Catullus in view when he painted the Bacchus and Ariadne of our National

Gallery. The circumstance of Bacchus flinging himself from his car towards Ariadne is a touch due to the painter alone. All the other incidents are to be found in the poet.' Martin.

64. LIII. L. 2. *Nysigenis*, born on Mount Nysa, in India, whence he is returning in triumph. L. 6. *tectā*, covered with vine leaves or ivy, or fir cones.

L. 7. *pars*, etc. Cf. Eurip. *Bacchae*.

καταστίκτους δαρὰς

ἄλλαι δὲ δαμάλας διεφόρουں σπαράγμασιν. v. 739.

ὄφεισι κατεζώσαστο λιχμῶσιν γένυν. v. 697.

L. 9. *celebrabant orgia*, 'were bearing mysterious emblems, *celebro* having the notion of bearing in a crowd. E. With the repetition of *orgia*, cf. *prospicit*—*prospicit*, p. 60, l. 11; *aurea*—*aurea*, p. 34, l. 11. L. 14. *barbara*, Phrygian.

L. 19. *flatu matutino*. Cf. Aesch. Ag. 1180.

λαμπρὸς δ' ἔοικεν ἡλίου πρὸς ἀντολάς
πνέων ἐσῆξειν.

65. LIV. L. 1. *Horrificans Zephyrus*. Cf.

οἷη δὲ Ζεφύροιο ἐχεύατο πόντον ἐπι φριξ
ὀρνυμένιο νεόν.—Il. vii. 63.

'The zephyr ruffling the quiet sea with its breeze at morn, stirs the waves into slanting ridges.' *proclivas* is proleptic. Ellis.

L. 6. *nantes*, 'floating.' Ellis quotes *προσέναχε βάλασσα* (Theocr.), and *fluctus natantes* (Ennius). *regia*, for *regii*, by Enallage. *At se quisque*, i.e. ad., 'each to his own home.'

— LV.

See the figure in Rich's Companion or Smith's Dict. Ant. under the heading *Colus*. There is a famous picture of Michael Angelo's in the Pitti Palace, at Florence, representing the Fates spinning.

L. 13. *roseo niveae*, in all the MSS. One would expect *roseae niveo*. Either *roseo* must mean rose-crowned, or the epithets are inverted to express the blending of each colour into the other, the white hair and the red fillets.

L. 14. *carpebant*, 'busily plied;' glancing also at the sense of pulling the fluff off the wool. L. 15. *Colus*, is generally feminine. L. 18. *turbine*, the small circular plate called verticillum, through which the lower end of the spindle was inserted, by which the thread was twisted tight. L. 22. *candentis*, cleansed, as opposed to the unprepared wool. *virgati*. Ellis takes it to be 'of osier,' rather than in the ordinary sense of 'striped.'

65. LV.

This poem, in spite of its ruggedness and harsh elisions, is wonderfully intense and natural. That Lesbia was the notorious Clodia, is established by a number of independent links. See Munro's Criticisms and Elucidations, p. 194. In this and in the following extract I have adopted his readings in preference to the text of Ellis. L. 7. *cuiquam*, 'to any man whatever of all men in existence.' Cf. Seneca. 'Cuivis potest accidere quod cuiquam potest;' which = 'quod ulli omnium hominum accidere potest, id cuivis homini, mihi vel tibi vel isti, accidere potest.' *Quisquam* occurs only in negative or *quasi negative* sentences. It seems to imply universality, 'quisquam Romanus,' 'any one whatever of all who are Romans.' In fact, *quisquam* might be called the substantive of *ullus* the adjective, their significations and usages being quite coextensive; and this passage in Catullus might be paraphrased, 'quaecunque ullus omnium homo ulli omnium homini aut dicere aut facere potest.' Thus both *ullus* and *quisquam* are most commonly met with in negative sentences, or hypothetical, '*si ullus*,' '*quisquam*,' '*quicquam*,' etc. What is meant by a *quasi negative* sentence might be illustrated by thus paraphrasing Catullus: 'nemo quicquam cuiquam dicere aut facere potest, quod a me non dictum factumve sit?'—H. A. J. Munro.

66. LVI.

L. 19. *puriter*, blamelessly, i.e. free from crime or impiety.

L. 10. *quantum gaudet*, i.e. quantum gaudium habet. 'At least be sure that Quintilia's grief for her early death is not so great as the joy she feels in your love.' Ellis.

67. LVII.

68. LVIII.

L. 1. Cf. Aesch. Ag. 874, ὁδοιπόρων διψῶντι πηγῶν ῥεος.

L. 3. *Hic*, 'thereupon,' or 'then.' Cf. p. 64, last line.

L. 6. *prece Pollucis*, 'prayer to Pollux,' as *vota deum*, Aen. xi. 3.

— LIX.

Written on his arrival at Rhoeteum, where his brother was buried.

L. 13. *haec prisco quae more*, etc. For the following explanation of this passage, which is less easy than it appears to be on the surface, I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Munro. The sense is: 'Receive these offerings, steeped in your brother's tears, which, by old traditional custom, have been handed down, by way of a melancholy gift, for the purpose of *inferiae*' (i.e. the usual offerings of wine, milk, blood, honey, and flowers). The sense of '*ad*' is to serve as '*inferiae*,' the things which make up or enable us to perform them, as in '*locus ad insidias natus*.' - Cf. Cic. Cat. i. 25. *Ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, fortuna servavit*. Verr. iii. 180. *Qui tibi ad statuas pecunias contulerunt*. Ter. Heaut. iv. 5, 29. *Argentum dabitur ei ad nuptias. munere*, 'by way of a gift.' 'Ut missum sponsi furtivo *munere* malum' (Cat. lxx. 19) is referred to by Ellis. but the sense of the ablative here is much less obvious. Had Catullus written something like '*quae data sunt a me tristi munere ad inf.*,' the construction would have been exactly parallel. But the forefathers seem only to have handed down the fashion, which Catullus followed, and it was he, not they, who made the present. Perhaps a confusion of the two notions is not very unnatural; and the ancestors in handing down the fashion may be understood in a way as actually making the present.

69. LX.

Caesar wrote these lines as a rejoinder to an epigram of Cicero's on Terence.

L. 6. *unum hoc maceror*, Wordsworth quotes from Ovid a similar use of *maceror*: '*Maceror interdum quod sim tibi causa dolendi*.'

The ordinary account of Laberius being forced to appear on the stage is regarded by Munro as unfair to Caesar. The treatment of Laberius ought not, he thinks, to be considered as a piece of high-handed oppression. He takes the whole proceeding between them to have been a mere comedy. Caesar was absolute, and could do what he liked, make or unmake at pleasure. Laberius was a needy man, and, at the same time, proud of his powers of acting. He was only too glad to take advantage of an apparently resistless command, and to be reimbursed in the way he was, and, at the same time, not to lose his rank, which Caesar pretended to restore by giving him a knight's fortune.

L. 7. *cursus transversi*, 'cutting across their path,' and so thwarting, crossing, stopping. Cf. Cic. Brutus 97, 331. 'Cuius in adolescentiam per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehementem transversa incurrit misera fortuna reipublicae.' 'The calamities of the Commonwealth run athwart your path, and stop you in the middle of your triumph.' L. 9. *detrusti*, i.e. *detrusisti*, as *tristi* for *trivisti*. Cat. lxvi. 30. *traxe* for *traxisse*. Aen. v. 786. *vixet* for *vixisset*, xi. 118.

L. 13. *ecce*, etc. 'See how easily in my age I have been driven from my position by the great man's soft, gentle, flattering speech, the utterance of his gracious soul.' *labe-fecit loco* is almost a synonym of *movere de statu*, in the previous line. *Status* signifies the whole attitude and position which a soldier takes upon the battlefield, *locus* being the spot on which he plants his feet. *clemente* probably refers to Caesar's well-known character for clemency. At the same time, it is perhaps such a compliment as would in any case be paid to one in Caesar's position.

BOOK II.

THE poetry to which we now come is separated by a very brief interval from that contained in the previous book. The Eclogues begun in the year 42 B.C., or two years after the death of Caesar, were completed and published probably in 37 B.C. But the advance that dates from the first appearance of Virgil is truly marvellous. In the first place, far greater care began to be bestowed upon mere metrical structure. Compare the hexameter of the writers of the former period with the same metre as treated by the master-hand of Virgil. We may admit that Lucretius has a dignity of his own, and frequently displays a quite peculiar power of depicting a scene by a single word. We may concede to Catullus a strong and powerful volume of expression. Still, in the former we feel the want of greater variety and more artistic structure, while, in the latter, we fail at times to detect sufficient fluency and harmony. His lines taken singly are full of sweetness; but they are seldom linked together, and are, therefore, apt to become monotonous. Again, the Elegiac metre, which in Catullus luxuriates in unmeasured periods, now began to be restrained within far stricter limitations. Elision no longer is met with in the middle of the pentameter, and the trisyllabic endings admitted by Tibullus and Propertius are of extremely rare occurrence in Ovid. The capabilities of Elegiac verse were largely developed by Propertius, as seen in his studied use of words of four or five syllables at the close of the pentameter, and also in the force and grandeur with which many of his distichs conclude. He loves to expand and draw out a sentiment by varying the mode of expression, an artifice exemplified in

the opening of the last elegy of the Fifth Book. But it is to Tibullus that Quintilian * gives the palm of Elegy, and few readers of him can fail to be struck with his use of forcible antithesis, † and with the extreme neatness with which he balances the component parts of his couplets one against each other.

In the next place, various styles began to be further developed or adopted from Greece during this period. The perfecting of the Roman Epic; the recasting and polishing of Satire, as well as the introduction of almost all the Lyric metres, by Horace, date from the same epoch. To Ovid again is due the credit of originality (though a similar work had been contemplated by Propertius) for the idea underlying his 'Fasti;' the investigating, systematizing, and expounding in lively and ingenious numbers the successive stages of the Roman year. After the final inauguration of peace, through the influence of Maecenas, Messala, and Augustus himself, poetry held out more and more attractions to men of talent, as literary pursuits in general were more and more welcomed after the long distraction of war. What further contributed to the same end was the practice of recitations, introduced or revived by C. Asinius Pollio, who himself at once orator, historian, and dramatist, founded the first public library at Rome. The original idea underlying this custom was that there should be an opportunity of testing public opinion. To some extent, therefore, it supplied the place of the modern review. After some years the fashion of reciting became corrupted, and its abuse is more than once ridiculed by Horace.‡ Of several of the Augustan writers, nothing beyond their names has come down to us. Valgius, Varius, Gallus, and Albinovanus were all celebrated in their time. Of the lost works of this period there are two which we

* Instit. Orat. x. l. 93.

† See Dissen. de Poesi Tibulli.

‡ See Ars Poet. 299. Ep. ii. i. 108 sq.

should very gladly possess—the Thyestes of Varius and the Medea of Ovid. Both of them are spoken of in high terms by Quintilian, and these two plays would have been the more acceptable in consequence of the paucity of Latin writers of Tragedy. From a variety of reasons, the Drama could never adapt itself to the genius of the Roman people.

The permanent influence exercised by the conquest of numerous foreign races upon the language and literature of Rome is a point which cannot be entirely passed over, though the subject is far too wide to be treated adequately within the present limits. While we grant that the Romans were thus led to follow more carefully the Greek models, and had, therefore, a higher standard of excellence constantly before their eyes; on the other hand, too great deference was occasionally paid to Greece. The keenness of native talent could not but be dulled by the brightness of the older poets. Much that was indigenous could not but die out, while much that was foreign took its place. Instances of this latter admixture occur in the ‘Fasti’ of Ovid, and his ‘Heroides’ seem to have been composed in imitation of the Greek Parthenius. Still, the national character is abundantly reflected in the poets of this age. The warlike spirit of the race is clearly read in the many metaphors * derived from the camp. The idea of Rome, as the destined ruler of the world, appears

* E.g. ‘*Signa movet*,’ of a bull, Georg. iii. 236. ‘*Tum demum movet arma leo*,’ Aen. xii. 6. ‘*Bella cupit . . . mox ruit in turmas*,’ of a tigress, Stat. Theb. ii. 130. ‘*Corvorum exercitus*,’ Georg. i. 382. ‘*Phorcique exercitus omnis*,’ Aen. v. 824. ‘*Ad philosophos me revocas, qui in aciem non saepe prodeunt*,’ Cic. Tusc. ii. xxv. 60. ‘*Cane Musa receptus*,’ Ov. Trist. iv. ix. 31. ‘*A quibus (sc. molestiis) cecinit receptui*,’ Cic. Tusc. iii. xv. 33. ‘*Perdidit arma, locum virtutis deseruit*,’ Hor. Ep. i. xvi. 67. ‘*Iacto qui semine comminus, arva Insequitur*,’ Georg. i. 104. Cf. Aen. i. 188—193. ‘*Comminus obtruncat ferro (sc. cervos)*,’ Georg. iii. 374. ‘*Viso leo comminus hoste*,’ Lucan. i. 206. ‘*Nil cupientium Nudus castra peto*,’ Hor. Od. iii. xvi. 22. ‘*In Epicuri cast-a nos coniecimus*,’ Cic. ad Div. ix. 20. ‘*Castra togae*,’ Ov. Rem. Amor. 152. ‘*Transtulit castra*,’ Martial. v.

to have sunk deeply into the literature of the time. Throughout the *Aeneid*, and specially in the latter books, Virgil invests with a kind of sanctity the legendary beginnings of Rome. The path marked out for her—'regere imperio populos,'—the line of future heroes detailed by Anchises in the Sixth Book; the ceremonial used in proclaiming war, traced back to the earliest times; and the famous deeds engraved upon the shield of Aeneas, all illustrate this patriotic sentiment. Of the two, perhaps, finest similes in the whole range of Latin poetry,* one is derived from the arrangement of a Roman legion,† the other is a glorification of Rome as the mother of a long line of illustrious men. Nor were‡ the other poets less fond than Virgil of dwelling upon the same high argument.

We cannot better conclude the introduction to this period than in the following words of the late Professor Conington:—

'If the Augustan age is, as it is allowed to be by common consent, the epoch of the perfection of art as applied to Latin poetry, that perfection is centred in Virgil and Horace. Ovid, the third great representative poet of his time, sufficiently indicates that even then a decline had begun; and Tibullus and Propertius, though free from his faults, are scarcely of sufficient eminence to be regarded as masters in the school of style. But Virgil and Horace, like Sophocles among Greek poets, constitute the type by which we estimate the poetical art of their nation, the mean which everything else either exceeds or falls short of. It is not that we consciously fix upon any qualities in them which attract our

14. '*Marte nostro*,' Cic. Off. iii. 7, et saepe. '*Cornua commovere disputationis tuae*,' Cic. De Div. ii. x.

* Georg. ii. 279, p. 83, Ut saepe, etc.

† Aen. vi. 785, Qualis Berecynthia mater, p. 118. Cf. too Georg. iii. 346. '*Non secus ac patriis acer Romanus in armis*,' etc. p. 90, l. 1.

‡ Cf. Horace, Od. iii. 3, iv. 2, 4, 5. Carm. Seculare; Prop. v. 6 (p. 202).

admiration, but rather perhaps on the contrary, that there seems to be nothing prominent about them; the various requisites of excellence are harmoniously blended, without exaggeration, and the mind receives that satisfaction which refuses to be asked how it came to pass. Their style is sufficiently characteristic not to repel imitation, though with many of its most successful imitators the process is doubtless mainly intuitive: yet, on the other hand, it is not so peculiar as to render imitation an act of ridiculous presumption. Less frequently pictorial than that which preceded it—the style of Lucretius and Catullus—it is at the same time more artistic: single sentences are not devoted to the uniform development of a particular effect, but a series of impressions is produced by appeals made apparently without any principle of sequence, to the different elements of the mind, sense, fancy, feeling, or memory, and the task of reducing them to harmony is left to the reader's sympathizing instinct. It is a power which appears to deal with language not by violence, but by persuasion, not straining or torturing it to bring out the required utterance, but yielding to it, and, as it were, following its humours. Language is not yet studied for its own sake; that feature belongs to the post-Augustan time of the decline of poetry; but it has risen from subordination into equality, and the step to despotic supremacy is but a short one.'

On the poetry of the Augustan Age, see Dunlop, *History of Roman Literature*, vol. III. Merivale, vol. IV. c. xli. Keble, *Prael. Acad.* xxxvi.—xl. Conington's *Virgil*, vol. I. ii. Cruttwell's *Latin Literature*, Part II. ch. i.—iv. Sellar, *Roman Poets of the Augustan Age*, *Virgil*.

71. LXII.

L. 4. *Cymaei*, i.e. foretold by the Sibyl of Cumae. L. 6. *Virgo*, *Astraea*, who quitted earth in the iron age.

L. 10. *Apollo*. The great year was, according to the Sibylline oracles, one of ten cycles, the last one being that of the sun-god Apollo.

L. 1. *decus hoc aevi*, 'this glory of the age will begin (life).' *inibit* is used absolutely as in *ineunte anno*. *te consule*, B.C. 40, the date of the Treaty of Brundisium between Octavian, Antony, and Sextus Pompey, brought about by Maecenas and Pollio's mediation, and regarded by Virgil as the inauguration of a new era.

L. 4. *irrita*, sc. *facta*. L. 5. *deum, divis*, etc. Octavian and his leading partizans. L. 9. *bacchar*, foxglove; *colocasium*, Egyptian bean. *acanthus*, brank-ursine. L. 4. *luto*, woad.

L. 6. *Talia saecla*, etc. Cf. Catull. lxiv. 326. 'Currite ducentes subtegmina currite fusi.'

L. 9. *Cara*, etc. 'dear shoot of a divine breed, mighty germ of a future Jupiter.' Munro.

As to who is meant by this child born in Pollio's consulship, whether an ideal or imaginary representative of the future race, or a son of Pollio, C. Asinius Gallus, see Merivale, ch. xxvii., and Sellar's Virgil, p. 148. The latter view is held by Dr. Kennedy, the former by Merivale.

This Idyll is imitated from the Thalysia of Theocritus. It is interesting from the personal danger incurred by Virgil from the centurion who claimed his land. Varus (p. 75, l. 8) is L. Alfenus Varus, who succeeded Pollio as Governor of Gallia Cisalpina, and either could not or would not protect the poet.

L. 6. *quod nec bene vertat*. Cf. 'nec sit mihi credere.' Nec is so used for ne in prayers.

L. 13. *Chaonias*. See below, on p. 77, l. 3, and p. 89, l. 17.

L. 1. *quis spargeret*, i.e. 'would sing how the ground was covered.' Cf. Phaethontidas *musco circumdat*. Ecl. vi. 62. Sili qui perjurio *premis*, etc. Martial (p. 296, l. 13).

L. 10. *Cremona* had supported the republican side.

L. 14. *et me fecere*. Cf. Theoc. vii. 37, καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ Μαισῶν καπνὸν στόμα.

L. 21. *quis est nam ludus*, Cf. Theoc. xi. 42, τὸν γλαυκὰν δὲ θάλασσαν ἔα ποτὶ χέρσον ἔρχειν.

72. LXII.

73. —

74. LXIII.

75. —

76. LXIII. L. 2. *numeros memini* (et *recitarem*) *si verba tenerem*.
 L. 3. *antiquos signorum ortus*. For *antiquorum* by Enallage, cf. p. 65, l. 13.
 L. 4. *Dionaei*, i.e. descended from Dione, mother of Venus. Cf. *patrium sidus* (p. 124, l. 11). L. 10. *oblita*, passive. Cf. '*mercato cultu*,' p. 184, l. 13, and note.
 L. 11. *lupi*. Cf. Plato, Rep. i. 336. καὶ προσβλέπων αὐτὸν ἐφοβούμην, καὶ μοι δοκῶ εἶ μὴ πρότερος ἑωράκη αὐτὸν, ἢ ἐκεῖνος ἐμὲ, ἄφωνος ἂν γενέσθαι.
 L. 14. *Et nunc*, etc. ἤνιδε σιγᾷ μὲν πόντος σιγῶντι δ' αἵηται. Theoc. ii. 38.
77. LXIV. L. 3. *Strymoniae*. The Strymon was frequented by cranes. Notice Virgil's use of geographical epithets to embellish his poetry. Cf. *Chaoniae aquilae*, above, p. 74, l. 13.
78. LXV. L. 16. *sublimem expulsam*, prolepsis. Cf. p. 62, l. 10. *ita* here is *ita turbine nigro*, a particle of transition, εἴτα, 'and then.' So Dr. Kennedy. See his remarks on the perfect structure of these lines.
79. — L. 3. *humilis*, causative, 'laying low.' Cf. '*Securos latices*.' Aen. vi. 715. *exsanguē cuminum*. Hor. Ep. i. 19, 18.
80. LXVI. L. 12. *iterum videre Philippi*. Perhaps = 'Philippi beheld a second battle;' but still Thessaly is erroneously transformed to Emathia, and Haemus is in Thrace, while Philippi is in Macedonia. See on p. 265, No. clxxxvii.
 L. 20. *Di patrii*, etc. Romulus is specified as one of the di Indigetes, Vesta as one of the di patrii. K. L. 22. *iuvenem*, about 28 years old, when this was written.
81. — L. 3. *Euphrates*. Antonius was resisting the Parthians.
 L. 7. *Addunt*, 'they quicken their speed from space to space.' Alluding to the seven circuits, called *spatia*: addo = ἐπιδίδόναι, to advance. See Kennedy.
82. LXVII. L. 6. *Tot congesta*, e.g. Volaterrae, Populonia, Cortona, Anxur, Signia, Cora, Norba, Setia, Tusculum.
 L. 9. *Lari*, Lago di Como. *Benace*, Lago di Garda.

L. 11. *portus*. The Portus Julius begun B.C. 37, on the Bay of Baiae; *claustra*, the breakwater shutting off the Lucrine Lake, with a passage to admit ships. The Lucrine Lake was nearly filled up in 1538, when Monte Nuovo was thrown up. 82. LXVII.

L. 26. *Ascræum*, Hesiodic.

L. 3. *in denso ubere*, etc. 'In close-planted fruitfulness the vine is not less active.' K. L. 5. *in unguem*. The exact arrangement of the quincunx is meant. Cf. 'ad unguem factus homo,' from the sculptor passing his nail over the statue to detect any flaw (ἐξονχίζειν). L. 7. *Ut saepe*. Cf. Lucretius, p. 31, l. 7, sq. 83. LXVIII.

L. 20. *vomit*. Cf. the term *vomitória* for the openings in theatres. 84. LXX.

L. 10. *sacra fero* = sacerdos sum. Horace's 'Musarum sacerdos.' K. 85. —

L. 26. *Acherontis*. Cf. Lucretius, p. 35, l. 1.

L. 30. *fratres*, sc. Phraates and Tiridates' quarrels.

L. 1. *coniurato*, 'from the custom of the Dacians to draw water from the Danube, when about to undertake an expedition, and swear by it not to return till they had conquered. Merivale. 86. —

L. 6. *tabularia*. He has no farm contracts, the records of which were kept in the archives. At Rome the best known of the tabularia was on the north-west of the Forum.

L. 10. *Sarrano*, i.e. Tyrian, from Sarra, the old name of Tyre. L. 13. *enim*, to emphasize the preceding word, 'redoubled as it is.' K.

L. 16. *Pastor ab Amphryso*, i.e. Amphrysus, the Apollo νόμος of the Greeks. Cf. Turnus Herdonius ab Aricia Liv. i. 50. See the opening of Euripides' Alcestis. 87. LXXI.

L. 18. *omnia*, etc. So Chaerilus had complained.

ἃ μάκαρ, ὅστις ἔην κείνον χρόνον ἴδρις αἰδῶν
Μουσάων θεράπων, ὅτ' ἀκήρατος ἦν ἔτι λείμων.

L. 1. *volitare*. Cf. on p. 15, l. 6. 88. —

88. LXXI.

L. 11. *ludosque Molorchi*, i.e. the Nemean games. Molorchus was a shepherd who entertained Hercules when he slew the Nemean lion. Cf. p. 298, l. 23.

L. 17. *intexti tollunt*, etc. The curtain drawn up from below was embroidered with figures of Britons, who appeared to lift it. Cf. Ovid, p. 222, l. 15.

L. 22. *pulsum Niphatem*, i.e. the mountaineers on Mount Niphates, in Armenia. Cf. note on p. 339, l. 17.

L. 23. *fidentemque fuga*, etc.

‘Flying behind them shot

Sharp sleet of arrowy showers against the face

Of their pursuers, and overcame by flight.’

Milton, Par. Reg. iii. 323.

Cf. p. 198, l. 22.

L. 25. *bisque triumphatas*, etc., either, *bini triumphi*, a pair of victories; or, perhaps, two victories over the Cantabrians in the west, and two in the east, i.e. over Egypt and Parthia.

89. LXXIII.

L. 17. *Amyclaeum*, i.e. Spartan, an epitheton ornans, as is the following Cressa. Cf. on p. 77, l. 3.

90. —

L. 2. *iniusto sub fasce*. The Roman soldier carried sixty pounds weight. *hosti*, etc.

‘And ere the foeman looks for him hath pitched

his camp, and stands in columned strength compact.’

K.

Notice the unusual sense of *agmen*, of an army not on the march, and see Kennedy’s note.

L. 6. *redit Rhodope*, etc. Rhodope in Thrace, after running east, turns *straight* to the north. For *medius* having this force, see Kennedy on ‘medium mare,’ ‘open sea.’ Ecl. viii. 58.

L. 20. *vertere*, intransitive, as *volvo*, *ingemino*, *praecipito*.

91. LXXV.

L. 8. *Quid labor*. Cf. Lucretius, p. 32, l. 1. sq.

L. 14. *Ni traham—canerem*. Perhaps the pres. conj. is accounted for by the *sit* in *forsitan*. K.

NOTES.

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- L. 23. *Oebaliae arcis*, i.e. Tarentum founded by Spartans;— 91. LXXV.
from Oebalus, a Spartan prince.
- L. 2. *Corycium*, of Corycus, in Cilicia. Perhaps, as Sellar 92. —
suggests, some survivor from the eastern wars of Pompey.
- L. 6. *premens*, 'planting,' as in Georg. ii. 346, 'premes
virgulta.' *rescum papaver*, 'slender.' Referring to the tenuity
of the stalk, leaves, petals, etc. K. Cf. *vesco sale*, 'the fine
salt spray.' Lucr. i. 326, and Munro's note.
- L. 19. *in versum distulit*, planted out in rows. K. L. 23.
Medus, used here very vaguely of the Djelun, a tributary of
the Indus, far distant from Media.
- L. 9. *deum namque ire*. Cf. No. xcii. 93. LXXVI.
- L. 15. *sideris in numerum*, 'into the cluster of a con-
stellation.' K.
- L. 10. *Phasim Lycum*, in Colchis. *Enipeus*, in Thessaly. 94. LXXVII.
Hypanis, the Bog in Sarmatia.
- Observe the skill shown in Sinon's story. He begins with 97. LXXX.
truth and ends in falsehood.
- L. 7. *falsâ sub proditione*, 'under a false information.' Con.
- L. 5. *iamque dies*. Observe how he particularizes to give 99. —
vividness to his tale.
- L. 9. *dum vela darent*, etc., 'for such time as (in my
judgment) they would take to set sail, assuming that (by
the end of that time) they would really have set sail.' K.
- L. 1. *redit*, a bold instance of the historic present. 103. LXXXII.
- L. 9. *expectate*. Cf. p. 299, l. 19. No. ccxxviii. *arande*.
- L. 4. *incomitata*, expresses the former security of the 104. LXXXIII.
palace.
- L. 11. *cavae aedes*, i.e. the cavaedium or atrium, so 105 —
aedibus in mediis, next page, l. 7. Notice how Virgil intro-
duces Roman life and customs.
- L. 24. *iacet*, etc. Cf. on Pompey's fate (which was, perhaps, 107. —
in Virgil's mind). Lucan viii. 698. *Litora Pompeium feriunt*,
truncusque vadosis Huc illuc iactatur aquis.
- L. 23. *Quae quibus anteferam?* Either (1) What shall I say 109. LXXXIV.

first? or (2), What can I set before this? (annon haec extrema sunt?)

110. LXXXV.

L. 19. *Hoc visum nulli*, etc. Cf. Jocasta's significant silence (Oed. Tyr. 1074), and Eurydice's (Ant. 1251).

111. LXXXVI.

Cf.

νῦξ μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐπὶ γαῖαν ἄγεν κνέφας, οἱ δ' ἐνὶ πέντω
ναυτίλοι εἰς Ἑλίκην τε καὶ ἀστέρας Ὠρίωνος
ἔδρακον ἐκ νηῶν ὕπνοιο δὲ καὶ τις ὁδίτης
ἦδη καὶ πυλααὶρὸς ἐέλδετο· καὶ τινα παίδων
μητέρα τεθνεώτων ἀδινὸν περὶ κῶμ' ἐκάλυπτεν
οὐδὲ κυνῶν ὑλακὴ ἔτ' ἀνὰ πτόλιν, οὐ θρόος ἦεν
ἡχῆεις· σιγὴ δὲ μελαινομένην ἔχεν ὄρφνην·
ἀλλὰ μάλ' οὐ Μήδειαν ἐπὶ γλυκερὸς λάβεν ὕπνος.

Apollonius Rhodius, iii. 744.

112. LXXXVII.

L. 16. *Felix*. See Catullus, p. 63, l. 23, and note.

114. LXXXIX.

L. 7. *maligna*, 'niggard.' Cf. *igne maligno*, p. 309, l. 3.

115. XC.

L. 9. *Invitus*, imitated from Catullus (*Coma Berenices*).
'*Invita o regina tuo de vertice cessi*.'

L. 17. *lenibat*, the imperfect denotes the attempt.

L. 20. *silex*. Cf. Tibullus, p. 178, l. 2.

116. XCI.

On this and the next passage, see Sellar's *Virgil*, pp. 341, 367.

L. 4. Take '*largior et lumine purpureo*' together.

L. 6. *Pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris*, etc.
Cf. Pindar. Frag. 95.

καὶ τοὶ μὲν ἵπποις γυμνασίοις τε, τοὶ δὲ πεισσοῖς,
τοὶ δὲ φορμίγγεσσι τέρπονται. κ. τ. λ.

Cf. Dante *Inferno*, xii. 56.

'Correan Centauri armati di saette,

Come solean nel mondo andare a caccia.'—

and the custom at funerals mentioned by Tacitus,

'*Sua cuique arma, quorundam igni et equus adicitur*.'

xxvii.

L. 10. *Obloquitur*, 'accompanies the measures with the seven distinct notes.' K. 116 XCI.

L. 22. *superne*, 'from the upper world.' Kennedy, who explains the passage by the fact that the Po, near its source, flows underground for two miles.

L. 6. *Titaniaque astra*, 'Titan's starry fires.' Con. Perhaps both sun and moon, both children of the Titan Hyperion, are meant. 117. XCII.

L. 3. *Infectum eluitur*. Either (1) 'the taint of guilt is washed out;' or (2) is washed out so as to be undone (*infectum* being proleptic). 118. —

L. 4. *Quisque*, etc. 'We suffer each his individual discipline,' or 'his own ghostly penance.'

The latter lines of this extract are suggested by the Platonic myths in the *Gorgias* and *Republic*.

L. 13. *avo*, Numitor.

— XCIII.

L. 16. *superum*, accusative; either 'marks him for a god,' or 'for a tenant of the upper earth.'

L. 4. *Divi*, i.e. *Julii*. L. 6. *Garamantas*, in the interior of Libya, conquered by Balbus, B.C. 19. L. 12. *turbant*, sc. *se*. Cf. on p. 90, l. 20. L. 29. *Tarquinios*, under these Servius Tullius is included. 119. —

L. 9. *fulgēre*, archaic form. Cf. p. 124, l. 7. 120. —

L. 13. *socer*. J. Caesar. *gener*. Pompey, who married Julia. Cf. p. 250, l. 26, sq. *arce Monaeci*, Monaco. See on the whole of this passage Kennedy, *Excursus*, iii.

L. 19. *Ille*. L. Mummius, B.C. 146. L. 21. *Eruet ille*. L. Aemilius Paulus, the conqueror (at Pydna, B.C. 168) of Perses, King of Macedonia, represented as a descendant of Achilles. Cf. p. 206 (last line but three).

L. 24. *Cossus*. A. Cornelius Cossus slew Lars Tolumnius, the Etruscan general (420 B.C.), and so won the second *spolia opima*.

L. 27. *Serrane*. C. Atilius Regulus, consul 257 B.C.

L. 29. *Unus*. Cf. No. x. p. 14.

121. XCIII. L. 9. M. Claudius Marcellus won the third *spolia opima* by slaying Viridomarus, B.C. 222.
 L. 19. *quantum instar*, 'what a striking resemblance!' or perhaps 'what majesty!' K.
 L. 25. *propria*, permanent. '*propria haec mihi munera faxis.*' Hor. Sat. II. vi. 5. *tumulum*, Augustus' Mausoleum.
122. — L. 1. *in tantum spe*. *Spe* gen. for *spei*. K. So '*constantis iuvenem fide.*' Hor.
 L. 9. *spargam, adcumulem*, etc. Depend on *date* above. K.
123. XCV. L. 1. *protinus*, 'in succession.'
 L. 22. *Belli*, etc. Borrowed from Ennius.
 L. 24. *Pars—arduus*, etc. *Eques* being the idea understood, *pars* is coupled to a masculine noun by synesis.
124. — L. 2. *levis—lucida*, proleptic. Cf. p. 65, l. 1.
- XCVI. This extract, from the shield of Aeneas (together with No. xciii.), exhibits the Aeneid as essentially the epic of national glory. Cf. Propert., p. 202.
 L. 7. *fervere, effulgere*. See on p. 120, l. 9.
 L. 11. *patrium sidus*. See on p. 76, l. 4.
 L. 15. *ope barbaricâ*. See on p. 14, l. 10.
 L. 18. *nefas!* etc. Cf. Hor. Od. I. xxxvii., No. cviii.
127. XCVII. L. 3. *calles*, 'perhaps openings among the thickets where a path could be forced.' Kennedy.
 L. 27. *auxi*. Either, 'have added,' or 'have consecrated, set up.'
129. — L. 12. *pater Romanus*. Jupiter Capitolinus, or the singular here = *Romani patres*.
 — — 'He with unsheathed brand
 Rushed on Euryalus; the maddening sight
 Unsealed the lips of Nisus,—loud he shrieked,
 Bursting his lair, and wild with pent-up grief:
 "On me, Rutulians, me the guilty one,
 Turn, turn that threatening edge; he never dared
 Nor could have dared the deed: nay, by yon heavens
 I swear it, and the watchful orbs of night,

He only loved too much his ill-starred friend."

'Unheeded fell his words: the forceful blade
Crushed through his ribs, and gored with piteous breach
The marble of his breast. Euryalus
Writhes in his death pang: o'er his beauteous limbs
The red blood courses free; his neck the while
Upon his shoulder drooping heavily...
As some bright flower shorn by the envious plough
Pales into death: as the faint poppy hangs
Its languid head, surcharged with passing showers.
But Nisus through the thickest of the ranks
Plunges unheeded: Volscens is his aim,
Volscens his destined victim. On he comes—
Fast hail the angry blows upon his crest!
The hostile ranks close round! He presses on,
Waving the lightning terrors of his sword,
Till in his foe's yet gasping throat he plunged
The blade, disdaining to be slain alone.
Then on the breathless corse of his dear friend,
Pierced with a thousand wounds, he laid him down,
And sank contented into endless sleep.

'Thrice happy youths! if aught my minstrelsy
Can balm your memory, ye shall live for aye
Lamented and renowned, while thy proud race,
Aeneas, holds the stedfast Capitol,
And Rome's paternal empire sways the world.'

E. D. Stone.

L. 11. *funus*, 'dead body.' So 'incestat funere classem.' 130. xcviii.
Aen. vi. 150. 'Scipio funeri suo exsilium indixit.' Liv.
39, 52.

L. 9. *fuat*. Archaic form from the root of fui (Sanskrit 131. xcix.
bhû). See Roby, L.-Gr. 722.

L. 16. *Adnuit*. Cf. Catullus, lxiv. 204. *Annuat invictus
caelestium numine rector*, etc.

L. 12. *strinxit de corpore*, grazed. τοῦ σώματος ἐπὶ ἔγραψε. 132. C

133. C. L. 3. *caesa manus*, etc. Cf. p. 152, No. cxv.
 L. 14. L. 23. Cf. Milton's *Par. Lost*, iv. 985, and vi. 329.
135. CII. L. 22. *cernere ferro*, borrowed from Ennius. See p. 13, l. 7.
136. — L. 10. *Fama est cum conscendebat*, a rare use of the Indic. in *Oratio Obliqua* for *conscenderet*.
 L. 25. *formidine*, the technical term for the foil or cord set with bright feathers to scare the game into the nets.
138. CIII. L. 26. *Balteus*. Cf. above, p. 133, l. 1.
142. CVII. L. 8. *Nigro gregi*, for *ad gregem*. So '*viridi compellere hibisco*,' *Ecl.* ii. 30, and so perhaps '*egessit rogis*.' *Prop.*, p. 203, l. 20.
143. CVIII. L. 19. *Privata*, etc.
 'I died a Queen. The Roman soldier found
 Me lying dead, my crown about my brows,
 A name for ever!—lying robed and crown'd
 Worthy a Roman spouse.'
 Tennyson, *Dream of Fair Women*.
144. CIX. L. 4. *Principum amicitias*, esp. the so-called First Triumvirate. Cf. *Lucan*, p. 249, l. 18, etc.
145. — L. 2. *nepotes—inferias*. Specially at the battle of Thapsus. B.C. 46.
 L. 12. *Ceae neniae*. Cf. *Catullus*, p. 52, l. 12.
146. — L. 12. *Consentit astrum*, etc. Cf. *Persius*, p. 245, l. 12.
 'Consentire dies et ab uno sidere duci,' etc.
Merivale, iv. c. xxxvi. 'it is a question whether the minister or his friend survived for a few days only.'
 The following hendecasyllables were sent by *Maecenas* to *Horace* :—
 'Lucentes mea vita, nec smaragdus,
 Beryllos mihi, Flacce, nec nitentes,
 Nec percandida margarita quaero,
 Nec quos Thynica lima perpolivit
 Anellos nec iaspis lapillos.'

See King, *Antique Gems*, p. 319.

L. 17. *Una de multis.* Cf. Aesch. Pr. Vict. 865.

152. CXV.

μίαν δὲ παίδων ἱμερος θέλξει τὸ μὴ
κτεῖναι σύνευνον, ἀλλ' ἀπαμβλυνθήσεται
γνάμην· δυοῖν δὲ θάτερον βουλήσεται,
κλύειν ἀναλκίς μαῖλλον ἢ μισαιφόνος.

Cf. Ov. Her. xiv. p. 209.

L. 10. *Nec semper udum Tibur,* etc.

158. CXIX.

'Nor gaze on Tibur never dried.'—Conington.

i.e. 'Don't stay to gaze at it, but come to it.' Those who have seen Tivoli and the 'uda mobilibus pomaria rivis,' will feel the appropriateness of joining *semper udum*.

L. 16. *Fumum et opes strepitumque Romae.*

'And shook to all the liberal air

The dust and din and steam of town.'

Tennyson, *In Mem.* LXXXIX.

L. 11. *cetera fluminis,* etc. Observe how the rhythm reflects 159. —
the sense. Cf. Georg. iii. 103, sq. *Nonne vides,* etc. (p. 89).
Aen. ii. 465. *Adgressi,* etc. (p. 104, l. 11), and the second
stanza of the next passage, '*Monte decurrens,*' etc.

L. 1. *seu deos,* etc. He refers successively to the *παιῶνες*, 161. CXX.
ὕμνοι, *ἐγκώμια*, *ἐπινίκια*, and *ἑρῆνοι*.

L. 7. *Teque, dum procedis.* 'Thy name will we pronounce 162. —
as thou passest on, Ho Triumph.' Triumphus is personified
and addressed. Cf. Epod. ix. 21. 'Io Triumpho, tu moraris
aureos cursus,' etc.

L. 17. *Marsi*, B.C. 91—98. *Capuae*, B.C. 216. *Spartacus*, 169. CXXVI.
B.C. 73—71.

L. 5. *quid expediat carere*, i.e. quid conferat ad carendum 170. —
laboribus. 'What may best conduce to an escape.' But
Bentley's conjecture, *quod expediat!* has since his time
been discovered in the MS. of the tenth century at St. Gall.

L. 7. *Phocaeorum.* When Harpagus besieged their city,
B.C. 542. L. 15. *Saxa.* *μύδρον σιδήρεον κατεπόντωσαν.* Hdt. i. 165.

172. CXXVII. L. 3. *accurrit quidam*. On the question whether Propertius was the object of this satire, see Merivale, iv. ch. xli.
174. — L. 25. *tricesima sabbata*, probably a pure invention of the speaker.
175. — L. 7. *licet antestari?* etc., i.e. 'may I make you a witness?' Cf. Est in aure ima memoriae locus quem tangentes antestamur. Pliny, H.N. xi.
176. CXXIX. L. 21. *pueros elementa docentem*. Cf. Iuv. vii. 227.
- 'Cum totus decolor esset
Flaccus et haereret nigro fuligo Maroni.'
177. CXXX. L. 12. *Messala*. M. Valerius Messala Corvinus. *bellare*, against Antonius, B.C. 31.
178. CXXXI. L. 9. *Ibitis*, to settle affairs in the East, B.C. 30.
180. CXXXII. L. 1. *Gentis Aquitanae*, etc. Tibullus accompanied Messala on this expedition.
182. CXXXIV. This charming poem, with the following, is by Disson assigned to Tibullus, though Heyne thought otherwise.
L. 23. *multos hoc sumet in annos*, 'shall spend this happily for many years,' 'quod et hunc in annum vivat.' Hor. Cf. ei rei hunc sumamus diem. Ter. Ad. ii. 4, 23. Lachmann reads *sumite*.
183. CXXXV. L. 20. *credula turba*, i.e. of her lovers. *sedet*, either = *assidet* watches, attends her, or 'waits outside.'
184. CXXXVII. L. 13. *mercato*, passive as *oblitus* (p. 76, l. 10), *sortitus*, *meditatus*, *metatus*, etc.
185. — L. 12. *Eveni filia*, Marpessa. L. 13. *Phrygium maritum*, Pelops.
186. CXXXVIII. L. 2 *Phasidos viam*, 'the voyage to Phasis.'
L. 3. *Athamantidos undis*, the Hellespont. Understand eos with *adplicuisse*.
L. 10. This difficult passage was suggested probably by a picture. *super*, etc. The two brothers hovering over Hylas, with their arms balanced in the air, are trying to steal kisses from his upturned face, while he in his perplexity (*pendens*)

(or on tiptoe), withdraws his head as far as he can under his arm (*ala*), and drives off his winged assailants with a branch. At last Calais and Zetes have left him alone: then Hylas went on his way, a cause of pain, or an object of love to the wood-nymphs (cf. 'Venus quae dulcem curis miscet amaritiem.' Catullus).

L. 7. *trazere*, the nom. must be supplied from Nymphis 187. CXXXVIII. Thyniasin, above.

L. 18. *humano corde*, 'in the human heart.' — CXXXIX.

L. 24. *excepi*, for *suscepi*. 'What vows did I offer!' 188. CXL.

L. 20. *Euboico litore*. Cf. p. 192, l. 1. 189. —

L. 21. *duo litora*, the Symplegades.

L. 9. *Quod non*, i.e. In that, as for the fact that. 190. CXLI.

L. 12. *Martius liquor*, the aqueduct made by Q. Martius Rex, B.C. 144. Cf. Hor. Ep. i. 10, 20. *Purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum. operosa antra*, 'artificial grottos.' Paley.

L. 23. *ab aevo excidet*. *excidet* (cf. 'nec vera virtus cum semel excidit') = *extinguetur*, which accounts for the preposition, *aevum* being regarded as the agent

L. 12. *pro tumulto*, etc. Cf. Tennyson, In Mem. vi. 191. CXLII.

'His heavy-shotted hammock-shroud
Drops in his vast and wandering grave.'

L. 1. *Saxa*, etc. Cf. *Enboicae cautes ultorque Caphareus*. 192. —
Aen. xi. 260.

L. 9. *hic*, here on shore. L. 11. *thyio*, either some kind of cedar or of *arbor vitae* is supposed to be meant. May it be sandal-wood? The word *thyina* is used in the Vulgate for the wood brought from Ophir (1 Kings x. 11), which Max Müller has shown to be sandal-wood.

L. 12. *effultum*, sc. *erat*. L. 22. *longas*, 'perfect,' 'not maimed.' Cf. above, 'Huic fluctus,' etc. L. 26. *si modo*, etc. i.e. if my corpse shall reach my mother's hands.

L. 15. *pennis*, 'omen,' as *πτερόν* is used. 193. CXLIII.

194. CXLIII. L. 2. *crocino*, sc. unguento. *murreus*, of agate. See King's Antique Gems. *onyx*, the box, as ἀλάβαστρον μύρου, and nardi parvus onyx. L. 6. *publica aura viae*, for aura publicae viae by Enallage. L. 9. *trientibus* = four cyathi.
- CXLIV. L. 21. *Hic*, i.e. at Rome.
L. 21. *nulla-nec*. Lachmann quotes 'nulla neque ante tuas orietur rixa fenestras,' Eleg. iii. 105.
195. — L. 1. *pacata*, i.e. pacis studiosa.
- CXLV. A fine elegy on the death of the young Marcellus through intemperate use of the sulphur baths, at Baiae, B.C. 23. Cf. Virgil, Aen. vi. p. 121.
L. 11. *ludit*, 'ripples.' *Pontus* is the Lucrine Lake (cf. note on p. 82, l. 11), which has nearly disappeared.
L. 14. *sonat*, with the dash of the sea. *Herculeo*, etc. A dyke, partly natural, partly artificial, repaired by Agrippa, so called from Hercules' legendary exploits in the neighbourhood, whence the name of Herculaneum.
L. 15. *Hic, ubi*, etc. The sense is 'Here, where cymbals resounded in honour of Hercules, when by his might he was acquiring cities upon earth, Baiae now detested from the guilt attaching to you as causing Marcellus' death,—what hostile influence has settled in your waters?'
L. 22. *Mater*, Octavia, Augustus' sister. *amplexum*, etc. Both by adoption and by marriage with Julia.
196. — L. 1. *theatro*. The Theatre of Marcellus, built in his honour by Augustus, 13 B.C., near the Fabrician Bridge (Ponte de' Quattro Capi). Its ruins, though disfigured by the shops which occupy the lower tier of arches, are still very striking. The next line refers to Octavia's performing her son's duties as Aedile during his sickness.
L. 7. *Attalicas*, i.e. the richest. 'Attalicis conditionibus.'
L. 13. *ille*. 'Let a man encase himself.' L. 18. *alter amor*, i.e. Chryseis.
L. 19. *At tibi*, etc. 'Let Charon ferry over your corpse, O Marcellus, thither,' etc.

- L. 12. *in radios*, etc. Cut in lengths to fit their shuttles. 197. CXLVI.
- L. 16. *docti dei*. τοῦ σοφοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ πάντων δημιουργοῦ. Paley.
- L. 7. *quo*, i.e. *quorsum*. What is it to me? as 'Quo pinus ingens?' Hor. Od. II. 3, 9. 198. —
- L. 9. *raris kalendis*, 'only now and then on the first of the month.' *adsueta*, i.e. *aperire*.
- L. 16. *tangi lucerna mero*. Cf. Ov. Her. xix. 151.
 Sternuit et lumen, posito nam scribimus illo,
 Sternuit et nobis prospera signa dedit,
 Ecce merum nutrix faustos instillat in ignes.
 'Crasque erimus plures,' inquit, 'et ipsa bibit.'
- L. 22. *subdolus*, etc. Cf. p. 88, l. 23, and note.
- L. 24. *pura*, ἀσίδηρος, presented as a badge of honour for the first distinction in war. 'Iuvenis purâ qui nititur hastâ.' Aen. VI. 760.
- L. 27. *portae Capenae*, i.e. to the temple of Mars ad portam.
- L. 9. *Curetis*, Quiritis, i.e. Sabine, from Cures, their chief town. 199. CXLVII
- L. 20. *per*, for *inter*, as often in Propertius. L. 24. *tingendas*. Cf. 'noctem flumine purgas.' Persius.
- L. 3. *primo fumo*. It is doubtful whether the morning smoke, or the smoke of the fires lighted for the early evening meal is meant. 200. —
- L. 6. *Vulnera*, wounds of love.
- L. 12. 'and farewell to Vesta, whom I ought to be ashamed of for my sin.'
- L. 17. *fraterni monstri*, the Minotaur.
- L. 24. *cape spinosi*. There are a few instances of this shortening of a vowel before *sp*. Perhaps the *s* was dropped as we see in the French derivative *épine*. Paley.
- L. 5. *nuptae vos*, etc. 'Ye Sabine brides, frame a mediating treaty by my marriage' (lit. wedding dress). 201. —
- L. 18. *Strymonis*, an Amazon, or a Bacchante.
- L. 19. *Parilia*, by dissimilation for Palilia, April 21st, the anniversary of the foundation of Rome. L. 29. *remissus*, 'left unguarded.'

202. CXLVII. L. 11. *O vigil*, etc., 'You, O warder, have this honour in return for your undeserved misfortune,' in your daughter's fate.

— CXLVIII. The first ten lines represent the poet as a priest about to sacrifice. L. 14. *Hedra*, for *hedera*, as *aspris* for *asper*, Paley's reading for *Cera*. Philetas of Cos; by *Cyrenaeas aquas*, Callimachus of Cyrene is meant.

203. — L. 1. *fugiens*, 'receding.' Cf. 'refugitque ab litore templum.' Aen. iii. 536. *Athamana*, 'of Epirus.' L. 13. *se vindice*, 'under his protection.'

L. 16. *in obliquam facem*, 'like a torch held aslant.'

L. 19. *quali vultu*. See Hom. Il. i. 40.

L. 20. *egessit rogis*, either 'to the pyres,' see on p. 142, l. 8; or, 'drained, emptied with the pyres.'

L. 22. *lyrae*, probably copied from *lyrae*, four lines above. Paley suggests *deae* or *chori*.

L. 23. *ab Alba*. Cf. 'Pastor ab Amphryso,' p. 87, l. 15, and note.

204. — L. 2. *regia vela*, the ships of Cleopatra. The hated term *rex* is opposed to *princeps*. L. 5. *quodque*, etc. 'And as for their threatening prows, carrying batteries of stone like those hurled against the Centaur, you will find, on trial, they are but hollow timbers and painted terrors.' Cf. Aen. x. 195. Ille (Centaurus) instat aquae, Saxumque undis immane Minatur.

But perhaps, as Paley suggests, *vehunt* = *vehuntur*, and *minantes* will then govern *saxa*. On the ships, cf. Aen. viii. p. 124, l. 23. *Tanta mole*, etc.

L. 28. *Blanditiae rosae*, 'the soft caress of the rose,' or chaplets of dainty roses. Paley.

205. CXLIX. Cornelia, wife of L. Aemilius Paulus, Censor B.C. 22, daughter of Scribonia, and P. Corn. Scipio.

L. 15. *infernas intrarunt funera leges*, i.e. when once the dead have passed into the kingdom of the underworld.

L. 16. *exorato*, i.e. *exorabili*, as *inviolatus* for *inviolabilis*.

L. 18. *Nempe*, 'be sure.' Understand 'it will avail naught,' for the shore, etc.

L. 19. *aera*, i.e. the naulum, the obol placed in the mouth of the corpse. 205. CXLIX

L. 2. *En sum*. Cf. 'Expende Hannibalem,' etc. Iuv. x. 147. 206. —

L. 3. *Damnatae noctes*, i.e. damnatorum, as 'consortem properas evadere casum,' Eleg. i. 21, for consortium.

L. 7. *Aut si quis*, etc. Paley points out the allusions to the judicial forms of the praetor's court. (1) Aeacus is *quaesitor*, appointing the jury by putting the names to be drawn, written on a ballot (pila), into an urn. *sortitâ pild* = sortiendis iudicibus. On *sortitâ* passive, cf. on p. 184, l. 13. (2) The jury are taken from the shades. (3) *vindicare in* = to punish. L. 12. *Tantaleo* for Tantalos, representing Τανταλέω from Τανταλέως.

L. 15. *Ipsa loquor*. The rest of the poem is an address to the infernal court, though containing much extraneous matter. *sororum*, the Danaides.

L. 18. *avos*. Her ancestor on the father's side

'Numantina traxit ab urbe notam.

L. 19. *exaequat*, makes them equal to those on the father's side.

L. 21. *praetexta*, the maiden dress.

L. 22. *vitta*, the matron's snood. Cf. *crines vittasque habeat adsimuletque se tuam esse uxorem*. Plautus.

L. 26. *Africa tonsa*, with hair shorn in token of grief. L. 27. The sense is *Et testor proavum* (L. Aemilium Paulum, cf. on p. 120, l. 19) *qui fregit Persen, quique fregit tuas domos*, Achille. Here Achille is vocative.

L. 4. *utramque facem*, that of marriage and that of the funeral. Cf. *Et face pro thalami fax mihi mortis erit*. Ov. Her. xxi. L. 7. *quaelibet urna* = quilibet iudex. L. 9. *Vel tu*. Cf. Ov. Fast. iv. 300. Claudia Quinta genus, etc. 207. —

L. 11. *Vel cui*. Aemilia the Vestal, when accused of letting the sacred fire go out, lighted part of her dress from the ashes

207. CXLIX. L. 17. *increpat vixisse* = mortuam esse queritur. Paley.
 L. 19. *generosos*. Some privilege connected with the ius trium liberorum seems intended.
 L. 23. *sellam geminasse*, i.e. was both Aedile and Praetor.
 L. 24. *Consule quo*, etc. = apparently the sense is, 'at the time of whose consulship his sister was carried off.'
 L. 28. *aucturis—meis*. 'I die resigned now that so many of my children survive me to perpetuate my memory.' Paley. Two other interpretations have been suggested—(1) As so many of my relations *will meet me beyond the grave*. (2) As I leave so many relations *to celebrate my funeral*.
208. CL. L. 3. *Fungere maternis vicibus, pater*. Cf. Hom. Il. vi. 429.
 "Εκτορ ἀτὰρ σύ μοί ἐσσι πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ, κ.τ.λ.
 Hom. Il. vi. 429.
 L. 8. *oscula falle*, 'disguise your real feelings by a cheerful kiss.' Paley. L. 15. *laudate*, 'acquiesce in,' like αἰνέω in εἴησαν τράπεζαν αἰνέσαι. Eur. Alcest. 2.
 L. 30. *honoratis equis*, i.e. in triumphal state.
209. — Cf. No. cxv. p. 152.
214. CLII. L. 4. *Hinc*. Even from these small resources (sumptus) *faciunt*, benefit me. Cf. for this absolute use of facio, 'Nec caelum nec aquae-faciunt nec terra nec aurae.' Trist. iii. 8, 23.
 L. 7 *desultor*. Like one who vaults from one horse to another.
 L. 14. *quam*, i.e. Leda. L. 15. *Quaeque*. Europa.
215. CLIII. L. 7. *Danaeius heros*. Persens.
218. CLIV. L. 5. *Phaeacia tellus*. Corcyra, where Tibullus fell ill, while accompanying Messala.
220. CLVI. L. 19. *Clymeneia proles*, Phaethon.
222. CLVII. L. 15. *aulaea*. Cf. Georg. iii. 24 (p. 88, l. 17).
223. CLVIII. Cf. Aen. iv. 174, and Pope's Temple of Fame.
227. CLXI. L. 3. *in officio*, 'true to us.' Cf. Liv. viii. l. 9. Fundanos in officio esse, 'true to their allegiance.'
 L. 23. *melioribus, Ardea, restas*, 'you are holding out against better men.' 'Dum restat barbarus Hector.' Prop.

- L. 10. *factus ab arte*, a poetical use of *ab* for the abl. instr. 228. CLXI.
 So 'turbo—quem assuetâ versat ab arte puer.' Tibullus.
- L. 1. *exul Phoenissa*. Anna. 229. CLXII.
- L. 18. *admonitu*, i.e. the recollection.
- L. 24. *credibili*, than one could believe.
- L. 6. *Anna Perenna*. 'The Latin name for the year, 231. —
annus, more anciently *anus*, of which *annulus* or *anulus* is a diminutive, denotes a circle or cycle, a period, a curve returning to itself. Now, as the year was regarded as a number of months, and as the moon-goddess was generally the feminine form of the sun-god, we recognize Annus as the god of the sun, and Anna as the goddess of the moon; and as she recurred throughout the period of the sun's course, she was further designated by the title of *perenna*. The idea therefore attached to her name was that of a regular flowing, of a constant recurrence; and *â-nus* denotes at once the ever-flowing (*ἀέ-νας*) and the ever-recurring (*ἀεὶ νέμενος*). Donaldson Varron. Ed. 3, p. 194.
- L. 1. *Hoc*. sc. tuum ingenium. L. 6. *vates Lesbia*, Sappho. 233. CLXIV.
 L. 13. *Forsitan exemplo*, etc. The order is *Forsitan exemplo poenae meae tu quoque sis facta ruina*.
- L. 13. *qui*, i.e. Aries. L. 18. *indocili*, for indocto. L. 23. 234. CLXV.
movetur. Cf. Columella, xi. 2, 26. 'Si tamen se gemmae nondum movent.'
- L. 8. *Virgine aquâ*. Made by Agrippa, B.C. 19. Cf. 235. —
 Martial. vi. xlii. 'Cruda Virgine Marciave mergi.'
- L. 10. *tria fora*. The Forum Romanum, Forum Caesaris, Forum Augusti.
- terna theatra*. Those of Pompey, Balbus, and Marcellus.
- L. 4. *ducis*. Tiberius, sent to Germany to avenge the defeat 236. —
 of Varus.
- L. 14. Aemilius Macer, of Verona, imitated Nicander.
- L. 17. Ponticus wrote a Thebaid.
- L. 1. C. Corn. Gallus, of Forum Julii (Frejus), the friend 237. —
 of Virgil, wrote four books of Elegies, all of which are lost.

BOOK III.

NO sooner has the Augustan age passed by than we begin to be conscious that Latin Literature has passed its culminating point. So deeply has it been corrupted in all its branches by the custom of declaiming and reciting; so eager were writers to court a transient popularity and applause rather than to aim at lasting renown; so much was it the practice to regard the subject as secondary to the language,—sense to rhythm, and genius to art. But these faults, the result of the undue cultivation of rhetoric, are to some extent explained, if not wholly excused, by certain circumstances of the time.

Under Tiberius, when all freedom and security was banished from society, it was hopeless to look for any poetry possessing an insight into the finer thoughts, or capable of stirring the deeper feelings of men. We can scarcely, therefore, be surprised at the extent to which toil was expended on unworthy subject-matter, or at the display of mere versification.

It is true that from the time of Nero, till we come to Hadrian, there was no want of poets. All, without exception, of those who essayed Epic take Virgil as their model, some with greater reserve, others more avowedly following in his footsteps; but all, as a rule, lacking his inspiration. If, however, they cannot be included in the number of really great poets, the study of some, at any rate, of the number is profitable and agreeable; and the writers of the Silver Age exhibit certain common attributes, and a peculiar character of their own which is worth dwelling upon.

In the first place, they devoted great and not wholly useless pains to description and similes; a subject which, when loftier subjects were preoccupied or proscribed by the evil days on which they had fallen, opened out a wide field to talent of the second rank.

Accordingly they are much indebted to painting, especially when they have to describe countries or scenery, and the more so as this branch of the art seems not to have been developed before the Augustan age. In this walk of poetry, Statius and Claudian excel. In some passages they are perhaps more true to nature than some even of the great poets; though we must admit that they too often indulge in minute delineation, and cannot bring themselves to give the final touch to their picture.

In the next place, these writers evince no ordinary taste in the way in which they can throw a poetic halo round matters of ordinary life, and stir the gentler feelings and emotions. Examples of this abound in the *Silvae* of Statius. Written, as they are, in a light and easy style, the subject being suggested by the statues, the country houses, the baths, or the fortunes of his friends, they are steeped in a soft and mellow light, and invested with a charm peculiarly their own. Statius, indeed, rises at times to a higher flight, as in that lovely 'Epicedium in Glauciam,' in which he offers to his sorrowing friend the consolations of a lofty philosophy.

In satire, in spite of his general harshness, Persius occasionally approaches his master, Horace. In Martial, whose witty epigrams seem armed with stings, we see the utmost degree of terseness and subtlety of which the Latin language was capable. But we must look for a masculine and genuinely Roman utterance to Juvenal, the last of the really Italian poets, and one unequalled for his power of rousing indignation at evil.

Silius Italicus and Valerius Flaccus are purposely omitted. Much of the Punic War of the former scarcely rises above

the level of prose; and the Argonautica of the latter seem, on the whole, to want the elements and the charm of real poetry. Not that it would be difficult to detect 'purpurei panni' here and there. Valerius Flaccus, it should be remembered, was cut off prematurely (as were also Persius and Lucan), and left his poem in an imperfect condition.

Much in the structure of the poems contained in this last book, it is needless to add, is not to be imitated. The final *o* is constantly shortened in verbs, e.g., *monstrō*, *commendō*, and even in the imperative Juvenal has *estō*, and *vigilandō* in the gerund. The same licence is taken in the adverbs *ergō*, *serō*, *porrō*, *siquandō*, etc., and in nouns, e.g., *gestatiō*, *temō*, *turbō*. We find, too, *Academīa* for *Academīa* in Claudian (De Fl. Mall. Cons. 94). In place of the contracted form of the genitive, *imperii exitii*, etc., occur; as well as *dei deis*, for *dī dīs*. In the poets of the Golden Age neither of these last forms are met with, till we come to the later and less perfect works of Ovid.

If these and similar defects are avoided, the student of Latin in its purest form will derive no harm from the perusal even of Claudian, in spite of his late appearance and his Alexandrian origin. Poetry, under his auspices, after its long slumber of nearly three hundred years, seems to awake to life again for a brief interval.

On the poets of the Silver Age, see Merivale, vol. vi. ch. liv. sub fin., vol. vii. ch. lxiv. Champagny, Les Césars, tome iii. p. 220 sq. Nisard, Études sur les Poètes Latins de la Décadence, ed. 3. Conington's Persius, Introduction. Gibbon, Decline and Fall, ch. xxx. sub fin. Copleston, Prael. Acad. v.—viii. Cruttwell, Hist. of Latin Literature, Bk. III. Tenffel, vol. ii.

259. CLXVII. Phaedrus is the only poet, one may say the only writer, to fill the interval between the age of Augustus and that of Nero.

L. 4. *verbosis strophis*, 'artifices.' A metaphor from wrestling, a post-Augustan word. Cf. in Cicero, 'verbi laqueo capi.'

L. 13. *Lucilius* died B.C. 103. Cf. *Iuv.* p. 316, l. 10. See 241. CLXX. a fragment from him, p. 26.

L. 14. *Lupe*. L. Corn. Lentulus Lupus, Cons. B.C. 156. 'famosisque Lupo cooperto versibus.' Hor. *Muci*. P. Mucius Scaevola, Cons. B.C. 133. Both of them were enemies of Scipio, Lucilius' patron. Cf. p. 315, l. 14.

L. 15. *Omne vafer*, etc.

'And yet arch Horace, while he strove to mend,
Probed all the foibles of his smiling friend;
Play'd lightly round and round the peccant part,
And won, unfelt, an entrance to his heart;
Well skill'd the follies of the crowd to trace,
And sneer, with gay good humour in his face.'

Gifford.

excusso, smooth, unwrinkled, the opposite of Horace's 'naso 242. —
adunco.'

L. 1. *nec cum scrobe*, understand colloquentem.

L. 4. *hoc ridere meum*, 'this my laugh.' See on Lucan, p. 249, l. 5.

L. 4. *vendo*, 'I offer for sale.'

L. 5. *Cratinus* fl. B.C. 454. Eupolis, B.C. 429. *sene*, sc. Aristophanes. *praegrandi*, 'surpassing,' not referring to age. *senex* is used for a poet of bygone days, as 'vita senis' of Lucilius, who died aet. 44, 'docti senis' in Horace. Persius here sets before him as his models the writers of the old comedy, which explains the dramatic character of some of his satires. *palles Eupoliden* = *palles pallorem Eupolideum*, a cognate accusative.

L. 7. *decoctius*, 'which has lost its first froth.' Conington. Opposed to *spumosus*.

L. 9. *numera*, etc. 'Mark with a stone of more auspicious hue.' Conington. Cf. 'o lucem candidiore notâ.' Catullus. 'Cressa ne careat pulcra dies nota.' Horace.

L. 13. *tacita acerra*, in imitation of Horace. 'Labra movet metuens audiri,' etc. Ep. i. xvi. 60.

242. CLXX. L. 20. *pulpa*. Cf. the New Testament use of *σάρξ*.
 L. 21. Cf. p. 84, last line.
243. CLXXI. L. 2. *stringere venas*, etc., 'to strip the veins of the glowing ore from their primitive slag.' Conington.
 L. 5. *Dicite pontifices*, etc. St. Bernard quotes this line to check the extravagance of his monks. *Apolog. Op.* i. 526: 'Illud interrogo monachus monachos, quod in gentilibus gentilis arguebat. Dicite pauperes, non enim attendo versum sed sensum, dicite pauperes, si tamen pauperes, in sancto quid facit aurum?'
 L. 7. *Quin damus*, etc.
- 'Holy thoughts that dwell
 In the soul's most retired and sacred cell;
 A bosom dyed in honour's noblest grain,
 Deep-dyed:—with these let me approach the fane,
 And Heaven will hear the humble prayer I make,
 Though all my offering be a barley cake.'—*Gifford*,
- Cf. Hor. Od. III. xxiii. 16. *Immunis aram*, etc.
 L. 16. *Siculi*, sc. Perillei. Cf. Hor. Ep. I. 258. L. 18. *cervices*, sc. of Damocles. Cf. Hor. 'Destructus ensis,' etc.
- CLXXII. L. 21. *olivo*. That they might appear weak in order to escape the task of declaiming.
244. — L. 1. *Senio*, 'the *sice*.' Cf. 'Senio nec nostrum cum cane (the ace) quassat ebur.' Mart. xiii. 1.
 L. 2. *damnosa canicula*; so Propertius, V. viii. 45.
- 'Me quoque per talos Venerem quaerente secundos
 Semper damnosi subsiluire canes.'
- L. 8. *angustae orcae*. Cf. Nux. Elegia, 85.
- 'Vas quoque saepe cavum spatio distante locatur
 In quod missa levi nux cadat una manu.'
- L. 4. *buxum torquere*. Cf. Aen. vii. 378, 'torto volitans sub verbere turbo,' etc.

L. 6. *bracatis Medis*. Cf. Arist. Vesp. 1087:—

εἴτα δ' εἰπόμεσθα θυννάζοντες εἰς τοὺς θυλάκους.

illita porticus. The ποικίλη στοά, on which the battle of Marathon was depicted by Mico and his son Polygnotus.

L. 9. *Samios ramos*. Pythagoras is said to have taken the letter Y as a type of the diverging paths of life; but the old form of the letter Ψ must be the one intended to explain the *dexter callis* as the steeper of the two, the ὄρθιος ὁμιος of Hesiod. Cf. *ramosa* in compita, next page, l. 1.

This Satire was sent by Persius to his tutor, L. Annaeus Cornutus, of Leptis, in Libya, the Stoic philosopher. He was a freedman of the Annaei, and Lucan was another of his pupils.

L. 20. *purpura*, i.e. the toga praetexta worn till the toga virilis was assumed, when the *bullæ* or boss was hung up in the chapel of the Lares (*lararium*).

succinctis, 'quaint,' Gabino habitu cinctis.

L. 23. *candidus umbo*, 'the yet unsullied shield of my gown.' Umbo is the gathering of the folds of the toga.

L. 3. *Tum fallere sollers*, etc. 'Your rule with artful surprise straightens the moral twists that it detects.' Conington. *Socratico* suggests an allusion to the Socratic εἰρωνεία.

L. 6. *artificem*, 'plastic.' Artificial, as 'artifices boves.' Prop. iii. 23, 7.

L. 11. *equidem dubites*, 'I would not have you doubt.' Cf. 'per me equidem sint omnia alba,' l. 118.

L. 12. *consentire dies*, etc. A good instance of Persius' imitation of Horace. See Odes, II. 17 (p. 145).

L. 20. *Fruge Cleanthea*, i.e. with Stoic doctrines, of which Cleanthes, the teacher of Chrysippus, was the great expounder (B.C. 263—220). With the enallage *inseris fruge aures* for 'frugem auribus,' cf. 'cum animis corpora insevisset.' Cic. de Univ. 12.

L. 22. *cras*, etc. Cf. below, Martial, No. ccxx.

L. 25. *egerit*, 'is baling out.'

246. CLXXIV. L. 13. *sint licet*, etc., i.e. 'Not not even though they be like the armed men that sprang from the furrows sown by Jason with the dragon's teeth,' the *terrigenae fratres*. Cf. Ovid Her. xii. 99.
247. — L. 21. *Venient annis*. For similar ancient prophecies, see *Bacon's Essays*, No. xxxv.
249. CLXXVI. M. Annaeus Lucan, born at Cordova, A.D. 38, was the son of L. Annaeus Mela, the brother of the philosopher Seneca. Being implicated in Piso's conspiracy, he had his veins opened in a bath, and died, at the age of thirty-seven, repeating the lines in his *Pharsalia*, Lib. ix. 814 sq. For his character, see Tac. Ann. xv. 56—70, and Merivale, ch. 53. Quintilian's criticism of him is, 'Lucanus ardens, et concitatus, et sententiis clarissimus, et ut dicam quod sentio, magis oratoribus quam poetis annumerandus.' Inst. Orat. x. l. 90.
- L. 4. *negatum stare diu*. The substantival use of the infinitive. Cf. 'ridere meum,' Persius, i. 122, p. 242, l. 4. 'Scire meum,' ib. 27.
- L. 5. *nec se Roma ferens*, i.e. et Roma se non ferens. Cf. 'Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit.' Hor. Ep. xvi. 2.
- L. 11. *Excutietque*, i.e. 'nor will it keep off the sea.' Cf. Carpentoque sedens, p. 269, l. 10.
- L. 19. *nec umquam*, etc. 'The baleful bond of tyranny never safely entrusted to a number.' Heitland, who refers to two passages in Ovid, where *turba* is used of a small number, as it is here of Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus.
250. — L. 12. *Commisit*, pitted against one another. 'Securus licet Aenean Rutulumque ferocem committas.' Iuv. i. 163.
- L. 13. *Temporis*, etc. See Heitland's excellent note, where two possible interpretations are given: (a) the short-lived concord endured, but 'twas a jarring concord, mansit [sed mansit] discors; or (b), the jarring concord of a short space endured, i.e. endured for a short space
- L. 20. *Carras*, B.C. 53. Julia died in the preceding year. See Aen. vi. 831, p. 120, l. 13.

L. 9. *piratica laurea*. The Cilician pirates were put down in three months by Pompey, B.C. 67. *Magne*, the title given him by Sulla, B.C. 83. 251. CLXXVII.

L. 13. Notice *quis* for *uter*, *induit* for *induerit*, and *quisque* for *uterque* in these lines.

L. 20. *sui theatri*, the first stone theatre in Rome, B.C. 55. Cf. above, on No. clxv.

L. 10. *numquam temerando parcere ferro*. The sense is, Caesar never refrained from staining the sword in civil warfare. The construction is unusual, as *temerando* seems substituted for *temerare*, owing to the gerund and the gerundive partaking of the nature of the infinitive. Heitland renders it, 'Neverspare the sword he needs must stain.' With the word *temero*, cf. *temerataque iura*, p. 255, l. 8, and Tac. Ann. 1. 30. *Castra infausta temerataque*, i.e. by the Pannonian mutiny. 252. —

L. 18. *In sua templa*, i.e. 'its own quarter of the heavens.'

L. 6. *Longa*, etc. Cf. Pliny's '*Latifundia perdidere Italiam*.' Hist. Nat. 18, 6. *ignotis*, unknown to the owners. 253. —

L. 12. *plebis scita coactae*. *Coactae* may be the genitive, but it is usually taken with *leges* and *scita*, 'forced laws, forced enactments.'

L. 14. *sector*, 'its own agent in the sale of its favour,' i.e. sold its influence openly without a broker. The term originated in the deduction (*seco*) made in the price of estates sold as public property, as the purchaser had to take them with all their liabilities.

L. 17. *in tempora*. The choice seems to lie between the sense of (1) 'loans greedy for the times of payment,' the kalends, etc.; or (2), money lent at usurious interest for stated periods.

L. 20. *motus*, often of civil stir and tumults. Cf. '*Motum ex Metello consule civicum*.' — CLXXVIII.

L. 9. *rapti secreta Quirini*. Referring to the Quirinalia, the feast in memory of Romulus' apotheosis. 254. —

254. CLXXVIII. L. 20. *verbere*. Cf. p. 59, l. 25.
 L. 26. *Puniceus*, 'red with the drainage of the peat mosses from which it descends.' Merivale, II. ch. xiv.
 L. 29. *hiemps*. Caesar crossed on Jan. 15th, A.U. 705 (=Nov. 27, B.C. 50).
255. — L. 1. *Tertia*, etc., i.e. the third rainy night.
 — CLXXIX. L. 13. *Iustitium*, 'a suspension of business.' Cf. Hor. Od. iv. 2. 'Forumque litibus orbum.' Juv. III. 213. Pullati proceres differt vadimonia praetor. L. 18. *conclamata*, 'given over for lost.' Cf. Desine iam conclamatum est. Ter. Eun. II. 3, 56.
257. CLXXXI. L. 1. *ab aevo*, 'non ab aevo sed ab hominibus numquam violatus per longum tempus.' Schol. The ab=dating from.
 L. 6. *arae*, the foundations or steps of the altaria.
 L. 21. *procumbentes*. Not as seven lines below, 'cut down' (which would contradict l. 1, nunquam violatus), but 'if they fell down they sprouted again miraculously.' The yew rarely throws up suckers when cut down after twenty or thirty years of age, and the prodigy is regarded as equally wonderful for it to do so after falling of itself.
258. — L. 3. *dominumque timet deprendere*. Cf. τὸν Πᾶνα δεδοίκαμες. Theocr. I. 16.
 L. 4. *iubet*, i.e. Caesar.
 L. 5. *operi*. Military works, fortifications. This use of the word (more frequently in the plural) is common in Caesar and Livy.
259. CLXXXII. C. Scribonius Curio was entrapped by Juba, defeated and slain B.C. 49. See Merivale, ch. xvi. Dante places him among the Fraudulent. Inferno, xxviii. 102.
 L. 5. *quam vindicta*. So Tacitus, Hist. I. 3. 'Nec umquam magis iustis indiciis adprobatum est, non esse curae deis securitatem nostram, esse ultionem.'
 L. 16. *Caesaris auro*. Virgil's 'vendidit hic auro patriam' has been thought possibly to refer to this.
 L. 17. *cui . . . concessa est*. opposed to *sibi fecerit ense* above.

'The later Romans drew this distinction between their submission to the usurpers of the civil wars and to the legalized despotism of the Emperors.' Merivale.

L. 23. *solvere*, i.e. the Caesarians from Brundisium.

259. CLXXXIII.

L. 3. *suppara*, the topsails, used for great speed, or as here when the wind was slack. See Rich, *Illustr. Companion*.

260. —

L. 16. *infernam*, i.e. inferorum. Cf. 'damnatae noctes,' p. 206, l. 3.

— CLXXXIV.

L. 21. *lustrales*, purifying, expiatory.

L. 22. *Sullam querentem*, on the overthrow of the patrician party.

L. 2. *sobolem*. Q. Caecilius Metellus Scipio, the leader of the Pompeians after the death of Pompey. He killed himself after the battle of Thapsus, B.C. 46.

261. —

L. 8. *Drusus*. M. Livius Drusus, and his son, who was killed by an unknown hand, B.C. 91.

L. 27. *Ipse canet*, etc. Some prediction, to be included in a later part of the Pharsalia, that was never completed, is perhaps intended.

L. 7. *Corripit* reproaches himself for feeling some inexplicable and mysterious grief.

262. CLXXXV.

L. 9. *Aponus*. The Fons Aponi, a source of mineral and thermal waters, six miles from Padua, and so called from its medicinal properties (*ἀ, πόνος*). Plutarch mentions that an augur Cornelius identified there the hour of the battle of Pharsalia.

L. 14. *Aethera . . . obsistere caelo*. 'Or whether it was that he saw the whole firmament obstruct the passage of the heavenly bodies, so as to mar their harmony.' *discordi* seems to be proleptic. The jarring discord in the laws of the universe is a symbol of the critical conflict between the two leaders.

L. 10. *Rus vacuum*, sc. vix poterit monstrare.

nocte coacta, i.e. at the time appointed by Numa for the offering of the sacrifice on the Alban Mount.

263. CLXXXVI.

L. 17. *vincto fossore*, i.e. by slaves in chains.

263. CLXXXVI.

L. 20. *mundi faece*. Cf. Juv. iii. 63.

‘Iampridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes.’

L. 21. *ne tanto in corpore*, etc. The sense is that there could no longer be any *civil* war, properly so called, where the State consisted of so many elements.

264. —

L. 9. *Hi possent*, etc. The victims of Pharsalia would suffice to fill up the losses from other national disasters.

L. 11. *explicat eripiens*, ‘draws up in battle array (cf. *explicuit* legio, p. 83, l. 8) and sweeps away.’

L. 16. *geminum in axem*, i.e. to north and south.

L. 23. *Dahas*. Beyond the Caspian Sea. ‘Indomitique Dahae.’ Aen. viii. 728.

L. 24. i.e. and that no colony is founded among the Sarmatae. An urbs was a necessary part of a new colony, and its limits were marked out by a plough. Duumvirs or triumvirs generally superintended its foundation. Here the consul is spoken of as doing so.

succinctus. So Aen. vii. 188 and 612 (p. 123, l. 12), passages which Lucan may have had in his mind.

265. —

— CLXXXVII.

L. 1. *ut*, ‘ever since.’ Cf. ‘per urbes Afer *ut* Italas.’ Hor.

L. 4. *Thessalia*. The later poets repeat the error of Virgil in confounding Thessaly and Macedonia. Cf. p. 80, l. 12, and p. 317, l. 16.

L. 7. *donet*, i.e. *condonet*. Cf. Ov. Pont. ii. 7, 51. *Culpa gravis precibus donatur saepe suorum*.

L. 22. *Vellere*, etc. Cf. Tennyson, In Mem. xviii. :

‘And from his ashes may be made
The violet of his native land.’

L. 24. *solis iniqui limite*, ‘the path of the sun where his heat is excessive,’ i.e. Thessaly would have been shunned as uninhabitable, as if it lay in the torrid or frigid zones, had it been the only scene of the guilt of civil war; but the whole world is guilty, and we cannot hate the whole world; whence the prayer, *O superi*, etc.

L. 4. *Hesperiae*. The defeat of Cu. Pompeius at Munda, 266. CLXXXVII
B.C. 45. *Pachyni*, of Sextus, in Sicily, B.C. 36.

L. 5. *Mutina*, B.C. 43. *Leucas*, i.e. Actium, B.C. 31.

L. 17. *stellas miratur*, Cf. Ecl. v. 56. *Miratur limen Olympi sub pedibusque videt nubes et sidera Daphnis*.

L. 2. *omne quod*, i.e. *quod omne vulgus audet*, 'that all the common herd venture to reproach,' etc. *Quod* is conjunctive. 267. CLXXXVIII

L. 5. *obit*. See Munro on Lucret. iii. 1042.

L. 6. *modum iuris*, a limit to his power.

— CLXXXIX.

L. 8. *solus*. The order is *solus privatus plebe paratâ servire*. L. 13. *invasit ferrum*, i.e. *arma cepit*; as '*invadunt Martem*,' 'begin the battle.' Aen. xii. 712.

L. 19. *receptis*, i.e. when they entered the city. L. 22. *color*, pretext or pretence.

L. 1. *Pharium scelus*, the crime of Pothinus, the regent of Egypt. Cf. p. 294, l. 1. 268. —

L. 2. *forsitan*, etc., ironical. L. 5. *non deprecor*, etc. 'I do not beg Juba not to reserve me for my enemy Caesar, provided he kill me first, as Ptolemy did Pompey.'

L. 11. *An sit vita nihil?* etc. 'Is this the question (to be put to the oracle), whether life is worthless in itself? But what if it be a long life? Does time protract it (rather than alter its essential character)?' Some take *differat* in the sense of *intersit*, whether, on the contrary, it makes all the difference whether life be short or long. The scholiast seems to have read *si longa*, i.e. *etiamsi*. The sentiment is the Stoic one. '*Negat (Stoicus) summo bono afferre incrementum diem*.' Cic. de Fin. II. xxvii. '*Non est virtus maior quae longior*.' Seneca, Ep. 73. — CXC.

L. 16. *haeremus*, 'we depend upon.'

L. 21. *Estne dei sedes, nisi terra, et pontus et aer, Et caelum et virtus?* Cf. Wordsworth, Tintern Abbey:

'And I have felt

A presence that disturbs me with the joy

Of elevated thoughts: a sense sublime

Of something far more deeply interfused,
 Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
 And the round ocean and the living air,
 And the blue sky, and in the mind of man:
 A motion and a spirit, that impels
 All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
 And rolls through all things.'

268. CXC. L. 19. *ter* Pompey triumphed over the Numidians B.C. 81, the Iberi B.C. 71, over Mithridates and Tigranes B.C. 61.

270. CXCI. On Statius, see Merivale, vii. lxiv. Nisard, 'Les Poëtes Latins,' tome i. p. 302—367. Juvenal's lines are well known, Sat. vii. 82.

'Curritur ad vocem iucundam et carmen amicae
 Thebaidos, laetam fecit cum Statius urbem,
 Promisitque diem,' etc.

Dante assigns the place next after Virgil to him, Purgatorio xxi.

Silvae. This term was used of rapidly composed poems, in much the same sense as the Greek *αὐτοσχέδιασμα*. Cf. Quintilian, x. 3, on those, 'qui primo decurrere per materiam stilo quam velocissimo volunt, et sequentes calorem atque impetum ex tempore scribunt.' Virgil's first rough sketches of his Aeneid might have been thus termed a *Silva*.

Glaucias. Cf. Martial (ccxlii. p. 313).

L. 10. *tergeminum*, etc., the song of the three Sirens. Homer only knows of two, *Σειρήνοιν*.

L. 11. *chelys*, etc., i.e. that of Orpheus.

271. — L. 9. *genitor cessaret*, i.e. when Jupiter failed to aid his son Perseus, the fisherman Dictys tended him. Markland conjectured *tollebat* from *Δίκτης ἄρας ἀνέθρεψε*. Apollod. ii. 4 *comebat* may = equipped with armour.

L. 25. *graminis Indi*, i.e. costum, spikenard.

272. — L. 13. *Quid*, etc. These last forty-six lines are very beau-

tiful, and less marred by faults of style than Statius' poetry sometimes is. Mercury relates how the freedman recognized and was recognized by Blaesus, a friend of his master, possibly the Blaesus of Tac. Hist. iii. 38.

L. 23. Cf. p. 121, l. 18. L. 25. *amissi*, etc., i.e. the slave Glaucias, who had consoled Melior for the loss of his friend Blaesus. 272. CXCI.

L. 3. *porxit*, i.e. *porrexit*. Cf. on No. lxi. L. 7. *functa*, 273. — this absolute use of *functus* is confined to late writers. L. 8. *obeunt*. Cf. Catullus' *soles occidere*. L. 15. *hiatu*. Perhaps taken from some representation of Autumn breathing forth diseases.

L. 28. *dirae comes ille ferae*. Orthrus, the dog of Geryon. To make it = Cerberus '*unus canis sed trium ferarum capita praeferens*,' seems very harsh.

L. 2. *Dulcibus alloquiis*, etc. Cf. Tennyson, In Mem. 274. — cxv. :—

'The face will shine

Upon me, while I muse alone ;

And that dear voice I once have known

Still speak to me of me and mine.'

L. 4. *insinuare*, 'to entrust your sister and parents to your patron's care ;' or better, 'to occupy their mind and thoughts that they may fancy you still alive.' Cf. Rutilius, *Itinerarium*, i. 589.

Constantemque sibi pariter mitemque fuisse

Insinuant natis, qui meminere senes.

See Merivale, Hist. Rom. c. LXIV. sub fin, and a similar — CXCI. description in Martial, iv. 64 (p. 297, No. CCXIV.)

L. 7. *Dicarchei*, i.e. Puteolani.

L. 9. *praelis non invidet*. Cf. Horace's '*minimum Falernis Invidet uvis*.'

L. 14. *Armiger Hectoris*. Misenus. Cf. Aen. vi. 166, 275. — 'Hectoris hic (Misenus) magni fuerat comes.'

275. CXCII.

L. 15. *Nesis, Megalia, Limon*, small islands opposite Sur-rentum.

L. 16. *Euboea*, i.e. Cumae.

L. 27. *dominis ambobus*, i.e. Pollius and his wife Polla.

276. —

L. 1. *Mygdonii senis*, i.e. Tithoni. L. 2. *Tirynthia aula* Herculaneum. L. 6. *Gargettius auctor*, Epicurus.

277. CXCIII.

L. 4. *ungulae liquorem*, i.e. Pirene, Hippocrene, Cf. Stat. Theb. iv. 60. 'Amnis Gorgoneo percussus equo.' Cf. Pers. Prol. i. 'fonte caballino.'

L. 7. *geminas artes*, i.e. poetry and rhetoric. *solutae*, i.e. prose.

L. 16. *inputare terris*. 'You can claim the credit of having given Lucan to the earth.' Cf. Mart. III. vi. 3. 'Lux . . . imputat aetherios ortus haec prima parenti.' The word is common in the writers of the Silver Age. 'Nec data imputant nec accepta obligantur.' Tac. Germ. xxi. Cf. p. 286, l. 6. 'inputat undas;' p. 301, l. 4. 'pereunt et imputantur.' Martial.

L. 18. *dulcem Gallionem*. See Farrar's 'Life and Work of St. Paul,' vol. i. p. 567, 'the epithet by which he alone of the ancients is constantly designated,' e.g. by his brother Seneca.

278. —

L. 11. *Quod fulmen*, i.e. quale esset fulmen Iulii Caesaris.

L. 21. *Et qui*, etc. Valerius Flaccus and Ovid.

279. —

L. 3. *natum*, Alexander. The Nasamonius Tonans is Jupiter Hammon. The Nasamones were near the Syrtis Major.

L. 4. *Post ortus*, etc., i.e. after East and West were conquered. *fulmino*, passive only in the Silver Age. Cf. Virgil's 'Caesar dum magnus ad altum Fulminat Euphraten bello.'

L. 20. *sepulcra rides*. Cf. p. 266, l. 19. L. 29. *matris lampade*. Saepe confessus exagitari se materna specie, verberibusque Furiarum et taedis ardentibus. Sueton., Nero, 34.

280. —

L. 5. *Falsi numinis*. Statues used to be set up by widows

to their husbands in the likeness of some god. Polla has a real statue of Lucan set up.

On his Father. 'Cicero's slight mention of his father's death, "Pater nobis decessit a.d. viii. Kal. Dec" (Ad. Att. i. 6) is often quoted as an instance of the hardness of feeling engendered by habit among the Pagans. It is interesting to contrast with it the tribute of refined affection which Statius, 150 years later, pays to his deceased parent.' Merivale, *Conversion of the Roman Empire*, p. 219.

L. 20. *modos extendis Arati*, i.e. 'you are now in a position to see further than Aratus could.' '*modos extendis*' = *amplificare rationes*, 'to carry further the *methods* which Aratus employed;' or 'to enlarge the *boundaries* which confined him.'

L. 3. *ille*, sc. Aeneas. L. 9. *si Thessalicis Admetus in oris*, i.e. *si domi suae iterum versatur*. Markland conjectured *si Thessalicas Admeton in oras*, i.e. *si uxor rettulit Admetum*—*si uxor retro rettulit Protesilaum*, cur, etc.

L. 14. *hic inarsit*, Capaneus. L. 15. *illum*, Parthenopaeus. L. 17. *hic ruit*, Polynices.

L. 17. *hunc fuga*, etc. Adrastus who alone escaped.

L. 19. *Hic nimbo*, Hippomedon, drowned in the Ismenus. *Nimbus* seems here to be used of the spray, as in Virgil of a storm-cloud. *hic pascitur*. Tydeus, when dying, devoured the brain of Melanippus. L. 21. *illum*. Amphiarus himself. See p. 287.

At puer, etc. The child's name was Opheltus, called afterwards Archemorus (ἄρχη μόρου) as portending the Argives' defeat. Statius excels in descriptions of infants. Cf. p. 285, l. 11; but l. 10, *reptans*, etc., is, it must be admitted, in his worst manner.

L. 4. *Incubuere*. Cf. Thuc. vii. 84, on the passage of the Assinarus.

L. 27. *Exsolvi*, etc. All the women of Lemnos were destined to commit some sin. Hypsipyle alone had spared her

husband's life. She has now, by way of compensation for this, killed this child, entrusted to her by his mother Eurydice.

286. CXC VII. L. 3. *quae me mergat*. Cf. *Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat*. Aen. iv. 24.

— CXC VIII. L. 10. *cui pignore nostro partus honos*. She is addressing specially Amphiaras, at whose instance the Nemean games were afterwards founded.

L. 16. Cf. with these beautiful lines Lucr. ii. 355 (p. 31, No. XXVI.), Georg. iii. 515 (p. 90, No. LXXIV.).

287. CXC IX. L. 5. *Desiluit*, etc. So Juno in Aen. xii. 151.

'Non pugnam adspicere hanc oculis non foedera possum.'

L. 8. *scit peritura*, a Greek construction, as '*sensit medios delapsus in hostis*.' Aen. II. 377.

L. 9. *Therapnaei fratres*. Castor and Pollux worshipped at Therapnae, in Laconia.

L. 21. *benigna*, merciful as breaking off the conflict.

288. CC. L. 6. *volventis*, sc. se. L. 10. *Fatribus*, Eteocles and Polynices.

L. 19. *Qualis*, etc. Statius shows minute observation of the habits of birds. See above, p. 284, No. cxcvii., and p. 290, l. 7.

291. CC II. L. 5. *occultus amor*, i.e. for Deidamia.

L. 17. *nepos* here = pronepos, as Achilles was on his father's side 'great-grandson' of Zeus (*caeli*), on his mother's of Pontus (*pelagi*).

L. 27. *Iam clipeus breviorque manu consumitur hasta*. The sense is, 'The shield and spear-handle become smaller and shorter; seem to shrink up and to be devoured as he grasps them in his hand.' This seems better than to take *brevior* as 'shorter than the thyrsus,' which Achilles had been carrying.

292. CC III. Caecina Paetus was put to death by the Emperor Claudius, A.D. 42.

L. 11. *Et numerat*, etc. Though you are nearly sixty, you have scarcely ever *enjoyed* life. *vita* and *vivere* are so used by Martial. See p. 294, l. 11. *catenati*, linked together, unremitting. 292. CCIV.

L. 1. *utraque manu*. The form by which a person who maintained the freedom of a slave, laid his hand on him saying, 'Hunc liberali causâ adsero,' is alluded to, 293. —

L. 18. *patrem*, Cato Uticensis. — CCVI.

L. 1. *nil objecture*. 'Who canst not blame Pothinus, the murderer of Pompey.' Cf. 'Pharium scelus,' p. 268, l. 1. 294. CCVII.

L. 2. *Et levius*, i.e. on whom the whole list of the proscribed reflected less guilt than the single death of Cicero.

L. 3. *Romanâ stringis*. Cf. *occultâ spolia*, Juv. viii. 107.

L. 4. *nec* = *ne quidem*, often in Martial. Cf. p. 297, l. 12.

L. 5. *impius miles*. Popilius Laenas, whom Cicero had once successfully defended in a criminal trial.

L. 10. *togae*, 'the bar,' the profession of the advocate. So p. 317, l. 14, on Cicero. — CCVIII.

L. 3. *Proserpina*, who was believed to cut the lock of hair as an offering (on the analogy of the hairs plucked from the victim's forehead), that the spirit might depart. Cf. Virg. Aen. iv. 698, '*flavum Proserpina crinem*,' etc. 295. CCIX.

L. 6. *raucos*, 'till they are hoarse.' (Paley). Cf. ἔχθρὸν ῥηλοῦτον ἡσκήκαμεν. Dem. Olynth. III. 36. — CCX.

L. 10. *frangere*, To press and disturb the arrangement of the couches. 'Frangere toros,' 'shake up the cushions,' ii. 59.

L. 11. *Euphemus*, Domitian's '*structor*,' who arranged the tables and dishes.

L. 15. *Tunc admitte*, etc. Cf. Hor. Sat. II. i. 18.

nisi dextro tempore Flacci

Verba per attentam non ibunt Caesaris aurem.

L. 13. *premis*, i.e. describe their defeat. Cf. on p. 75. l. 1. 296. CCXII.

L. 17. *dum blanda*, etc. 'While the rattle of the hazardous box is everywhere heard from the strollers in December with their seductive gambling,—and the trickster plays with

his cheating dice.' *Vagus* may perhaps mean the freedom from the restraint of the laws during the *Saturnalia*. Other names for the fritillus are *turricula*, *pyrgus*, and *phimus*. The word *tropa* occurs nowhere else. Some read *popa* (= *caupo*). The *talus* is called *nequior*, as thrown from the hand, and, therefore, being more open to cheating.

297. CCXIII.

See a passage on this subject in Statius, *Silv.* iv. 4, 78.

L. 6. *lacus*, i.e. wine vats, ὑπολήνια.

'*Dolia dum magni deficientque lacus.*'—Tib. II. v. 86.

L. 12. *Nec*. See above, on p. 294, l. 4.

hoc licuisse. 'Nero negavit quemquam principum scisse quid sibi liceret.' *Suetonius*. To this there is here, perhaps, an allusion.

298. CCXIV.

L. 4. *Hinc septem dominos montes*. 'It must be remembered that the Hills, afterwards commonly called the Seven Hills, are entirely different from the seven original centres of worship with which the Septimontium (the Festival of the Seven *Montes*, excluding the Colles, i.e. the Viminal and Quirinal) was connected.' 'The enumeration of the Seven Hills, as made in modern times, is found in no ancient writer,' Burn, *Rome and the Campagna*, p. 38. He refers to five passages (besides this) where the number seven is mentioned, but without any defined topographical meaning.

L. 10. *Annae Peremnae*. Cf. on p. 229.

L. 12. *Gestator*, the rider in the *lectica* or palankeen, the use of which in Rome was unknown (except for invalids and funerals) in the Republic. *Gestatio* is sometimes used for a *place* for taking the air in a litter (p. 300, l. 19).

L. 14. *celeuma*, etc., the cry of the boatmen, to keep time. *helciarii* (ἑλκεῖν), are the towers, or bargemen.

L. 16. *Mulvius*, *Ponte Molle*. Martial from this line seems to apply the name *Janiculum* to the *Monte Mario*. Whichever be the exact spot intended, the greater height of the range of hills on the west to that of those on the east

of the Tiber must be borne in mind. The Janiculum is nearly one hundred feet higher than the Esquiline.

L. 23. *facti modo divitis Molorchi*, i.e. 'his temple (recently built by Domitian) near that of Hercules.' Cf. on p. 28, l. 11.

L. 27. *pendulam Setiam*, overlooking the Pomptine Marshes.

L. 13. *sed*, 'and indeed.' Martial sometimes uses the word without an adversative sense, e.g. 'Et scalis habito tribus sed altis,' 'and those high ones.' 299. CCXVI.

L. 15. *rhonchos*, 'sneers,' lit. snorting.

L. 16. *scombris*, etc., i.e. make wrappers for mackerel. Cf. Catull. 95, 7, 'laxas scombris saepe dabunt tunicas.' Pers. i. 43, and Hor. Ep. ii. i. 269.

molestas, with allusion to 'the tunic of pitch,' p. 317, l. 9.

L. 19. *inversa*, i.e. ἀποστροφάως. 'Scriptus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes.' Juv. i. 6. *arande*, voc. for nom. Cf. exspectate venis, p. 103, l. 9. So 'sic venias hodiernae,' Tib. i. 7. and 'ranum millesime ducis.' Pers. iii. 28.

L. 2. *cum liceret*, etc., i.e. when the rule was 'first come first served,' before Domitian revived Otho's law, appropriating to the Equites the 14 rows next above the Senators. 'Sic libitum vano qui nos distinxit Othoni.' Juv. iii. 159. 300. CCXVII.

L. 5. *Gaium* . . . *Lucium*, typical names of Equites. So Nam quod turpe putat Titio Seioque. Juv. iv. 16.

L. 8. *in viam*, the passage between the knights and the plebs.

L. 9. *semifultus*, etc., 'half sitting and half standing, and kneeling uncomfortably on one knee.'

L. 11. *Leito*, the seat-keeper. Cf. Mart. v. 8, 11:

' Illas purpureas et arrogantes
Inssit surgere Leitus lacernas.'

L. 19. *gestatio*, See above on No. ccxiv.

— CCXVIII

L. 20. *virgo*, See on p. 235, l. 8.

L. 2. *necuter*, i.e. neuter.

301. —

L. 4. *imputantur*. See on p. 277, l. 16 No. CXCIH.

301. CCXVIII. L. 8. *sortem*, 'the principal.'
L. 14. *cras*. Cf. Persius, p. 245, l. 22.
304. CCXXVI. L. 11. *pinnâ scribente*. From the flight of cranes in the form of a V, the initial of *ver*.
305. CCXXX. L. 9. *Rhene*, On Trajan's return from Germany, A.D. 99.
L. 14. *cornibus aureis receptis*, recovered, restored. Cf. 'Rhenusque bicornis.' Aen. viii. 727. The epithet *aureis* may refer to a triumph, in which images of rivers, cities, etc., were borne. Ovid (Trist. iv. 2) describes a triumph over Germany. The Romans were then bitterly enraged with the Germans on account of the massacre of Varus' legions; everything German is painted as prostrate and degraded, and therefore the Rhine as symbolical of all Germany.
- Cornibus hic fractis viridi male tectus ab ulva*
Decolor ipse suo sanguine Rhenus erat.
- Cf. too Ex Ponto III. 4, 107. Martial, on the contrary, looks on the Rhine as Roman, and wishes to see it Roman on both banks, with its golden horns recovered. [For this note I am indebted to Mr. Munro.]
306. CCXXXI. Tacitus gives a different account of M. Antonius Primus, 'raptor, largitor, pace pessimus, bello non spernendus.' Hist. ii. 86.
307. CCXXXIII. L. 1. *Formiae*, Mola di Gaeta. L. 8. *Circe*, i.e. Circeii.
L. 9. *Marica*. Cf. Hor. Od. III. 17, 7. L. 10. *Salmacis*, A spring (here spoken of as a nymph) that fell into the Lucrine Lake.
vena, 'watercourse.' The word is used metaphorically for a streak or passage. Cf. Plin. Hist. Nat. 17, 11. 'Venae arearum,' rows of trees in a garden.
L. 15. *purpura*, her fan. L. 21. *vernas*, tame, bred in the tanks. So 'mactabis et vernas apros,' i. 50.
308. — L. 1. *imputat*. See on No. cxciij.
- CCXXXIV. L. 9. *toga rara*, i.e. few city duties, or calls of clients. Cf. 'o *tunicata* quies,' x. 51. 6.

- L. 3. *pascitur*, i.e. by cultivation. *malignus*, 'scanty.' So p. 114, l. 7. 309. CCXXXV.
- L. 5. *Conturbator*, i.e. *rationum*,—causing bankruptcy. Cf. 'Sic Pedito conturbat.' Juv. vii. 129.
- L. 19. *quam Cosmi*, etc., than the scented leaf of *Cosmos* the perfumer. '*Cosmianae ampullae*.' iii. 82, 26. — CCXXXVI.
- L. 8. *nuce picata*, 'a nut smeared with pitch,' like the wine vessels lined with resin. Cf. '*resinata bibis vina*,' iii. 77, 8. 310. —
- L. 7. *Calabris Camenis*, Horace. So 'Sic Marone Calabri temptavit carmina Flacci,' viii. 14. 311. CCXXXIX.
- L. 9. *Lucilius*. Cf. p. 26, and note.
- These seven epitaphs may be compared with the best in the Greek Anthology. Latin from its terseness and its impressive strength and earnestness, has remained the language *par excellence* of epitaphs. 312. CCXL.
- L. 2. *Lavicana*, on the Via Labicana, which, issuing from the Porta Esquilina, falls into the Via Latina, thirty miles from Rome. Tombs lined the great roads for miles. Cf. Juv. i. 171 (p. 316, l. 16), on which see Mayor's note; and the next epitaph but one to this.
- L. 8. *Glaucias*. Cf. p. 270, No. cxc. 313. CCXLII.
- L. 15. *Scorpus*, a celebrated chariot driver. — CCXLIII.
- L. 3. *Sales Nili*. Paris was an Egyptian by birth. 314. CCXLIV.
- L. 8. *Aeolidos*. Either daughter of Aeolis, or better, a native of Aeolis, i.e. Aeolia. — CCXLV.
- L. 1. *Cappadocum saevis*, etc. The Cappadocians had a bad name for cruelty and treachery. Κρήτες Καππάδοκες Κίλικες τρία κάππα κάκιστα. L. 3. *Rettulit*. Cf. Tac. Ann. ii. 75. 315. CXLVI.
- L. 11. *priorum scribendi simplicitas*. For the double genitive, cf. *Scaevolae dicendi elegantia*, Cic. See Madvig, L. Gr. 288. — CCXLVII.
- L. 13. '*cuius*,' etc. 'Whose name do I fear to pronounce?' These words, with the next line, are a quotation from Lucilius On Mucius, cf. on p. 241, l. 14.

315. CCXLVII. L. 15. *Pone*, 'describe.' Cf. 'sollers nunc hominem ponere nunc deum.' Hor. Od. iv. 4. *Ponere totum*, Ars Poet. 36.

Tigellinum. For a full account of this wretch see Mayor.

316. — L. 2. *Et deducit*, i.e. et quae taeda deducit, 'and which stake ploughs a broad furrow.' Mayor, who quotes δαίη δ' ὦκ' ἐβέλοι καὶ οἱ κεχαρισμένοι ἔλθοι. L. 8. *committas*. Cf. above, on p. 250, l. 12. L. 9. *Hylas*. Cf. Propertius, p. 186. On Lucilius, cf. p. 26, and note, and p. 241. L. 14. *ante tubas* Cf. 'cur ante tubas tremor occupat artus?' Aen. xi. 424. *Flaminia*. Cf. p. 313, l. 9.; p. 314, l. 1.

—CCXLVIII. *Surgitur—consilio*. The council 'of the turbot,' summoned by Domitian at night, to the fortress on the slope of the hill, on which stands the modern Albano. Its site can still be traced. Near the villa some praetorians were quartered, whence the palace itself is called *arx*. Merivale, ch. lxii.

Cattis, the modern *Hessen*. Domitian made an expedition against them A.D. 84. *Sycambri*, to the west of the Catti, in Rhenish Prussia.

pinna. Mayor takes it metaphorically, 'on hurried wing, with great despatch.' He points out that *Cerdonibus* is used like *Dama*, generically. L. 4. *Lamiarum*. Cf. Hor. Od. iii. xvii.

317. CCXLIX. L. 5. *natalibus*, 'birth,' 'descent.' A sense of the word confined to the Silver Age. In the Augustan age it means birth-day. L. 8. *Bracatorum*, i.e. the inhabitants of what was afterwards the Provincia Narbonensis.

Senonum. The name survives in *Sens*, to which place Becket retired, A.D. 1165. L. 9. *tunica molesta*. Cf. p. 316, l. 1.

L. 15. *quantum vix*, etc. Mayor gives the sense of the passage. Cicero, the man of peace, won the same title to which Octavius waded through seas of blood,—but when Cicero was hailed parent, etc., Rome was free. L. 16. *Thessaliae*. Cf. on p. 80, l. 12.

L. 19. *Arpinas alius*, i.e. Marius, who, B.C. 101, defeated the Cimbri in the Campi Raudii, near Verona. 317. CCXLIX.

L. 21. *vitem*, the centurion's staff, hence used sometimes for his office, 'vitem posce libello,' xiv. 193.

L. 4. *collega*. Q. Lutatius Catullus. 318. —

L. 5. *Deciorum*. The father devoted himself B.C. 340 at the battle near Vesuvius, the son B.C. 295 at Sentinum.

L. 11. *curules*, i.e. sellas. L. 14. *pila*, i.e. of the guard — CCL.

that escorted him. L. 20. *Fidenae, Gabii, Ulubrae*, proverbial for their desolation. See Hor. Ep. 1. xi. 7, 8, 30. *potes-tas* = magistrate. Hence the Italian *Podesta*. L. 2. *nume-rosa* = numerous only in late Latin, harmonious, rhythmical, in the Augustan age. With this passage cf. p. 328, l. 7. 319. —

L. 2. *quoscumque*, indefinite = quoslibet. Cf. quocumque sub axe, xiv. 42. L. 8. *habes*, i.e. thou O Fortune! 320. CCLI.

L. 4. *Collige*, infer. Cf. Hor. Sat. ii. 1, 51. Pers. v. 85, mendose colligis. L. 7. *surdo*, 'noiseless,' 'secret.' Cf. surda buccina, vii. 71. L. 10. *Caedicius*, a cruel courtier of Nero's. L. 17. *Setina*, of Setia, *Sezza*, above the Pomptine marshes. Cf. lato Setinum ardebit in auro, x. 27. 321. CCLII.

L. 27. *Hi sunt*. Cf. p. 46, l. 8.

This address to his departing spirit was uttered by Hadrian, among his last words (A.D. 138):— 322. CCLIII.

'Soul of mine, pretty one, flitting one,
Guest and partner of my clay,
Whither wilt thou hie away,—
Pallid one, rigid one, naked one—
Never to play again, never to play?'

Merivale.

The author, the date, and the exact occasion of the Per-vigilium Veneris are unknown. The scene appears (from p. 325, l. 5, sq.) to be laid in Sicily. Bücheler, who edited the poem (Leipsic, 1859), thinks that Venus Genetrix, whose worship had been revived by Hadrian, is the subject of it, — CCLIV.

and that the Floralia or Rosalia celebrated together with the Veneralia were the festivals before which the pervigilium was kept. The sprightliness and harmony of the trochaic metre is remarkable. Though well adapted to the Latin language, it seems not to have come into fashion till a late date, being used by Florus (26 Trochaics de qualitate vitae) in Hadrian's time, and, at a later date, with great effect by some of the Christian hymn-writers, e.g. Prudentius. Bücheler assigns the poem to the period between Florus and Nemesianus, i.e. either the second or third century.

322. CCLIV. L. 13. *Iovis*, an archaism for Iuppiter, revived in Hadrian's time. Cf. 'quo tremit ipse *Iovis*.' L. Apuleius (under the Antonines).—*maritis imbribus*, i.e. fertilizing, the 'fecundis imbribus,' of Georg. II. 325.

323. — L. 1. *de flagello myrteo*, 'weaves green bowers of myrtle shoots.' The frequent and careless use of *de* in this poem will be noticed. Perhaps it is not an Africanism, but a mark of late Latin, as it is common to other writers of the second century. But Virgil has 'templum *de* marmore ponam' (p. 88, l. 5). *Flagellum* is so used by Catullus and Virgil. In the next line notice the post-classical *thronus*. Other instances of late Latinity are *veho* for *gesto*, *jussit ut*, *congrex*, *totus* for *omnis*, *papillas*, for buds, and the personal use of *pudebit*.

L. 7. *unde*, 'from whom,' as 'unde nil majus generatur ipso.' Horace.

proque prole posterum, i.e. specially to guard the future race Mars was to be the father of Romulus, and of the imperial race.

L. 16. *ipsa surgentes papillas de favoni spiritu Urget in notos penates*. 'She herself flings upon the home she loves, rosebuds as they rise into life from (i.e. beneath) the west wind's breath.'

324. — L. 22. The order is 'vellet Venus ut ipsa (sc. Diana) venires.'

325. — L. 5. *stare*, 'piled up with flowers.' Cf. Aen. xii. 408,

‘pulvere caelum stare’ (where Servius says stare = plenum esse), ‘one mass of dust.’ Kennedy

L. 14. *subter genestas*. Without some idea of motion, *subter* 325. CCLIV. with the accusative is very rare. ‘Subter pineta Galaesi,’ Prop. iii. 26, 67, is perhaps a solitary instance.

L. 23. *quando flam*, etc. Perhaps the allusion is to restraints laid on free speech under the emperors.

L. 25. *Amyclas*. No one was allowed to announce the enemy’s approach, as there had been so many false reports. Hence *tacitae Amyclae*, Aen. x. 564.

We have reached the beginning of the fifth century. In- 326. CCLV. deed the date of the poem whence this extract is taken, 416 A.D., is a few years later than the latest date (406 A.D.) to which we can refer anything in Claudian. The author was Claudius Rutilius Namatianus, prefect of the city in 414. He describes his return from Rome to Gaul, his native country, where his estates had been devastated, perhaps by the Visigoths. The poem, in two books (over 700 lines in length), of which much is lost, is worth reading as a picture of the time.

L. 1. *oscula*. Cf. Aen. ii. 490. ‘Amplexaeque tenent postes atque oscula figunt.’ Lucr. iv. 1179, ‘exclusus amator —foribus miser oscula figit.’

L. 3. *laude litamus*. We offer our praise in lieu of sacrifice. For this use of *lito*, cf. ‘litemus Lentulo.’ Cic. pro Flacco, 38, ‘quae tibi litarem.’ Seneca, Med. 1029.

L. 5. *mundi*, i.e. orbis terrarum, a post-classical use of the word.

L. 7. *genetrix*. Cf. Claudian Stil. iii. 150.

‘Haec est in gremium victos quae sola recepit
Humanumque genus communi nomine fovit
Matris, non dominae ritu ; civesque vocavit
Quos domuit, nexuque pio longinqua revinxit.’

L. 17. *Te non flammigeris*, etc. Cf. Lucan, p. 264, l. 16, sq.

327. CCLV. L. 4. Cf. Ovid, Fast. ii. 683. *Romanae spatium est urbis et orbis idem.*

— CCLVI. Claudian, though a native of Alexandria, has perfect command of the Latin language, and is a most successful imitator. He observes a total silence as to the existence of Christianity. Gibbon (at the end of his thirtieth chapter) gives a just and discriminating estimate of his poetry. Its chief fault is that it is often unduly elaborate and exaggerated. An instance of this occurs in the conclusion of the first extract, where the words '*absolvitque deos*' spoil what is really otherwise a noble passage.

328. — L. 8. *tolluntur in altum*, etc. Cf. p. 319, l. 3, and Horace's '*celsae graviore casu decidunt turres*,' etc.

— CCLVII. Rufinus, an odious character, raised himself by cruelty and intrigue to the office of Prefect of the East, and after the death of Theodosius gained absolute authority over Arcadius. He is accused of conspiring against his sovereign, and his rival Stilicho, the General and Minister of the West, persuades the Gothic troops under Gainas to enclose him in the manner here described, and to put him to death, A.D. 395. The scene of this event was the field of Mars, a mile from Byzantium.

329. — L. 11. *Suprema*, i.e. *extrema*.

330. — L. 1. *Bis*, the conquest of Maximus, A.D. 338, Eugenius, A.D. 394.

— CCLVIII. L. 12. Lucan (ix. 402) has a similar passage on the selection of the young eagles tested by their power of gazing on the sun. L. 16. *nidos*, the nest for the nestlings, as '*ore ferunt dulcem nidis inmitibus escam*.' Georg. iv. 17.

332. CCLIX. L. 5. *Adiunxit geminas*. These are the parts of the soul called in the triple Platonic division (Rep. iv. 439) τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, and τὸ θυμολογιᾶν—the appetitive and irascible elements respectively—which are to be controlled by the reason τὸ λογιστικόν (*mandatrix operum*).

333. CCLX. This epithalamium was composed on the marriage of the

Emperor Honorius and Maria, daughter of Stilicho. L. 13. *perpetuum*, used by later writers for the more classical *perpetuo*.

L. 20. *assibilat*. Pinder quotes ὅταν πλάτανος πτελέα ψιθυρίζῃ 333. CCLX.
Ar. Nub. 1008. Cf. on Catullus, p. 48, l. 25.

L. 18. *trabibus smaragdis*, for *smaragdinis*. Cf. *Scytha exercitus*, p. 336, l. 27. 334. —

On the character of the Eunuch Eutropius and his ministry, A.D. 395—399, see Gibbon, ch. xxxii. 335. CCLXII.

L. 8. *Lutati*, C. Lutatius Catullus' victory at the Ægates Insulae concluded the First Punic War, B.C. 241. L. 21. *piratica*. Cf. Lucan, p. 251, l. 9, and note. L. 22. *servilis laurea*, the defeat of Spartacus, B.C. 71. L. 24. *Gildo*, for his revolt and oppression of Africa for twelve years (A.D. 386—398), see Gibbon, ch. xxix. 336. —

L. 27. *Scytha exercitus rediens*, after occupying Asia for twenty-eight years (B.C. 633—605). Hdt. iv. 3. With *Scythia* for *Scythicus*, cf. Σκύθην ἐς ὄμιμον. Aesch. Pr. Vinct. 2, and above, p. 334, l. 18.

L. 5. *Rhaetia*, the Tyrol and Engadine. 337. CCLXIII.

L. 10. *Vindelici*, the country between the Danube and the Lake of Constance, the north-east of Switzerland, parts of Baden, Württemberg, Bavaria, and the Tyrol. *Norica rura*, Styria, and Salzburg. 338. —

This is the triumph of Honorius for the defeat of Alaric at Pollentia, A.D. 403 (the subject of the next extract but one), and his subsequent discomfiture under the walls of Verona. — CCLXIV.

L. 17. *Danubius*, put for the dwellers on its banks. Cf. Rhodanique potor. Hor. Od. 11. xx. 20. 339. CCLXV.

L. 6. *Illyrici jura*. Alaric was declared Master-General of the Eastern Illyricum, A.D. 398. 'He issued his orders to the four magazines and manufacturers of offensive and defensive arms, to provide his troops with an extraordinary supply of shields, helmets, swords, and spears: the unhappy 340. —

provincials were compelled to forge the instruments of their own destruction.' Gibbon, ch. xxx.

340. CCLXV. L. 14. *sua* damna. *Sua* refers rather to the *faber* than to the *chalybs*, an indication of decaying Latinity. L. 18. *Urbem*, a royal chase of the kings of Lombardy, and a small river, 'fluvium miri cognominis,' which excused the prediction 'penetrabis ad urbem.' Cf. a similar equivoque in the case of Cambyses, who was to die at Ecbatana, Hdt. iii. 64; of Cleomenes, at Argos. Hdt. vi. 80; of Robert Guiscard, Duke of Apulia, who died at a place called Jerusalem, in Zante, when on his way to Palestine; and, lastly, of our own Henry IV., who died in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.
341. CCLXVI. L. 6. *Dea Rhamnusia*, sc. Nemesis, worshipped at Rhamnus in Attica. L. 10. *Pollentia*, twenty miles from Turin. This victory, A.D. 403, deferred the capture of Rome by Alaric for seven years. 'Claudian's peroration is strong and elegant; but the identity of the Cimbric and Gothic fields must be understood (like Virgil's Philippi) according to the loose geography of a poet. Vercellae and Pollentia are sixty miles from each other.' Gibbon.—On the Cimbri, cf. Juv. viii. p. 317, l. 23.
- L. 22. *Discite*. Cf. Aen. vi. 620:—
 'Discite iustitiam moniti, et non temnere divos.'
345. CCLXIX. L. 9. *Sunt altera*, etc. See p. 116, l. 4, sq.
- L. 14. *Quod superi meruere semel*, i.e. in the underworld the golden age lasts not merely for one brief period but for ever. L. 17. *arbor*. Cf. Aureus—ramus, Iunoni infernae dictus sacer. Aen. vi. 137.
- L. 25. *Lunari globo*, The same idea appears in Cic. Somn. Scip. Infra Lunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum praeter animos: supra Lunam sunt aeterna omnia.
346. CCLXX. L. 10. *Ingentem meminit*, etc.
- 'A neighbouring wood horn with himself he sees
 And loves his old contemporary trees.'—Cowley.

A few passages from Boethius—the last of the old writers, forming a link between the classical period of literature and that of the middle ages—bring us to the period of Theodoric, under whose reign, A.D. 493—526, Italy enjoyed peace and prosperity. After filling the offices of Consul and Senator, Boethius fell a victim to the jealousy of Theodoric. The *Consolation of Philosophy*, written during his confinement at Ticinum (Pavia), has a peculiar interest. ‘He speaks’ (says Hallam, *Lit. Eur.* chap. i.) ‘from his prison in the swan-like tones of dying eloquence. The philosophy that consoled him in bonds was soon required in the sufferings of a cruel death. Quenched in his blood, the lamp he had trimmed with a skilful hand gave no more light; the language of Tully and Virgil soon ceased to be spoken; and many ages were to pass away before learned diligence restored its purity, and the union of genius with imitation taught a few modern writers to surpass in eloquence the Latinity of Boethius.’

‘Roman letters may be said to have expired with greater dignity in his person, than the empire in that of Augustulus.’ (Milman’s *Hist. Lat. Christ.* iii. ch. 3.)

There is no doubt that Boethius professed Christian principles, yet it must be confessed that there is nothing distinctly Christian in his great work. It enjoyed, however, a long and enduring popularity through the dark ages. In its structure it somewhat resembles the *Saturae Menippeae* of Varro, from the frequent insertion of metrical pieces. It abounds in noble thoughts, and is stamped throughout with the impress of familiarity with the spirit and form of the classical period, as well as with a genuine literary enthusiasm.







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